

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint



*for the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1974*



Department of the Treasury

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D.C., June 18, 1975.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the One Hundred and second Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, since the Mint became a Bureau within the Department of the Treasury in 1873. The first Annual Report, in this series, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, was presented to the Honorable William A. Richardson by H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint. Annual reports of Mint activities have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury since 1835, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 774). Annual reports of the Mint have been made since it was established in 1792.

This report is submitted in compliance with Section 345 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, 2d Edition (1878), 31 U.S.C. 253. It includes a review of the operations of the mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1974. For the calendar year 1973 this document includes reports on the U.S. gold, silver, and coinage metals and the world's monetary stocks of gold, silver, and coins.

MARY BROOKS,
Director of the Mint.

HON. WILLIAM E. SIMON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Secretaries of the Treasury, 1834–1974

The U.S. Mint was under the supervision of the Secretary of State from its establishment in 1792 to 1799. It then became an independent agency reporting directly to the President of the United States. The act of March 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 774) stated that the Director of the Mint was to direct the business of the Mint “—subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury—.” Later the Director was authorized to report to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Treasury. The act of February 12, 1873 (31 U.S.C. 251, 253) established the Mint as a bureau within the Department of the Treasury.

Term of service			Secretaries of the Treasury	Served under—	
From—	To—			President	
July 1, 1834	Mar. 3, 1841		Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire.....	Jackson, Van Buren.	
Mar. 6, 1841	Sept. 11, 1841		Thomas Ewing, Ohio.....	Harrison, Tyler.	
Sept. 13, 1841	Mar. 1, 1843		Walter Forward, Pennsylvania.....	Tyler.	
Mar. 8, 1843	May 2, 1844		John C. Spencer, New York ¹	Tyler.	
July 4, 1844	Mar. 7, 1845		Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky.....	Tyler, Polk.	
Mar. 8, 1845	Mar. 5, 1849		Robert J. Walker, Mississippi.....	Polk.	
Mar. 8, 1849	July 22, 1850		Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania.....	Taylor, Fillmore.	
July 23, 1850	Mar. 6, 1853		Thos. Corwin, Ohio.....	Fillmore.	
Mar. 7, 1853	Mar. 6, 1857		James Guthrie, Kentucky.....	Pierce.	
Mar. 7, 1857	Dec. 8, 1860		Howell Cobb, Georgia.....	Buchanan.	
Dec. 12, 1860	Jan. 14, 1861		Philip F. Thomas, Maryland.....	Buchanan.	
Jan. 15, 1861	Mar. 6, 1861		John A. Dix, New York.....	Buchanan.	
Mar. 7, 1861	June 30, 1864		Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.....	Lincoln.	
July 5, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865		Wm. P. Fessenden, Maine.....	Lincoln.	
Mar. 9, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869		Hugh McCulloch, Indiana ²	Lincoln, Johnson.	
Mar. 12, 1869	Mar. 16, 1873		Geo. S. Boutwell, Massachusetts.....	Grant.	
Mar. 17, 1873	June 3, 1874		Wm. A. Richardson, Massachusetts.....	Grant.	
June 4, 1874	June 20, 1876		Benj. H. Bristow, Kentucky.....	Grant.	
July 7, 1876	Mar. 9, 1877		Lot M. Morrill, Maine.....	Grant, Hayes.	
Mar. 10, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881		John Sherman, Ohio.....	Hayes.	
Mar. 8, 1881	Nov. 13, 1881		Wm. Windom, Minnesota ³	Garfield, Arthur.	
Nov. 14, 1881	Sept. 4, 1884		Chas. J. Folger, New York.....	Arthur.	
Sept. 25, 1884	Oct. 30, 1884		Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana.....	Arthur.	
Oct. 31, 1884	Mar. 7, 1885		Hugh McCulloch, Indiana ²	Arthur, Cleveland.	
Mar. 8, 1885	Mar. 31, 1887		Daniel Manning, New York.....	Cleveland.	
Apr. 1, 1887	Mar. 6, 1889		Chas. S. Fairchild, New York.....	Cleveland, Harrison.	
Mar. 7, 1889	Jan. 29, 1891		Wm. Windom, Minnesota ³	Harrison.	
Feb. 25, 1891	Mar. 6, 1893		Chas. Foster, Ohio.....	Harrison, Cleveland.	
Mar. 7, 1893	Mar. 5, 1897		John G. Carlisle, Kentucky.....	Cleveland, McKinley.	
Mar. 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1902		Lyman J. Gage, Illinois.....	McKinley, Roosevelt.	
Feb. 1, 1902	Mar. 3, 1907		L. M. Shaw, Iowa.....	Roosevelt.	
Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 7, 1909		George B. Cortelyou, New York.....	Roosevelt.	
Mar. 8, 1909	Mar. 5, 1913		Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois.....	Taft.	
Mar. 6, 1913	Dec. 15, 1918		W. G. McAdoo, New York.....	Wilson.	
Dec. 16, 1918	Feb. 1, 1920		Carter Glass, Virginia.....	Wilson.	
Feb. 2, 1920	Mar. 3, 1921		David F. Houston, Missouri.....	Wilson.	
Mar. 4, 1921	Feb. 12, 1932		Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania.....	Harding, Coolidge, Hoover.	
Feb. 13, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933		Ogden L. Mills, New York.....	Hoover.	
Mar. 4, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933		William H. Woodin, New York.....	Roosevelt.	
Jan. 1, 1934	July 22, 1945		Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York.....	Roosevelt, Truman.	
July 23, 1945	June 23, 1946		Fred M. Vinson, Kentucky.....	Truman.	
June 25, 1946	Jan. 20, 1953		John W. Snyder, Missouri.....	Truman.	
Jan. 21, 1953	July 28, 1957		George M. Humphrey, Ohio.....	Eisenhower.	
July 29, 1957	Jan. 20, 1961		Robert B. Anderson, Connecticut.....	Eisenhower.	
Jan. 21, 1961	Apr. 1, 1965		Douglas Dillon, New Jersey.....	Kennedy, Johnson.	
Apr. 1, 1965	Dec. 20, 1968		Henry H. Fowler, Virginia.....	Johnson.	
Dec. 21, 1968	Jan. 20, 1969		Joseph W. Barr, Indiana.....	Johnson.	
Jan. 22, 1969	Feb. 10, 1971		David M. Kennedy, Illinois.....	Nixon.	
Feb. 11, 1971	June 12, 1972		John B. Connally, Texas.....	Nixon.	
June 12, 1972	May 8, 1974		George P. Shultz, New York.....	Nixon.	
May 8, 1974	-----		William E. Simon, New Jersey.....	Nixon, Ford.	

¹ Spencer resigned as Secretary of the Treasury May 2, 1844; McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), was ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from May 2 to July 3, 1844.

² Hugh McCulloch was Secretary from Mar. 9, 1865, to Mar. 3, 1869, and from Oct. 31, 1884, to Mar. 7, 1885.

³ William Windom was Secretary from Mar. 8, 1881, to Nov. 13, 1881, and also from Mar. 7, 1889, to Jan. 29, 1891.

Directors of the United States Mint 1792–1974

The Director of the Mint is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The length of the term of office was not fixed by law from 1792 to 1873. The Act of February 12, 1873, fixed the term of the Director at 5 years. However, there is no restriction on the reappointment of Directors.

Term of service		Directors of the Mint
From--	To--	
Apr. 1792	June 1795	David Rittenhouse, Pennsylvania.
July 1795	Oct. 1795	Henry William de Saussure, South Carolina.
Oct. 1795	July 1805	Elias Boudinot, New Jersey.
Jan. 1806	July 1824	Robert Patterson, Pennsylvania.
July 1824	July 1835	Samuel Moore, Pennsylvania.
July 1835	July 1851	Robert Maskell Patterson, Pennsylvania.
July 1851	Apr. 1853	George N. Eckert, Pennsylvania.
Apr. 1853	May 1853	Thomas M. Pettit, Pennsylvania. ¹
June 1853	Apr. 1861	James Ross Snowden, Pennsylvania.
May 1861	Sept. 1866	James Pollock, Pennsylvania.
Oct. 1866	Apr. 1867	William Millward, Pennsylvania. ²
Apr. 1867	Apr. 1869	Henry Richard Linderman, Pennsylvania.
May 1869	Mar. 1873	James Pollock, Pennsylvania.
Apr. 1873	Dec. 1878	Henry Richard Linderman, Pennsylvania.
Feb. 1879	June 1885	Horatio C. Burchard, Illinois.
July 1885	Oct. 1889	James P. Kimball, Pennsylvania.
Oct. 1889	May 1893	Edward O. Leech, District of Columbia.
Nov. 1893	Feb. 1898	Robert E. Preston, District of Columbia.
Feb. 1898	July 1907	George E. Roberts, Iowa.
Sept. 1907	Nov. 1909	Frank A. Leach, California.
Nov. 1909	June 1910	A. Platt Andrew, Massachusetts.
July 1910	Nov. 1914	George E. Roberts, Iowa.
Mar. 1915	July 1916	Robert W. Woolley, Virginia.
Sept. 1916	Feb. 1917	F. J. H. von Engelken, Florida.
Mar. 1917	Mar. 1922	Raymond T. Baker, Nevada.
Mar. 1922	Sept. 1923	F. E. Scobey, Texas.
Nov. 1923	May 1933	Robert J. Grant, Colorado.
May 1933	Apr. 1953	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Wyoming.
July 1954	Jan. 1961	William H. Brett, Ohio.
Oct. 1961	Aug. 1969	Eva Adams, Nevada.
Sept. 1969	-----	Mary Brooks, Idaho.

¹ Died in office.

² President Andrew Johnson appointed William Millward Director in October 1866 while the Senate was in recess. The President forwarded his nomination for the position of Director in a letter to the Senate dated Jan. 2, 1867. The Senate rejected the nomination on Jan. 26, 1867. However, William Millward remained in the Mint until the confirmation of Director Linderman.

MINT OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

Mint Operations

Introduction

The Mint became an operating bureau of the Department of the Treasury in 1873, pursuant to the Coinage Act of 1873 (31 U.S.C. 251). All U.S. coins are manufactured at Mint institutions. The Bureau of the Mint distributes the coins to and among the Federal Reserve banks and branches, which in turn release them, as required, to commercial banks. In addition, the Mint maintains physical custody of Treasury monetary stocks of gold and silver; handles various deposit transactions including inter-Mint transfers of bullion; refines and processes gold and silver bullion; and, moves, places into storage, and releases them from its custody for such purposes as authorized. Functions performed by the Mint on a reimbursable basis in fiscal 1974 included: The manufacture and sale of numismatic Eisenhower dollars; the production and sale of proof coin sets and uncirculated coin sets; the manufacture and sale of medals of a national character; and, as scheduling permitted, the manufacture of foreign coins.

Organization

The headquarters of the Bureau of the Mint is located in Washington, D.C. The operations necessary for the conduct of the business of the Mint are performed at seven field facilities. Mints are situated in Philadelphia, Pa., and Denver, Colo.; assay offices are in New York, N.Y. and San Francisco, Calif.; bullion depositories are located at Fort Knox, Ky. (for gold) and at West Point, N.Y. (for silver); the Old Mint, San Francisco¹ was activated during fiscal 1974 to house the Mint Data Center, Special Coinage and Medals Division, and the Mint Museum. The New York Assay Office was the only silver and gold refinery operation of the Mint during the fiscal year 1974. The West Point Depository is an adjunct of the New York Assay Office. The San Francisco Assay Office also operates as a Mint.

The number of employees in the headquarters and field installations ranged from 2,455 on June 30, 1973, to 2,654 on June 30, 1974.

The Mint's Internal Audit Staff was decentralized during fiscal year 1974 to provide more effective coverage by increased onsite audit time at Mint installations outside of Washington. Accordingly, resident auditors were assigned to the Philadelphia Mint, the Denver Mint, and San Francisco. The Headquarters office in Washington provided overall direction and supervision of the field audit staffs. Areas for audit

¹ See 1973 Annual Report, page 15.

coverage were selected, in part, as a result of requests from management for specific examinations. Financial transactions and reviews of operating and administrative functions were included in the fiscal 1974 work of this staff.

The security program of the Mint is designed to provide adequate and continuous protection of all Mint employees and assets. The Mint guard forces, protective electronic alarms, safe and locking mechanisms, security surveys, and the personnel security clearance program contribute to the accomplishment of the Bureau's security effort. During the fiscal year a security awareness program, which includes new employee indoctrination and general employee participation, was initiated. Emergency plans were revised and reissued during the year which included procedures to be followed in the event of fire, bomb threats, national disasters, disturbances, or internal emergencies.

The Mint safety program was continued during the fiscal year with emphasis concentrated on actions to promote the well-being of personnel and the environment. Total OSHA inspections of all Mint facilities were made for: Compliance with all applicable OSHA standards; design and construction of facilities and equipment; and, for hazard identification and reduction. Noise engineering studies and hearing conservation programs were begun at all Mint facilities. Safety assurance is a prerequisite to the purchase of all new industrial equipment.

Coinage Activities

Bicentennial coinage

A significant event in the history of the Treasury was the enactment of Public Law 93-127, October 18, 1973. This legislation, known as the Bicentennial Coinage Act,¹ provides that the reverse of the dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar coins minted for issue after July 4, 1975, be changed to bear designs emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. The new designs, selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall remain on the coins as long as the Secretary determines. The obverse of the coins will retain the designs currently on the coins, but those minted for issuance between July 4, 1975, and January 1, 1977, shall bear 1776-1976. Pages 10-13 contain details on the coinage designs.

Domestic coinage

During the fiscal year 1974, U.S. mints produced for general circulation cupronickel clad dollars, half dollars, quarters, and dimes, cupronickel 5-cent pieces, and 1-cent coins composed of 95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc. The Philadelphia Mint manufactured 4,978,-364,000 coins with a face value of \$202,388,800; the Denver Mint pro-

¹ See exhibit 12.

duced 5,110,637,214 pieces with a face value of \$192,687,480; the San Francisco Assay Office made 349,183,932 1-cent coins with a face value of \$3,491,839. During the year, Mint installations manufactured a total of 10,438,185,146 coins for general circulation (an increase of 1,884,986,788 coins from 1973) with a face value of \$398,568,120.¹

All proof coin sets, as well as both types of the silver-clad numismatic Eisenhower dollars were made at the United States Assay Office at San Francisco and bore the "S" mint mark. The proof coin sets continued to include a cupronickel dollar coin. A total of 22,345,732 numismatic coins with a face value of \$9,088,455 were produced during the fiscal year.

1974 Annual Assay Commission

The Act of April 2, 1792, which established the United States Mint, also provided for the Annual Assay Commission. It is believed that the Assay Commission has met each year since 1792, with few exceptions. The law provides that the Annual Assay Commission shall be composed of the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Assayer of the New York Assay Office, and such other persons as the President shall designate.² The Commission meets for the purpose of verifying the quality of U.S. coins at the Philadelphia Mint on the second Wednesday in February. Coins reserved from each mint's regular production of the previous calendar year are examined and tested. For the cupronickel coins one piece was selected at random from every 100,000 pieces or fractional part thereof. The coins selected are sealed in envelopes and forwarded for the annual assay of coins.

The following table indicates the annual assay coins that were reserved during the calendar year 1973 for the February 13, 1974, meeting of the Annual Assay Commission. The Commission reported at the conclusion of the proceedings that the trial was satisfactory in all respects.

Annual assay coins reserved at various mints during the calendar year 1973

Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		San Francisco Assay Office	
	Pieces	Value	Pieces	Value	Pieces	Value
Cupronickel clad dollars.....	28	\$28.00				
Uncirculated silver-clad dollars.....					78	\$78.00
Half dollars.....	1,305	652.50	1,677	\$838.50		
Quarter dollars.....	6,953	1,738.25	4,666	1,166.50		
Dimes.....	6,323	632.30	9,064	906.40		
Total.....	14,609	3,051.05	15,407	2,911.40	78	78.00

As a token of the Government's appreciation for the services of the members of the Assay Commission, a medal designed and executed by

¹ See table 1.

² See exhibit 18.

Mint engravers in honor of the occasion is customarily presented to each assay commissioner. The accompanying photograph shows the details of the 2¼ inch bronze medal presented to the 1974 Assay Commission members.



Distribution of U.S. coins

The Bureau of the Mint distributes coins for general circulation through the facilities of the Federal Reserve banks (12 banks and 25 branches) and the U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C. During the fiscal year 1974 the Mint shipped 10,448,537,198 newly manufactured U.S. coins valued at \$373,731,294¹ to these facilities for distribution. Proof coin sets and numismatic coins were sold directly to the public.

The face value of the stock of U.S. fractional coins on June 30, 1974, was \$7,522,310,000. Of this amount the Treasury held \$45,784,085, the Federal Reserve banks held \$201,854,697, and \$7,274,671,218 was in circulation.² On the same date \$310,728,000 worth of U.S. cupro-nickel clad dollars were outstanding.³ The Treasury held \$11,418,589, the Federal Reserve banks held \$16,135,321, and \$283,174,090 were in circulation.

Standard silver dollars outstanding throughout the year remained \$481,781,898.

Foreign coinage

During the fiscal year 1974, the Denver Mint produced 200,000,000 foreign coins, the San Francisco Assay Office manufactured 24,468,733, and the Philadelphia Mint manufactured 162,620,000 coins for other countries. Coinage was made for five foreign countries: The Republic of China (Taiwan), Honduras, Liberia, Nepal, and the Republic of Panama.⁴

¹ See table 6.

² See table 8.

³ See table 9.

⁴ See table 15.

Through December 31, 1973, U.S. mints had produced 9,416,334,160 coins and blanks for 42 countries.¹

Technology

Quality control activities were continued and extended to several new areas during the fiscal year 1974. Following the enactment of Public Law 93-127, which provides, among other things, for the use of any mint facility for the manufacture of coinage, a decision was made to utilize the West Point Depository for this purpose. Accordingly, a quality control laboratory was designed for the West Point coining facility. Specifications, procurement of equipment, and arrangements for staffing were completed before the fiscal yearend.

A more representative sampling system for quality assurance of United States and foreign coins (produced by U.S. mints) was implemented during the year.

Preparations were made for assay and quality control of composite silver materials for the Bicentennial coinage program.

Preliminary trial strikes were made of the new Bicentennial designs for the quarter dollar, half dollar, and dollar coins.

Two contracts were awarded for equipment intended to increase the efficiency of the Mint's proof coin production operations at the San Francisco Assay Office. This equipment consists of an automated blank delivery and coin removal system and an automated proof coin packaging machine.

The Department of the Treasury, through the Bureau of the Mint's Laboratory in Washington, continued to serve as the technical authority on the authenticity of U.S. coins. During the fiscal year laboratory examination of 1,929 questioned coins relative to 129 cases were performed by the Mint. The questioned coins were submitted by the U.S. Secret Service, as well as the U.S. Customs Service and the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations. A member of the Mint's Technical Staff testified in seven court cases pertaining to the authenticity of U.S. coins.

During the fiscal year a joint Department of the Treasury—Federal Reserve Board Committee was established to investigate alternative materials for 1-cent coinage. A Mint official was chairman of the committee. Several alternative alloys and clad materials were tested on a laboratory scale and the most promising materials, an aluminum alloy, a 70 percent copper-30 percent zinc alloy, and gilding metal clad steel were subjected to short production runs. In addition, the supply and demand characteristics of several elements including copper, zinc, aluminum, nickel, chromium, iron, manganese, and magnesium were

¹ See tables 29 and 30.

studied in depth. A Treasury Department report "Alternative Materials for One Cent Coinage" was issued in December 1973.

Production

During the fiscal year 1974 the Bureau of the Mint exceeded all previous years' annual domestic production by a substantial amount. In addition to having broken the prior annual production record, new monthly and daily production records were achieved.

On June 13, 1974, the Philadelphia Mint set a new 1-day production record of 27,420,000 coins for any one minting facility. On June 14, 1974, the Denver Mint produced 26,200,000 coins, breaking its previous June 17, 1969, record of 25,440,000 pieces. The mintwide June 1974 monthly production of 1,138,196,000 domestic coins exceeded the previous monthly record of 1,096,000,000 coins set in October 1966. The fiscal year domestic circulating coin production of more than 10.438 billion pieces exceeded the 1973 fiscal-year total by almost 2 billion coins.

In addition to the U.S. domestic coins for general circulation, the Mint was engaged in producing foreign coinage, various numismatic items including the American Revolution Bicentennial medals, American's First Medals (pewter alloy), special commemorative medals, and the historical customhouse series of medals for 10 different sites.

In order to meet increasing requirements for U.S. circulating coins, the Mint established a firm long-range plan to expand its coin production capability.

During the fiscal year new production equipment was delivered including: 16 quad-type coin presses; 15 proof-type coin presses; two blanking presses; a 4,000 pound per hour blank annealing and cleaning line; and four upset mills.

An important element of the Mint's expansion plan is the conversion of the West Point Depository to a coin production facility. Production at this installation is to start on August 1, 1974. Potential maximum production capability is expected to be between 1 billion and 1.5 billion pieces per year, depending on the coin being manufactured.

The shipping procedure for coinage dies was realigned during fiscal 1974. The change resulted in the delivery of dies within 1 day from the Philadelphia Mint, where all coinage dies are made, to the Denver Mint and the San Francisco Assay Office, as opposed to up to 5 days in the past. Improved security, as well as annual savings in excess of \$30,000 have resulted from the revised procedures.

Public Services

Liaison with Federal Reserve banks

The primary mission of the Mint is to assure the availability of domestic coins in quantities sufficient for the conduct of public business. Toward this goal the Mint continued its close liaison with the Federal Reserve in determining coinage requirements. U.S. coins, manufactured by the Mint, are shipped to the 12 Federal Reserve banks, their 25 branches, and the United States Treasury. Approximately 10.448 billion coins were shipped to the Federal Reserve banks in fiscal 1974, an increase of about 22 percent over 1973 requirements.¹ Demand for coin, which is measured by the net outflow from Federal Reserve banks to commercial banks, increased by 28 percent from 1973. Coin balances at Federal Reserve banks and Treasury on June 30, 1974, totaled approximately 1.774 billion pieces, a reduction of 30 percent from the same date in 1973.²

The increase in demand was attributed to speculative interest in 1-cent coins, stimulated by the rising price of copper which reached \$1.39 per pound. During the third quarter of the fiscal year (January–March 1974) demand for cents exceeded 200 percent of the demand in the same period in 1973.

On March 27, 1974, the Director of the Mint appeared before the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Banking and Currency Committee to discuss a bill which would grant the Secretary of the Treasury standby authority to adopt a new alloy for the penny.³

In mid-April the Secretary of the Treasury, in concurrence with the Federal Reserve banks, approved regulations prohibiting the exportation, melting or treating of pennies.⁴ This was necessary to discourage the speculation that was developing in the 1-cent coins.

Penny Retrieval Program

On May 21, 1974, the Director of the Mint issued a call to all Americans “to get the penny back in circulation.”⁵ During the 15 years ending around June 1974, the U.S. Mint had produced approximately 62 billion pennies. It was estimated that about 30 billion were in circulation, while the balance was being side-tracked, for a variety of reasons in dresser drawers, shoe boxes, pickle jars, or other out-of-the-way places. To encourage the public to return these sequestered coins to circulation, the Mint offered to issue a certificate to any individual or group for every \$25 worth of pennies cashed in at a bank, the Treasury, or the Mint.

¹ See table 6.

² See table 7.

³ See exhibit 21.

⁴ See exhibits 22 and 23.

⁵ See exhibit 30.

Mrs. Brooks announced on June 20, 1974, that in response to numerous requests from children she was extending the campaign through the summer. The Director also decided that anyone turning in at least \$5 in pennies would be eligible for the Treasury's citation.¹

Special coinage and medals

The Eisenhower dollar program.—The manufacture and sale of 40 percent silver-clad proof and uncirculated dollar coins to the public at premium prices, was continued during the fiscal year. A total of 2,897,404 of these special coins were produced: 1,014,150 of the proofs and 1,883,254 of the uncirculated variety.

Coin sets.—The Mint, as is customary, offered sets of proof coins which included one coin of every U.S. denomination from the dollar through the penny to the public. During the fiscal year 3,241,388 proof coin sets were manufactured, packaged in self-standing cases, and sent by registered mail to customers by the San Francisco Assay Office.

Bicentennial coinage designs.—The Bicentennial Coinage Act authorized a change in the designs on the reverse of the dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar coins. This legislation marks the first time in history that designs on circulating coins are being changed to celebrate an anniversary of American Independence.

In late October 1973, because of the historical significance of the new coin designs, the Director of the Mint, Mrs. Mary Brooks, asked the National Sculpture Society to conduct a nationwide competition for the new designs.² The Department of the Treasury offered a \$5,000 award to each of three winners of designs emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution selected for use on the reverse of the three denominations. The sketch competition terminated on December 14, 1973.

The judging of the approximately 900 entries submitted in this national Bicentennial Coinage Design Competition began on January 9, 1974, at the Philadelphia Mint.³ The panel of judges, chaired by Mr. Robert Weinman, President of the National Sculpture Society, selected 12 semifinalists. The designer of each of these sketches was invited to render his design in the form of a plaster model, to reach the Mint by February 22, 1974. The Treasury Department purchased each model for \$750. The accompanying illustration shows the Director of the Mint and Secretary of the Treasury Shultz with other members of the Secretary's special committee, which met at the Treasury Department to select the prize-winning designs from among the plaster models.

¹ See exhibit 31.

² See exhibit 14.

³ See exhibit 17.



Left to right: Eric P. Newman, Chairman, ARBA Coins and Medals Panel, Secretary Shultz, Representative William B. Widnall, New Jersey, Mrs. Brooks, Representative Wright Patman, Texas, Chairman, House Banking and Currency Committee, and Charles H. Atherton, Secretary, Fine Arts Commission.

On March 6, 1974, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint announced that a colonial drummer, Independence Hall, and the Liberty Bell overlapping the Moon were the Bicentennial reverse coin designs selected to appear on the quarter dollar, half dollar, and dollar, respectively.¹ The double dates 1776-1976 appear on the obverse (front) of the coins below the portraits of Washington, Kennedy, and Eisenhower.

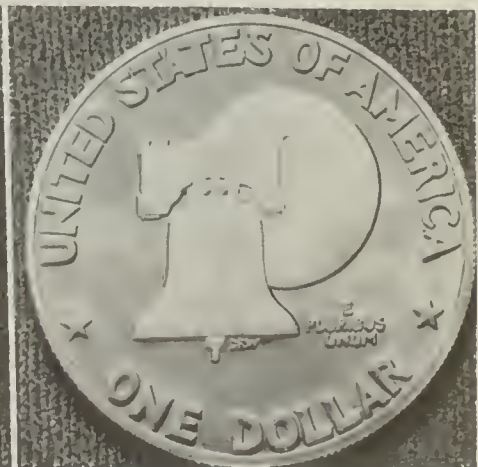
In April 1974 the designers visited Washington² to receive their awards of \$5,000 each. They were invited to the White House where they were welcomed by Counsellor Anne Armstrong on behalf of President Nixon. She expressed the opinion that the Mint and the Treasury, through the Bicentennial Coin Competition, had contributed to the intention of the Bicentennial which is to bring the celebration directly to the people.

¹ See exhibit 20.

² See exhibit 27.

The following photograph was taken at the White House. Mrs. Brooks, Director of the Mint, is shown with Jack L. Ahr, Arlington Heights, Ill., designer of the quarter on her left next to Mrs. Armstrong. John W. Warner, Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration is shown on Mrs. Brooks' right next to Seth G. Huntington of Minneapolis, Minn., designer of the new half dollar. Dennis R. Williams, Columbus, Ohio, who designed the dollar, is on the extreme left.





Medals.—In January 1973 the Bureau of the Mint and the U.S. Customs Service entered into an agreement whereby the U.S. Mint is to manufacture medals in honor of historic customhouses, as part of Treasury's Bicentennial observance.¹

Ten customhouses were selected by the U.S. Customs Service to be honored by $1\frac{5}{16}$ -inch bronze medals. The first one to be dedicated was the Georgetown Customhouse in Washington, D.C. The ceremony took place in August 1973 with such notable persons present as the First Lady, the Director of the Mint, Commissioner of Customs, Vernon Acree, and former Secretary of the Treasury Shultz. For the Georgetown dedication only, a 3-inch bronze medal, as well as the $1\frac{5}{16}$ -inch medal was made.

In December 1973, a $1\frac{5}{16}$ -inch bronze medal was issued in conjunction with the dedication of the Boston Customhouse.

In March 1974 the San Francisco Customhouse was dedicated. Mint personnel from the Old San Francisco Mint created a numismatic exhibit at the site where Customhouse medals and other medals were sold.

In May 1974 the Wheeling, West Virginia Customhouse and the Savannah, Georgia Customhouse were dedicated. A $1\frac{5}{16}$ -inch medal honoring each landmark was manufactured and sold at the time of the dedication.

Medals depicting the five remaining Customhouses will be available at the time of the dedication ceremonies during fiscal 1975.

Illustrations of the five customhouse medals issued during the fiscal year 1974 are shown on the following page.

¹ See exhibit 3.



Boston
Customhouse medal



Georgetown
Customhouse medal



San Francisco
Customhouse medal



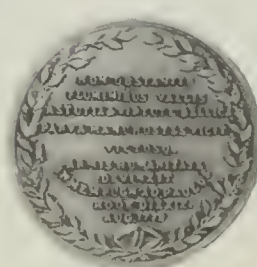
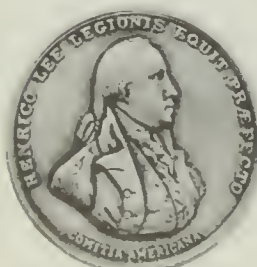
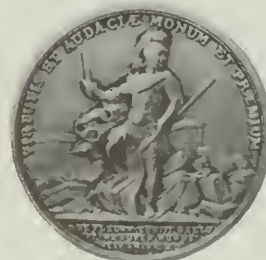
Common reverse
of Customhouse medals

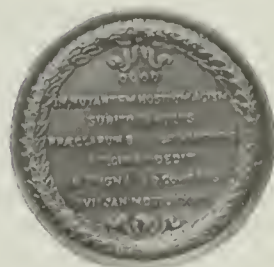


Wheeling, W. Va.
Customhouse medal



Savannah, Ga.
Customhouse medal





As part of the Government's observance of the Bicentennial, the Mint is reproducing in antique-finished pewter America's first 10 medals.¹ The original medals were authorized by the Continental Congress in grateful recognition of the men and battles that changed the course of history, gave birth to the new Nation, and freedom and self-government to our people. Most of the original medals were of gold, engraved and struck in France by the foremost medalists of the period. The 1½-inch pewter reproductions are offered to the public in units of two medals, at \$10 per unit. Orders for the first unit were accepted between April 1 and May 31, 1974. The other eight medals will be completed by July 4, 1976. The obverse and reverse designs of the 10 medals appear on the preceding pages.

The second of the 1½-inch bronze medals commemorating the American Revolution Bicentennial authorized by Public Law 92-228, February 12, 1972, was released early in fiscal 1974. In addition to the medals which were part of the Philatelic Numismatic Commemorative (PNC) package (consisting of the ARBA medal and a commemorative postage stamp, postmarked July 4, 1973, Boston, Mass.) and the bronze "unique" package (a similar medal dated 1973), a silver "unique" package (a silver medal, dated 1973, in an individual self-standing case) was made available to the public in October 1973.

¹ See exhibit 19.

A 3-inch bronze medal honoring Secretary of the Treasury Simon was struck in June 1974.

Public Law 93-114, enacted October 1, 1973, authorized the Mint to strike medals in honor of the San Francisco cable car, at the San Francisco Assay Office. None of the medals had been struck by the fiscal yearend.

In recognition of the achievements of Jim Thorpe as an athlete and as a great American, Public Law 93-132 was enacted on October 19, 1973. This legislation authorizes the U.S. Mint to strike a maximum of 100,000 medals in his honor. It also provided that dies made by the U.S. Mint might be released to a private manufacturer for production of some or all of the medals. None of the medals had been issued by June 30, 1974.

On December 29, 1973, Public Law 93-227 was enacted authorizing the U.S. Mint to strike medals in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Statehood of Colorado. The legislation provided that the medals, to be struck before December 31, 1976, could be produced at the Denver Mint.

Public Law 93-221, also enacted on December 29, 1973, authorized the production of medals to commemorate the International Exposition on Environment (EXPO '74) to be held in Spokane, Washington. The law provided that the medals either be made by the U.S. Mint or by a private mint using dies produced by the U.S. Mint. The dies were made by the U.S. Mint and released to a private mint.

In recognition of his long and outstanding service to the United States, a national medal honoring the late FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover, was authorized by Public Law 93-309, June 8, 1974. When struck, these medals will be available for sale to the public through Mint sales facilities.

The Mint continued to manufacture national "List" medals in the traditional 3-inch size, as well as the $1\frac{5}{16}$ -inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch size throughout the fiscal year.¹ New medals issued during the year, in addition to those described above, included President Nixon's second term medal in both sizes. Approximately 508,000 list medals were produced at mint installations in fiscal 1974.

A descriptive list of the more than 300 historic medals available from the U.S. Mint, with ordering information, may be obtained from: The Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint St., San Francisco, Ca. 94175.

¹ See tables 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Administration

Financial operations

Revenues.—The Bureau of the Mint deposited \$1,482,739,150 into the general fund of the Treasury during the fiscal year.¹ Seigniorage on U.S. coins accounted for \$320,710,691 of the deposit. This consisted of approximately \$1.3 million from the production of silver-clad Eisenhower dollars; \$249 million seigniorage derived from cupronickel clad subsidiary coinage; and approximately \$71 million from minor coinage.

Financial management conferences.—Two Financial Management System Conferences for financial and budget representatives from the field offices and the Office of the Director were held during the year. The objectives of these meetings were to identify required changes, document existing practices, and to recommend improvements.

An objective of the Bureau of the Mint is to submit the Financial Management System to the Comptroller General of the United States for updated approval in terms of principles and standards and systems design.

Monetary assets and liabilities

ASSETS		
	<i>June 30, 1973</i>	<i>June 30, 1974</i>
Gold bullion.....	\$10,146,476,607.52	\$11,273,703,093.84
Silver bullion.....	1 40,436,293.41	1 44,497,953.29
Subsidiary coin.....	79,960,487.90	30,805,960.90
Minor coin.....	4,856,863.87	6,602,011.49
Coinage metal other than silver.....	275,941,337.35	369,963,041.12
All other.....	28,690,628.20	17,003,416.00
Total assets.....	10,576,362,218.25	11,742,575,476.64
LIABILITIES		
Bullion fund.....	10,296,173,892.87	11,371,793,202.39
Coinage metal fund.....	275,247,472.83	365,803,504.78
All other.....	4,940,852.55	4,978,769.47
Total liabilities.....	10,576,362,218.25	11,742,575,476.64

¹ Includes silver bullion for coinage valued at \$10,764,539.26.

NOTE.—For details by Mint institution, see table 24.

¹ See table 23.

Income, expenses, and application of funds, fiscal year 1974

INCOME		<i>In thousands</i>
1. Coins manufactured (face value).....		\$406,409
2. Appropriation.....		25,290
3. Special Mint coin reimbursements.....		24,951
4. Medal sales.....		546
5. Foreign coinage orders.....		1,815
6. Charges collected on deposits, etc.....		16
7. Revaluation of gold.....		1,127,386
8. Sales of miscellaneous products.....		9,327
9. Sales of Government property, etc.....		18
10. Miscellaneous reimbursements.....		5,552
11. Miscellaneous revenues.....		21
Total income.....		1,601,331
COST OF OPERATIONS		
1. Accrued cost of operations (Includes depreciation):		
a. Coinage (domestic).....	\$18,318	
b. Deposits.....	1,460	
c. Protection.....	2,688	
d. Refining.....	2,072	
e. Executive direction.....	212	
Total operation cost.....		24,750
2. Cost of metal used in domestic coinage.....		61,451
3. Distribution of domestic coinage.....		1,675
4. Cost of manufacturing special Mint coins.....		24,951
5. Cost of manufacturing medals.....		400
6. Cost of manufacturing foreign coinage.....		1,828
7. Cost of processing miscellaneous services.....		5,552
8. Less depreciation (included in cost of operations).....		-1,522
9. Administrative costs applied to reimbursables.....		-2,820
Total cost of operations.....		116,265
Excess of income over cost.....		1,485,066
APPLICATION OF NET INCOME		
1. Deposits to the general fund of the Treasury.....		1,482,739
2. Expired appropriation.....		29
3. Inventory changes.....		2,033
4. Net increases in "Profit Funds".....		265
Total funds applied.....		1,485,066

Gold and silver

Refining.—The Mint's electrolytic refinery in the U.S. Assay Office at New York produced approximately 3.0 million fine troy ounces of refined silver bullion during fiscal year 1974.

Gold refined at the New York Assay Office this fiscal year amounted to approximately 2.0 million fine troy ounces.¹

Approximately 216 ounces of surplus gold and about 1,125 ounces of surplus silver were recovered by the New York Assay Office in fiscal 1974. These had a combined value of \$6,776. In addition the Mint accepted scrap containing silver from the Navy, refined the silver extracted, and returned the silver to the Navy.

Unrefined bullion stocks.—At the fiscal yearend a total of 21.7 million fine troy ounces of unrefined gold bullion and approximately 11.2 million fine troy ounces of unrefined silver bullion were held by the two assay offices and the two mints.²

¹ See table 21.

² See table 22.

Gold.—On June 30, 1974, the Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, the mints, and assay offices held a total of 267,007,455 fine troy ounces of gold bullion.¹ This metal was valued at \$11,273,642,139 on June 30, 1974.²

Silver.—At the end of the fiscal year 1974 the silver balance of the Bureau of the Mint totaled 45,018,203.24 fine troy ounces, which was valued at \$58,420,706.91.³

Labor relations

In March 1972, the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) filed a petition with the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor Management Relations requesting national exclusive recognition for a unit composed of all eligible Mint employees, including professionals, if they voted for inclusion. Following a hearing, the Labor Department official found such a unit appropriate and ordered a nationwide election to be held in September 1973.

As a result of this election, two separate national bargaining units were established, one for professionals, the other for nonprofessionals. The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor Management certified the AFGE as the exclusive union representative of these two nationwide units on September 24, 1973.

On May 21, 1974, the Bureau of the Mint completed negotiation of ground rules for negotiations of a nationwide contract with the AFGE. Representing the union was an official of the national office of AFGE. The National Mint Council, composed of AFGE local presidents at New York, Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco, represents Bureau employees for purposes of collective bargaining.

The contract would be the Mint's first nationwide contract. Negotiations of the actual contract were scheduled to begin in September 1974.

U.S. Mint Representation Abroad

Congress of International Federation of Medalists

In August 1973, the Director of the Mint attended the Congress of the International Federation of Medalists in Helsinki, Finland. The Congress presented Mrs. Brooks with the opportunity of meeting with several foreign mint directors, as well as with some of the world's leading sculptors. Mrs. Brooks was accompanied by Dr. Alan Goldman, Assistant Director of the Mint for Technology.

The U.S. representatives toured the Mint of Finland, where Mrs. Brooks presented certain special U.S. numismatic items to Finnish Mint officials.

¹ See table 16.

² See table 17.

³ See tables 18 and 19.

The Director of the Mint also made a trip to Leningrad, where she and Mr. Arne Bakken, Director of the Norwegian Mint, met the Leningrad Mint Director, Makapoeb Leb Kohemanmunobur. The Soviet Mint at Leningrad is off limits to foreign visitors. However, the Mint officials were favorably impressed with some of Mrs. Brooks' ideas for special programs such as penny bags and the use of the replica of a 1792 press to allow museum visitors to strike their own medals.

Mint Director's Conference

Mr. Frank H. MacDonald, Deputy Director of the Mint, represented the Director of the Mint at the European Mint Directors' Conference (MDC) in Paris, France, in June 1974. He was accompanied by Mr. Frank W. Rhea, Facilities Project Manager, Denver Mint. This was the third Mint Directors' Conference to which U.S. Mint representatives have been invited as official observers.

The Conference afforded these officials a unique opportunity to exchange views and discuss matters of mutual concern with representatives of other world mints.

Following the MDC in Paris, Mr. Rhea visited the new French Mint at Pessac, France.

Field Installations

The Philadelphia Mint

The Philadelphia Mint initiated a number of actions during the year to increase coin production.

The work of the two die inspectors hired during the year dramatically improved the quality of outgoing dies. They are able to locate mistakes at an early stage of the die manufacturing process, thereby saving time and effort.

The utilization of powerful new microscopes with lense ratings of 10 to 25 power facilitates the observation of coin die perfection or imperfection. This results in substantially fewer dies having to be reworked.

During fiscal 1974 the use of a comparator, which shows the entire image of dies on a screen, enabled employees to spot die defects by comparing new dies with fixed standard ones.

Carbide cutting tools have replaced the high speed steel on the transfer reducing machines. By using carbide tools, the Transfer Engraving Section realized longer machine running time and improved the quality of finished hubs and master dies.

During fiscal 1974, an effective inventory control system was established in the Strip Production Division.

The Hot and Cold Branches, Strip Production Division, were able to operate two full shifts after personnel were transferred from the Cladding Branch in February 1974. This change in operations lowered the cost of in-house strip.

The Philadelphia Mint acquired two additional Minster Blanking presses, which together with two Egan Coil Reels and two coil straighteners enabled the Coining Division to expand its use of 15-inch carbide dies. This increased the number of blanks per stroke, at the same time that machine running time was increased and machine handling was improved.

The Denver Mint

A site was selected for the proposed new Denver Mint on what is now the Park Hill Golf Course. The property is located in the convenient northeast section of the city of Denver. The South Platte River site, originally chosen, was eliminated because of planned railroad traffic routes through the property.

The Park Hill location is excellent with respect to appropriateness of the proposed land use, with respect to the surrounding land area, traffic access, rail service, and availability of utilities. The prime factors in selecting this site above others under consideration were the socioeconomic impacts anticipated on the surrounding community. Architectural and engineering designs are expected to proceed during fiscal year 1975.

On June 14, 1974, 26,200,000 coins were produced, exceeding all previous coin production records of the Denver Mint.

During the year major interior building modifications were undertaken to relocate the Special Melting activity and the Scale Shop. Additional office space was provided for the Budget and Accounting Division and for the Audit Staff. New space was made available for the Personnel Division, which includes a training classroom.

Improved feeder systems were developed for each type of coin press at the Denver Mint. In addition to the installation of the new feeders, standardized coinage tooling was adapted to each type of press to promote interchangeability of tooling, lower tooling manufacturing costs, and lower tooling stock level requirements. Standardization development is a continuing process which is expected to produce additional cost reductions and a higher quality product.

Standard operating procedures were developed for coinage tooling manufacture and tooling installation to promote better quality and to assist in the training of personnel.

An improved coin cleaning process was initiated to produce a cleaner, brighter coin blank.

An improved coin feed finger was developed which is expected to extend coin die life, reduce misstrikes, and reduce press maintenance. Efforts continued on the overall coin feeder system to achieve increased coin production without sacrificing the quality of the coins.

United States Assay Office at San Francisco

During the fiscal year 1974, the San Francisco Assay Office installed 15 additional HME proof coin presses, bringing the total of this type of press to 32. This replacement of older equipment is part of the continuing program to bring production equipment within Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards.

A larger electrical transformer was installed and the pressroom was expanded to accommodate the new presses and provide capacity necessary for the Bicentennial coinage program.

A second Roto Finish Burnishing Mill was installed to assist in improving the quality of proof coinage material.

Considerable additional packaging space will be required to accommodate the Bicentennial program. Planning for the expansion of USAO coin packaging capability was begun during the year.

An organization development effort was initiated with significant first year results, which included: The development of the first certified production flow layout of USAO operations; the expanded management involvement of line supervisors; and the establishment of the Ad Hoc Quality Control Committee to help with production problems.

For the first time since World War II, women were appointed to responsible production positions at the Assay Office, including one supervisory placement.

An on-site training program was established to provide employees an opportunity to enhance their job-related skills. Certificates were awarded to 32 employees at the end of the first semester's program; 60 additional persons were enrolled at the fiscal yearend.

Four-year training programs were developed during the year in the general mechanic, machinist, and electrical trades. This training provides opportunities for growth to employees previously restricted to low skilled or semiskilled occupations.

During fiscal year 1974, 25 handicapped persons were hired as part of the EEO Affirmative Action Program. Additional hires were projected for 1975. The Assay Office was recognized on three separate occasions for this program.

The Old Mint

In January 1974 the Office of West Coast operations was abolished and the installation was officially established as The Old Mint. An Officer in Charge was appointed by the Director of the Mint. An administrative staff, including accounting, personnel, and procurement offices was established to service the new self-sufficient facility.

A guard force, reporting to the Officer in Charge, was activated. The security system in the Museum, Data Center, and Special Coinage and

Medals Division was tightened pursuant to recommendations of the Bureau Security Officer.

The restoration of the exterior of the inner courtyard of this historic edifice at 5th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, was begun during the fiscal year and completed by early December. A contract for the initial stage of the restoration of the exterior of the Old Mint was awarded in June.

During the fiscal year, approximately 106,000 persons toured the Old Mint Museum. The exhibits viewed by those people included: A collection of notes and coins dating back to the gold rush era loaned by the California State Numismatic Association; a collection of antique firearms used by both the lawless and the law enforcers of the Old West; an 1874 Wells Fargo stagecoach and an 1873 LaFrance fire engine used in the 1906 San Francisco fire on loan from Mr. Michael Simpson; the Big Bonanza exhibit which commemorates the discovery of the great Comstock Lode in Nevada; a collection of original paintings of the North Mother Lode country donated by the artist Beryl Floris; and, the Henry Clifford Pioneer Gold Coin Collection.¹

During the summer of 1973 a portion of the film "The Granite Lady" was photographed at the Old Mint.

The annual Mint Director's Conference was held at the Old Mint in September 1973.

During fiscal year 1974 the Special Coinage and Medals Program was reorganized. The Special Coinage and Medals Division received a new electronic envelope sorting machine. The final design for the letter processing system work module was placed in operation. Two new inserting machines were purchased to help meet new mail-out deadlines. By the fiscal yearend the system for order cards and letters was completely automated.

The Data Center assumed responsibility from an outside contractor for the completion of programing, documentation, and training of the NUCOS project. Order receipt processing and creating of shipping labels for numismatic services were completely computerized and operational by the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year (September 1973). The Data Center performed reimbursable work for the General Services Administration in processing almost 3 million Carson City Dollar mail announcements from NUCOS files. Substantial computer support was given to the U.S. Customs Service. A system to mechanically produce Certificates of Public Service for the Mint's Penny Redemption Program was designed by the Data Center.

¹ See exhibits 5, 8, and 32.

United States Assay Office at New York

During the 1974 fiscal year the Mint refinery at the New York Assay Office produced and transferred approximately 3 million fine troy ounces of fine silver and about 2 million fine troy ounces of fine gold. In addition, approximately 2 million fine troy ounces of gold anodes were produced.

The Assay Office participated in both the Eisenhower and regular uncirculated coin programs by reviewing, packaging, and mailing such sets. Between July 1 and September 7, 1973, approximately 714 thousand 1973 sets were processed. Machinery was retooled and during the period October 5, 1973, to January 25, 1974, about 1.8 million Eisenhower dollars were handled. From February 4, 1974, until the fiscal yearend approximately 1.5 million uncirculated 1974 coin sets were processed.

Pursuant to Public Law 93-127, October 18, 1973, preparations were initiated during the fiscal year for the production of coinage at the West Point Depository. The manufacture of 1-cent pieces was scheduled to begin early in fiscal year 1975. The coinage program is to supplement the facility's regular operations, which include the final phases of the Carson City Dollar program. The U.S. Bullion Depository at West Point, an adjunct of the New York Assay Office, continued to maintain custody of the majority of the silver owned by the United States.

Fort Knox Depository

The gold bullion depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky, continued its function of safeguarding most of the Treasury's gold.

EXHIBITS

Exhibits

Exhibit 1.—Press release, July 2, 1973, concerning discontinuance of orders for 1973 proof Eisenhower dollars

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today that orders for 1973 Eisenhower Proof Dollars will not be accepted after July 15, 1973.

The Bureau of the Mint began accepting orders in San Francisco for the 40 percent silver Proof Eisenhower Dollars on May 1, 1973. The price per coin is \$10 payable by personal check or money order, and this cost includes handling and shipping charges by first class registered mail. There is a limit of five (5) coins per individual.

Orders bearing a July 15 postmark will be accepted by the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94175.

Exhibit 2.—Remarks by the Director of the Mint, July 4, 1973, at ceremonies issuing the 1973 Philatelic-Numismatic commemorative, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts

The Mint is proud to be associated with the U.S. Postal Service and the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in today's ceremonies launching the 1973 PNC.

One of the portraits that appears on the front of this year's medal is that of Patrick Henry, whose firebrand oratory launched the American Revolution.

The other portrait is of Samuel Adams who early recognized the powerful draw of the written word as well as that of the spoken to rally the people in defense of freedom and independence.

It was here, in Faneuil Hall, that Samuel Adams urged organized resistance to foreign tyranny and injustice. And the idea was put forth that the colonies must communicate with one another if the people's will was to triumph. To accomplish this purpose, the Boston Committee for Correspondents to Unite the Colonies was formed and the idea spread like wildfire.

The Committee of Correspondents is represented on the back of the medal and portrays the patriots who rode horseback through the countryside, speeding their written messages and printed circulars to towns and communities throughout the colonies. This unifying communications system was a huge success and fueled the fighting spirit of the American people.

It's this bit of history embedded in the medals that is of most significance to me and, I believe, important to the celebration of our Bicentennial.

The 1973 PNC goes on sale to the public today at \$5 each and the proceeds will go to further Bicentennial projects throughout the Nation. Also, in October, the bronze medal that is part of the PNC package will be made available singly for \$3.50 each.

This year for the first time a special silver version of the bronze medal will also be sold for \$10.

Last year the ARBC realized over \$2 million from the sale of the bronze medals and these funds are being distributed to the States in support of many worthwhile projects to celebrate our 200th anniversary.

Now that the medals and the purpose behind their sale are more widely recognized, we all hope every American will want one. I truly believe those who

collect these lovely medals and stamps cannot help but have a better understanding of the hard struggle and sacrifices it took to make us a free nation and what led to our greatness.

Exhibit 3.—Press release, August 1, 1973, concerning series of medals commemorating historic U.S. customhouses

A series of medals, commemorating America's historic customhouses, is being struck by the Treasury Department's Bureau of the Mint in conjunction with the U.S. Customs Service.

The first will be available after August 1, 1973, and is to be unveiled at a ceremony in which U.S. Commissioner of Customs Vernon D. Acree will commemorate the Georgetown, Washington, D.C., Post Office and Customhouse building as an "Historic Customhouse."

The medal features the Georgetown Customhouse, circa 1900, on the obverse side and the seal of the U.S. Customs Service on the reverse. It was designed by Michael Iacocca of the Philadelphia Mint.

The 3-inch medal will sell for \$5 at the Bureau of the Mint's exhibit and sales areas located at the mints in Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco, and at the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. It will also be available by mail order from the Philadelphia Mint for \$5.25.

Others in the series will include customhouses in Yorktown, Virginia; Boston, Massachusetts; San Francisco, California; Wheeling, West Virginia; Galveston, Texas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Salem, Massachusetts; Monterey, California; and Savannah, Georgia.

"The Historic Customhouse program is part of Customs' contribution to the Bicentennial era and is in keeping with Federal efforts to accelerate historic preservation by identifying landmarks in advance of 1976," stated Commissioner Acree. "Through the program, Customs is focusing attention on its role as financial mainstay of the young Republic."

Georgetown was one of the nine original Customs districts in the State of Maryland, established by the Fifth Act of the First Congress in 1789. The granite customhouse, built in 1858, is the work of Treasury Architect Ammi B. Young, one of the leading American architects of the 19th century.

"Customhouses symbolize the deep roots of the U.S. Customs Service in American history," Commissioner Acree said. "The collection of revenue and control of international trade are traditional functions of Customs officers who are stationed at 300 ports of entry throughout the United States."

Commissioner Acree noted that U.S. Customs collects approximately \$4 billion annually in duties and excise taxes, guards the Treasury against fraud, and enforces a wide range of other statutes for some forty government agencies.

Exhibit 4.—An act to amend the Par Value Modification Act, and for other purposes

[Public Law 93-110, 93d Congress, H.R. 6912, September 21, 1973]

Par Value
Modification
Act, amend-
ments.
86 Stat. 116,
31 USC 449
note.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the first sentence of section 2 of the Par Value Modification Act is amended by striking out the words "one thirty-eighth of a fine troy ounce of gold" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "0.828948 Special Drawing Right or, the equivalent in terms of

gold, of forty-two and two-ninths dollars per fine troy ounce of gold."

SEC. 2. The Par Value Modification Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 5. It is the sense of the Congress that the President shall take all appropriate action to expedite realization of the international monetary reform noted at the Smithsonian on December 18, 1971."

SEC. 3. (a) Sections 3 and 4 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (31 U.S.C. 442 and 443) are repealed.

Repeal.
48 Stat. 340.
Gold, private
ownership.

(b) No provision of any law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, and no rule, regulation, or order under authority of any such law, may be construed to prohibit any person from purchasing, holding, selling, or otherwise dealing with gold.

(c) The provisions of this section, pertaining to gold, shall take effect when the President finds and reports to the Congress that international monetary reform shall have proceeded to the point where elimination of regulations on private ownership of gold will not adversely affect the United States' international monetary position.

Effective
date; report
to Congress.

87 Stat. 352
87 Stat. 353

TITLE II—FOREIGN CURRENCY REPORTS

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

SEC. 201. The Congress finds that—

(1) movements of mobile capital can have a significant impact on the proper functioning of the international monetary system;

(2) it is important to have as complete and current data as feasible on the nature and source of these capital flows, including transactions by large United States business enterprises and their foreign affiliates;

(3) it is desirable to emphasize this objective by supplementing existing legal authority for the collection of data on capital flows contained in section 5(b) of the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 (12 U.S.C. 95a) and section 8 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 286f).

55 Stat. 839.
59 Stat. 515.

AUTHORITY TO PRESCRIBE REGULATIONS

SEC. 202. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized and directed, under the authority of this title and any other authority conferred by law, to supplement regulations requiring the submission of reports on foreign currency transactions consistent with the statement of findings under section 201. Regulations prescribed under this title shall require that such reports contain such information and be submitted in such manner and at such times, with reasonable exceptions and classifications, as may be necessary to carry out the policy of this title.

(b) Reports required under this title shall cover foreign currency transactions conducted by any United States person and by any foreign person controlled by a United States person as

87 Stat. 353

such terms are defined in section 7(f) (2) (A) and 7(f) (2) (C) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

84 Stat. 1124.
15 USC 78g.

ENFORCEMENT

Penalty.

SEC. 203. (a) Whoever fails to submit a report required under any rule or regulation issued under this title may be assessed a civil penalty not exceeding \$10,000 in a proceeding brought under subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Whenever it appears to the Secretary that any person has failed to submit a report required under any rule or regulation issued under this title or has violated any rule or regulation issued hereunder, the Secretary may in his discretion bring an action, in the proper district court of the United States or the proper United States court of any territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, seeking a mandatory injunction commanding such person to comply with such rule or regulation, and upon a proper showing a permanent or temporary injunction or restraining order shall be granted without bond, and additionally the sanction provided for failure to submit a report under subsection (a).

Approved September 21, 1973.

Exhibit 5.—Press release, September 25, 1973, concerning opening of new exhibits at the Old Mint Museum, San Francisco

A rare collection of numismatic items and paintings evoke fresh memories of frontier life and the California gold rush in new exhibits opening at the Old Mint Museum on Tuesday, September 25, 1973, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

The California State Numismatic Association and other numismatic groups assembled the historically significant exhibit of coins, medals, tokens, paper money, and related items.

Of unique interest in the numismatic display donated to the Mint Museum by the collectors are: Gold coins produced by the U. S. Mint as well as by private companies that struck coins from the gold of the gold rush period. Paper notes printed by Emperor Norton I of Mexico and the United States. Commemorative medallions and souvenir pieces issued during the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Checks signed by the Comstock discoverers and a wide assortment of other rare numismatic pieces seldom seen on public display.

The paintings, done at the original sites of California's northern mine country, have been donated to the museum by the artist, Beryl Brown Floris, whose family settled on the West Coast years before the discovery of gold in 1848.

Mrs. Floris' great grandmother once traded a vial of gold dust for a jar of pickles in San Francisco. Fond memories of similar tales heard in childhood of her great grandparents' adventures during the gold fever epidemic nurtured a special interest in recapturing on canvas scenes at the mine sites, the early machinery and the settlements that sprouted in the surrounding areas.

Her searching paintings record her wanderings to the hard rock mines in the gold country, to hills named Gopher, Prospect and Piety, to the locale where Black Bart roamed and robbed, to machine shops, meeting halls and mansions and on to the house where a onetime mistress to a king kept her pet grizzly bears.

The Old Mint Museum, 88 Fifth Street, San Francisco, California, is open to

the public Tuesdays through Sundays, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. There is no admission charge.

Exhibit 6.—Press release, October 2, 1973, concerning discontinuance of orders for uncirculated 1973 silver-clad Eisenhower dollars

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the United States Mint, announced today that the Mint will discontinue the acceptance of orders for 1973 uncirculated 40 percent silver Eisenhower dollars on October 15, 1973. The Mint began accepting orders for these coins on August 1, 1973, and has received orders for more than 1,600,000 coins.

Mrs. Brooks also announced that orders for Mint list medals should be directed to Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94175, instead of Numismatic Service Division, United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106. The Mint is establishing one mailing address for all orders of special coins and medals.

Exhibit 7.—Press release, October 9, 1973, concerning Treasury awards for the Mint and six of its employees

Acting Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon presented awards to the Bureau of the Mint and six Mint employees at the Treasury Department's annual awards ceremony on October 5, 1973, at the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D.C.

On behalf of the Bureau, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, accepted two awards in recognition of the Bureau's outstanding performance: The Secretary's Award for Incentive Awards Program (Suggestions) for the best overall results in the suggestion program during fiscal year 1973. For each 100 employees on its rolls, the Bureau had almost five adopted suggestions and estimated savings of \$1,720.

The Secretary's Award for Excellence in Improving Communications and Services to the Public through new and enlarged programs, designed to promote and disseminate information, about the operations of the Mint, its long history and the availability of special coins and national medals was also accepted by the Director.

Frank W. Rhea, facilities project manager for the new Denver Mint, received a meritorious service award for outstandingly adept management in the restoration and renovation activities of the historic Old Mint Building in San Francisco, Ca. The award, next to the highest which may be recommended for presentation by the Secretary of the Treasury, is conferred on employees who render meritorious service within or beyond their required duties.

Stanley P. Bobbie, die manufacturing supervisor at the Philadelphia Mint; and John D. Jamieson, special mechanical assistant and Louis F. Rhoads, scale mechanic leader, both of whom have retired from the Denver Mint, shared a Group Special Achievement Award. The award and \$2,500 was given for designing and constructing valuable production machinery for use at the Philadelphia Mint to meet the requirements of new coinage and medals programs. The addition of this equipment was vital to the success of these special numismatic programs.

Leonard A. Johnson, foreman, Cash Division, Metal Processing Branch, Melting Section, of the New York Assay Office, received a Special Achievement Award and \$690. Mr. Johnson was recognized for suggesting a simplified method of recovering the silver content of film ash sent by the Navy Department to the New York Assay Office; thus benefiting both the Bureau of the Mint and the Navy Department and resulting in an estimated savings of \$15,449.

Gloria Ohliger, head, Public Information Division of the Bureau's Office of Public Services, received a special award for Excellence in Furthering Special Government-wide Programs. It was given for improving communications and service to the public through effective and imaginative efforts in planning, developing, and designing public relations programs to assist the Mint in accomplishing specific goals.

Exhibit 8.—Press release, October 12, 1973, concerning more new exhibits at the Old Mint Museum

A chat with the most modern computer available.

A stagecoach that once rumbled along the Placerville-Genoa-Carson City route.

Old firearms used by the lawless and law enforcers of the Old West and down through the Prohibition era.

These are the latest exhibits opening at the Old Mint Museum in San Francisco on Tuesday, October 16, 1973, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

The old guns are of the sort used by Mint security personnel during the period 1874 to 1937 riding shotgun on the stagecoaches, and by G-men and gangsters.

Among the 31-piece firearm collection, assembled with the cooperation of several Government agencies and the Smithsonian Institution, are: An 1873 Colt 45 single action "Peacemaker" revolver. An 1874 "Pieper" stagecoach rifle/shotgun. A Winchester "73" 44 caliber carbine. An 1880 Bulldog Gatling. And Thompson 45 caliber submachine guns, called "Tommy Guns" during the Roaring Twenties and the thirties.

An introductory program has been developed to enable visitors to chat with the computer that services the Mint's more than three million purchasers of special coins and medals.

Two terminal sets, each with keyboards similar to a typewriter and screens similar to a television receiver, have been installed so that visitors can engage the electronic wizard in conversation. A souvenir printout attesting to their visit to the Old Mint is also available from another piece of equipment.

The Mint plans to add more California and Mint historical information to the computer's elephantine memory for students and others to tap as a learning vehicle and for amusement.

The red and turquoise trimmed Wells Fargo stagecoach is on loan from Mr. and Mrs. Michael Simpson of Hood, California. Soon, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, it will be joined by a La France fire engine. The horse-drawn fire engine, manufactured in New York, was sold to the San Francisco Fire Department in 1893.

The Old Mint Museum, 88 Fifth Street, San Francisco, California, is open to the public Tuesdays through Sundays, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. There is no admission charge.

Exhibit 9.—Press release, October 17, 1973, concerning the launching of the nationwide competition to select new coin designs for 1976

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, has invited the National Sculpture Society to announce the monetary awards and other details of the national competition to select designs emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution for the reverses of the dollar, half dollar and quarter dollar at the United States Mint, 5th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, October 23, 1973, at 11:00 a.m.

President Nixon is expected to sign the Bicentennial coinage legislation this week. It will mark the first time in our Nation's history that designs on circulating coins are to be changed in honor of an anniversary of American freedom. The legislation also calls for the mintage of at least 45 million silver-clad Bicentennial coins for purchase by the public.

The Philadelphia Mint is the center of the U.S. Mint's sculptors, engravers and die making operations. The process of preparing working coinage dies from an artist's original drawing is an intricate and engrossing art form and can be seen and filmed at the Philadelphia Mint.

Mrs. Brooks and Mr. Robert Weinman, President of the National Sculpture Society, will be available for questions after the prize money and guidelines are announced for the nationwide design competition.

Exhibit 10.—Press release, October 17, 1973, announcing U.S. formalization of new par value for the dollar

The United States announced today the completion of the technical requirements for establishing a new par value for the dollar in the International Monetary Fund. This action formally implements the 10 percent devaluation proposed on February 12, 1973, but has no significance for the rate at which the dollar trades in foreign exchange markets since the proposed devaluation was immediately reflected in exchange rates upon the February announcement.

The dollar's new par value is equal to 0.828948 Special Drawing Right and will become effective at 12:01 a.m., October 18, 1973. The par value of the dollar in terms of gold will change from \$38 to \$42.22 per fine troy ounce (0.0236842 of a fine troy ounce).

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz proposed the change in a letter of October 15, 1973 (attached) to Managing Director H. Johannes Witteveen of the International Monetary Fund and the Fund announced its concurrence today.

The par value change was made after the enactment of authorizing legislation on September 21, 1973, and completion of congressional action on October 13, 1973, on an appropriation to provide for maintenance of value of United States' subscriptions in the International Financial Institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, 1973.

Dear Mr. Witteveen:

On behalf of the United States, and as authorized and directed by Public Law 93-110, approved September 21, 1973, I hereby propose a change in the par value of the United States dollar from one thirty-eighth of a fine troy ounce of gold to 0.828948 Special Drawing Right or 0.0236842 of a fine troy ounce of gold to become effective at 12:01 a.m. on October 18, 1973.

This proposal is made pursuant to Article IV, Section 5, of the Fund Agreement.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE P. SHULTZ.

The Honorable
H. Johannes Witteveen
Managing Director
International Monetary Fund
Washington, D.C. 20431.

Exhibit 11.—Press release, October 17, 1973, concerning Mint acceptance of orders for 1974 proof coin sets beginning November 1, 1973

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today that order cards for 1974 Proof Coin sets will be sent to those persons on the Mint mailing list beginning October 24, 1973. Order acceptance will begin on November 1, 1973 and will continue until the Mint's production limit of these sets has been reached.

All six denominations will be represented in the 1974 Proof Coin sets: a dollar, half dollar, quarter, dime, nickel, and one-cent piece, and will be produced at the San Francisco Assay Office. There will be a limit of five sets per order. The price per set is \$7, including handling and shipment by first class registered mail. Payment, either by check or money order made payable to the Bureau of the Mint, must accompany each order. Orders for the 1974 Proof Coin sets will be filled during calendar year 1974.

Orders for these sets should be mailed to:

Bureau of the Mint
55 Mint Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94175

Exhibit 12.—An act to provide a new coinage design and date emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution for the dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, to authorize the issuance of special silver coins commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, and for other purposes

[Public Law 93-127, 93d Congress, S. 1141, October 18, 1973]

American
Revolution
Bicentennial.
Coinage design
and date
emblematic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reverse side of all dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar coins minted for issuance on or after July 4, 1975, and until such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine, shall bear a design determined by the Secretary to be emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution.

87 Stat. 455
87 Stat. 456

SEC. 2. All dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar coins minted for issuance between July 4, 1975, and January 1, 1977, shall bear "1776-1976" in lieu of the date of coinage; and all dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar coins minted thereafter until such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine shall bear a date emblematic of the Bicentennial in addition to the date of coinage.

Manufacture
and storage.

SEC. 3. Until the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the mints of the United States are adequate for the production of ample supplies of coins and medals, any facility of the Bureau of the Mint may be used for the manufacture and storage of medals and coins.

Silver-clad
coins, limi-
tations.

84 Stat. 1768
31 USC 391.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law with respect to the design of coins, the Secretary shall mint prior to July 4, 1975, for issuance on and after such date, 45 million silver-clad alloy coins authorized under section 101(a) of the Coinage Act of 1965, commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, of such design, in such denomination, and containing such quantities of such other metals as he determines appropriate. In addition, the Secretary shall coin and issue not more than an additional 15 million such coins, if he determines such coins are needed to meet public demand. Coins minted under this section

may only be distributed by the Secretary as proof or uncirculated coins at such prices as he may determine. The Secretary is authorized, by regulation, to limit the number of silver coins minted under this section which any one person may purchase. Coins minted under this section shall be treated as pieces subject to the one hundred and fifty million piece limitation contained in section 101(d) of the Coinage Act of 1965, and shall be subject to such limitation. Receipts from the sale of coins under this section shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 5. In connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to manufacture and distribute numismatic items. Proceeds from the sale of numismatic items shall be reimbursed to the current appropriation for the cost of manufacturing and handling of such items.

87 Stat. 456
Numismatic
items, dis-
tribution.

Approved October 18, 1973.

Exhibit 13.—Press release, October 19, 1973, concerning the Director of the Mint's talk to the National Automatic Merchandising Association

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, today asked the National Automatic Merchandising Association to survey their industry to determine future coin usage requirements in order to help the Mint more accurately forecast future coin demand.

Speaking before a luncheon meeting of NAMA, Mrs. Brooks reminded the vending machine industry that reverse designs on the dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar will be changed in 1976 in honor of American Independence and accurate coin demand forecasts must be made now to avoid any shortage of circulating coins in the years ahead.

Mrs. Brooks said "the new coins will be unique pieces, bearing designs celebrating our Nation's 200 years of freedom. The Federal Reserve and the Mint are determining now how many should be produced to meet increased demand and how many can reasonably be expected to be withdrawn from circulation by collectors and the general public anxious to retain a keepsake of this milestone year in our country's history."

The vending machine industry uses over 63 billion coins each year.

Mint plans call for a new mint in Denver, Colo., to be operational by 1980 in expectation that the Nation's coin demand will climb to between 17 billion and 18 billion coins each year, compared to annual production of some 9 billion coins at present.

Mrs. Brooks also reported that the Treasury Department has recently re-activated a Coinage Study Group to assist in making more accurate long-range forecasts.

"Fluctuating prices in the metals market also necessitate a feasibility study of substitute coin materials," Mrs. Brooks said. "The Coinage Study Group is currently focusing on copper to enable the Treasury to react at once should the price of copper increase to a value that would necessitate a change to an alternative alloy for the cent.

"Copper has been selling around 95 cents a pound. This is far below the price—\$1.50—at which the copper in the cent exceeds the value of the coin. Nevertheless, we must be prepared for any eventuality, though we expect future prices will probably decline.

"Long range planning is vital to the Mint and to the Nation. And your industry could be of inestimable value if you would join the Mint, the Federal Reserve and others in looking into coin demand for the future."

Exhibit 14.—Press release, October 23, 1973, concerning Bicentennial coinage design competition

The Department of the Treasury will award \$5,000 to each of the three winners of a national competition for reverse designs emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution for the dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

President Nixon signed the Bicentennial coinage design legislation on October 18, 1973. In addition to providing for new Bicentennial reverse designs on the dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar, to be dated 1776–1976, the act also calls for the mintage of at least 45 million silver-clad Bicentennial coins. It is the first time in history that designs on circulating coins are being changed to celebrate an anniversary of American Independence.

Because of the historic significance of the new coin designs, Mrs. Brooks asked the National Sculpture Society to conduct a nationwide competition for the new designs. The competition is open to all sculptors who are citizens of the United States and printed competition instruction are available on request from: The National Sculpture Society, c/o The United States Bullion Depository, West Point, N.Y. 10996.

Because coin designs must be compatible with the coining process, it is requested that all competition entrants read the instructions printed below, before entering a design in the \$5,000 competition.

**NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION FOR NEW REVERSE
DESIGNS OF UNITED STATES COINS**

The National Sculpture Society on behalf of the Department of the Treasury invites competition for new designs for the reverse sides of the dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar coins to be struck by the United States Mint.

Eligibility.—Open to all sculptors who are citizens of the United States and *who are capable of executing a plaster model* compatible with the coining process. Members of the panel of judges and sculptors of the U.S. Government are not eligible.

Theme.—Emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution—1776–1976.

The portraits of Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and George Washington remain on the obverse of the dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar, respectively. The date inscription on the obverse will be changed by the Mint to 1776–1976 in honor of the Bicentennial year.

Submissions.—Limited to one design by any sculptor. Design may be a drawing on black and white media within a 10 inch circle, or a photograph, of like diameter, of a model. Either must be mounted on an illustration board, 11 inches by 14 inches.

Submissions and judging are to be anonymous; they shall bear no identifying mark of any kind but shall have affixed to the back an opaque sealed envelope containing the name, address, and telephone number of the author.

No payments will be made for expenses incurred in the preparation of such sketches or photographs.

Inscriptions.—The coinage laws require the coins to have on the reverse side the inscriptions "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," "E PLURIBUS UNUM," and the denomination. To permit the Director of the Mint to use any design for any of the three denominations, all designs must include the maximum lettered denomination "QUARTER DOLLAR." The inscriptions should not be abbreviated and should be in capital letters.

Delivery.—The sketch competition will terminate on December 14, 1973, on which date the sketch or photograph must have been delivered, charges prepaid, to the National Sculpture Society, c/o United States Bullion Depository, West Point, N.Y. 10996.

Semifinalists.—A panel of judges, chosen by the National Sculpture Society, will select not more than 12 designs. This panel will consist of Robert A. Weinman, sculptor, Chairman; Adlai S. Hardin, sculptor; Julius Lauth, editor of medals; Gilroy Roberts, sculptor; and Elvira Clain-Stefanelli, coins and medals curator.

Each author of the selected designs may be invited by the Treasury Department to submit his design in the form of a plaster model of the following specifications:

Plaster models may not exceed $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The extreme depth of relief from the border to the deepest part may not exceed $\frac{5}{32}$ of an inch and the highest part of the design must be kept slightly under the level of the border. For coinability, areas of high relief on the obverse side should be opposite areas of low relief of the reverse. Reverse designs are inverted relative to the obverse designs.

Any submitted model shall bear no signature or mark of any kind, but shall have attached to its back an opaque sealed envelope containing the name, address, and telephone number of its designer.

Plaster models submitted at the request of the Treasury Department which meet such requirements and specifications will be purchased for the sum of \$750 each by the Treasury Department.

Finalists.—The National Sculpture Society jury will select no more than six plaster models suitable for coinage reduction and submit them to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The final selections of new designs for the reverse side of the coins by the Secretary of the Treasury will be made after recommendations submitted from a committee composed of the Director of the Mint; the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency; the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Coins and Medals of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission; and the Fine Arts Commission.

If no submitted design is found by the Secretary of the Treasury to be satisfactory aesthetically or technically for the coining process, no contract will be awarded.

Award.—A contract award of \$5,000 will be given to the designer of each of the final designs selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Under the contract, the designer must agree to make any revisions required by the Director of the Mint in preparing the final coinage model and agree to provide necessary technical services in the production of the dies at the United States Mint at Philadelphia. Necessary expenses will be paid. At that time, the winning designer's initials will be incorporated into his design.

All sketches, photographs, models, or other materials submitted to the National Sculpture Society shall become the property of the United States and may be

used and disposed of as determined by the Director of the Mint. Such items will not be returned to the designers.

Neither the United States nor any officer, agency, agent, or employee thereof shall be liable to the sculptor for the use by any person of any idea, plan, or design expressed or executed by the sculptor in connection with the work.

THE NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY
MEMBERS OF THE PANEL OF JUDGES
NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION FOR NEW
REVERSE U.S. COIN DESIGNS

Robert Weinman, Chairman. Sculptor, President of the National Sculpture Society. Studied at the National Academy of Design; drew from life with Arthur Lee at the Art Students League, drew and modeled from life at the Museum of Natural History and the Bronx Zoo. Shared studio with his father, Adolph A. Weinman, designer of the Walking Liberty half dollar produced from 1916-1947 and the Winged Liberty Head (Or Mercury type) dime produced from 1916-1945. Established own studio in 1948. Winner of the 1952 Bennett Prize of the National Sculpture Society. Has received numerous medallion art commissions and requests for exhibition of his sculpture. Resides: Cross River Road, Bedford, N.Y. 10506.

Gilroy Roberts, chief sculptor of the Franklin Mint. Studied at the Frankford Evening Art School in Philadelphia and Corcoran School of Art in Washington, D.C. Chief sculptor-engraver of the U.S. Mint 1948-1964. Designer of President John F. Kennedy's portrait for the half dollar and numerous other U.S. and foreign coins, U.S. Mint and private mint medals, postage stamps and private medallion art commissions. An award winner who has exhibited nationally and abroad. Resides: Llangollan Lane, New Town Square, Pa.

Adlai S. Hardin, sculptor. Studied with Karl Lang, Darien, Connecticut. Winner of numerous awards for his works. Commissions include a prize winning woodcarved creche; 30" bronze titled "Nova Scotia Fisherman"; cast stone frieze "The Life of St. Birgitta of Sweden"; and numerous other bronze, plaster, wood and stone pieces, murals, plaques and medallion art. Fellow National Sculpture Society (and past president), Academician of National Academy of Design, Old Lyme Art Association, Allied Artists. Resides: Cove Road, Lyme, Conn.

Elvira Eliza Clain-Stefanelli, curator, Division of Numismatics, Smithsonian Institution. Shared the Smithsonian's 1973 gold medal for exceptional services with her husband, Dr. Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli. Born in Romania, received master's degree in history from "Franz Joseph" University. In 1941 received "Prix de Rome," continued her research in history in Rome and in history and coins in major museums and archives in Europe. Published numerous articles and books on coins and medals; lectured on coins and medals here and abroad. Served on 1968-69 Inaugural Medal Committee. Member of the Coins and Advisory Committee of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Permanent delegate to the United States of the International Federation of Medals. Resides: North Nelson Street, Arlington, Va. 22207.

Julius Lauth, Vice President and Art Director of the Medallion Art Company, Danbury, Conn. Studied architecture at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N.Y., drawing and sculpture at The School of the National Academy of Design, New York City. Member: National Sculpture Society, American Numismatic Society, Society of Medalists, Architectural League of New York, Society of Architectural Historians. Resides: Meadow Street, Litchfield, Conn. 06759.

THE ART IN COINAGE

The process of preparing working coinage dies from an artist's original design is an intricate and engrossing art form.

It involves the preparation by a sculptor-engraver of a wax model of the original art work in bas-relief, the casting of a plaster of Paris negative from the wax model and, after further refinements to the design in negative, the making of a plaster positive from the negative.

The plaster positive is used to secure final approval of the design. Thereafter, a second negative is prepared, dried, and treated with hot beeswax and powdered copper.

An electrical conductor is then attached to the treated model and the model suspended in a tank filled with a deep blue solution of copper sulfate. Like many a baby's first pair of shoes, the artist's model becomes plated with copper. The model is left in the electroplating tank until the deposit of copper reaches a thickness of approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch. The resulting copper shell (called a galvano) is then separated from the plaster model, trimmed, defects eliminated, and the shell backed with lead to give it more strength.

The galvano, which looks like a 12-inch penny, is now ready for placement on a remarkable precision machine that reduces the design to the size of the coin. Called a Janvier Reducing Lathe, after its 19th century French inventor, it has a cutting tool and a tracer, just like the machines in hardware shops which duplicate keys.

The tracer presses on the galvano, while the sharp tool cuts into the face of a steel cylinder. As the cylinder and galvano rotate at the same speed, the tracer rides over the entire galvano surface similar to a phonograph needle riding on a record. The tool accurately cuts every detail of the coin design into the softened steel.

This steel cylinder, called a "hub," is a positive replica of the coin design. It is heat-treated to harden it and then is used on a hydraulic press to prepare a master die. The master die, in turn, is hardened, and by the cold forging process a working hub is extracted. This working hub is used to produce working dies. The original hub is carefully stored to insure against loss of the original reduction.

Exhibit 15.—Press release, December 6, 1973, concerning acceptance of orders for 1974 uncirculated coin sets

The Mint will begin accepting orders for the 13-piece 1974 uncirculated coin sets on January 2, 1974, Director of the Mint, Mary Brooks, announced today. Order cards will be sent to persons already on the Mint mailing list beginning December 10, 1973.

The 1974 uncirculated coin sets will include uncirculated specimens of each coin produced for circulation—from the 1-cent piece to the dollar—at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints as well as the one-cent piece produced at the San Francisco Assay Office.

The price of \$6.00 per set includes first class registered mail fees. Orders are limited to a maximum of five sets.

Please send orders and/or correspondence regarding uncirculated coin sets to the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94175.

Exhibit 16.—Press release, December 7, 1973, concerning possibility that the Mint might switch to aluminum cents

Because of the rising price of copper, the Treasury Department is requesting Congress to grant standby authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to change the present copper alloy of the 1-cent piece to an aluminum alloy, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

Upon approval of the legislation and determination by the Secretary of the Treasury that the use of copper in the cent is no longer practicable, the Mint would go into production of aluminum one cent pieces. Tests are presently being conducted on seven different aluminum alloys to determine the most coinable alloy to achieve a quality 96 percent aluminum alloy cent.

It is expected it would take at least 3 months to produce and secure sufficient quantity of the aluminum alloy before the Mint could go into the production of the aluminum cent. Until such time as the Mint's bronze supply would be exhausted, copper 1-cent pieces would continue to be produced.

Current law requires the cent to be made of a bronze alloy consisting of 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc. This past year, the price of copper has more than doubled. In recent weeks, the price has exceeded \$1 per pound compared with a price of 50 cents a pound last January.

With copper prices fluctuating around \$1 per pound, the metal cost of the cent is about .7 cent. Manufacturing and transportation expenses amount to approximately .2 cent for each piece, making the cost of the one cent piece .9 cent.

If the price of copper increases to \$1.20 per pound, the cost of making a cent would exceed the face value of the coin. Should the price exceed \$1.50 per pound, the metal value alone of the 1-cent piece would be higher than the face value and hoarding and melting of the cents for their metal content could result.

Taking the cent out of circulation in this manner would cause a coin shortage and place an intolerable burden on the Mint's production facilities. Last year, the Mint produced 9 billion coins of which 7 billion pieces were cents. Thirty billion cents are estimated to be currently in circulation. This increases the Mint's concern if replacement had to be added to current yearly production.

In preparing for future eventualities, the Mint sometime ago initiated a study of substitute coinage metals. This recently completed study reveals that an aluminum alloy would be the most practical alternative to the bronze cent. It is durable, corrosion resistant and has proved an acceptable coinage metal in 36 countries of the free world where pure aluminum or aluminum alloy coins circulate.

The change from copper to aluminum cents would also result in at least a \$40 million saving in a year, a saving that would be returned to the general fund of the Treasury to the benefit of all the taxpayers.

From a pound of aluminum currently selling at 30 cents a pound, the Mint could produce 500 cents compared to 150 cents from a pound of copper. This would make the metal cost of an aluminum cent .07 cent—or one-tenth of the metal cost of the present copper cent.

An aluminum cent weighs 30 percent of a bronze cent. The lower weight of the aluminum needed to make a cent of the same size as the copper cent assures that the metal cost would remain significantly lower than its face value for some time to come.

A 50-percent energy saving in cent strip production and transportation would be an added advantage during the current energy crisis.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., December 7, 1973.

Dear Mr. President :

There is transmitted herewith a draft bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the alloy and weight of the one-cent piece."

Section 3515 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 317), now requires that the alloy of the one-cent piece be 95% copper and 5% zinc and that it weigh 48 grains. The draft bill would authorize the Secretary, when he determines that the use of copper in the one-cent piece is no longer practicable, to change the alloy to not less than 96% aluminum and such other metals as he shall determine, and to prescribe the weight of the one-cent piece composed of such alloy.

The proposed legislation is necessitated by the steadily rising price of copper, which has increased from approximately fifty cents per pound in January 1973 to almost one dollar by October of this year. The value of copper content of the one-cent piece has correspondingly increased to 0.6¢ per piece, to which manufacturing and transportation costs add another 0.2¢ per piece. If the price of copper rises to \$1.20 per pound, the cost of the metal, together with the production costs, will exceed the face value of the one-cent coin. If the price of copper rises to \$1.50 per pound, the metal value of the coin alone will exceed one cent and thus hoarding of pennies will become profitable.

The proposed legislation would permit the Secretary of the Treasury to change the alloy of the one-cent piece when the price or availability of copper no longer makes its use practicable in pennies, thereby preventing hoarding and the resultant shortage in pennies.

There is enclosed a comparative type which shows the changes the draft bill would make in existing law.

It would be appreciated if you would lay the draft bill before the Senate. An identical bill has been transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Department has been advised by the Office of Management and Budget that there is no objection from the standpoint of the Administration's program to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE P. SHULTZ.

The Honorable
Gerald R. Ford
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the alloy and weight of the one-cent piece.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3515 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 317), is further amended by designating the existing section as subsection (a) and by adding a new subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the use of copper in the one-cent piece is no longer practicable, he may change the alloy of the one-cent piece to not less than 96 per centum of aluminum and such other metals as he shall determine. The one-cent piece authorized by this subsection shall have such weight as may be prescribed by the Secretary."

COMPARATIVE PRINT SHOWING CHANGES IN LAW MADE BY DRAFT BILL

Changes in existing law proposed to be made by the draft bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets; new matter is italicized) :

Section 3515 of the Revised Statutes, as amended

(31 U.S.C. 317)

SEC. 3515. (a) The minor coins of the United States shall be a five-cent piece, a three-cent piece, and a one-cent piece. The alloy for the five and three cent pieces shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel. The alloy of the 1-cent piece shall be 95 per centum of copper and 5 per centum of zinc. The weight of the piece of five cents shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains troy; of the three-cent piece, thirty grains; and of the one-cent piece, forty-eight grains.

(b) *Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the use of copper in the one-cent piece is no longer practicable, he may change the alloy of the one-cent piece to not less than 96 per centum of aluminum and such other metals as he shall determine. The one-cent piece authorized by this subsection shall have such weight as may be prescribed by the Secretary.*

Exhibit 17.—Press release, January 3, 1974, concerning the beginning of judging to select Bicentennial coin designs

Judging of the 884 entries submitted in the national Bicentennial Coinage Design Competition will commence Wednesday, January 9, 1974, at the United States Mint, Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

New designs emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution are being sought for the reverses of the dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar. The panel of judges, chaired by Mr. Robert Weinman, President of the National Sculpture Society, will select 12 semifinalists from among the sketch entries and submit the designs to the Department of the Treasury. Each author of a design selected by the Treasury Department will then be invited to submit his design in the form of a plaster model which the Treasury Department will purchase for the sum of \$750 each.

An award of \$5,000 will be made by the Treasury Department to each of the authors of the three winning designs at the time final selections are made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 18.—Press release, February 8, 1974, concerning 1974 Annual Assay Commission

President Nixon has appointed 25 men and women from across the nation to membership on the 1974 Annual Assay Commission, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today. The Commission meets in all-day session on Wednesday, February 13, 1974, at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, 5th and Arch Streets.

The 25 Commissioners, working in such varied fields as medicine, dentistry, law, engineering, banking, forestry research and the military, share a common interest in coins and the science of numismatics.

Mrs. Brooks will preside at the meeting, an annual historical tradition adopted in the United States in 1792. That year the first Assay Commission met at the Philadelphia Mint to count, weigh and assay a representative sample of the Nation's coinage.

The Presidential appointees will follow the ancient "Trial of the Pyx," a ceremony officially begun in England in the 13th Century to discourage counterfeiting and bolster public confidence in all coins of the realm by requiring that they be struck in compliance with specific standards.

The 1974 Commission members, who serve without compensation, will test a reserved selection of 1973 coins produced at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the San Francisco Assay Office for content and weight to determine whether the coins have been struck in accordance with weight and metal provisions of the law. They will report their findings to the President.

MEMBERS OF THE ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION FOR 1974

Mr. Donald E. Bailey
1572 La Jolla Court
Yuma, Ariz. 85364

Mr. John E. Barrett
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Honorable James E. Smith
Comptroller of the Currency
Washington, D.C. 20220

Mr. Edward Kisbany
Acting Assayer
United States Assay Office
New York, N.Y. 10005

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Dr. Ernest Ambler
Deputy Director
National Bureau of Standards
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20234

Exhibit 19.—Press release, February 19, 1974, announcing that the U.S. Mint is to restrike America's first medals

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, presented to Mrs. Richard Nixon today the first strikes of the 10-piece America's First Medals series being reproduced as part of the U.S. Mint's coins and medals observance of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution.

The presentation of the pewter reproductions of the first medals voted by the Continental Congress took place at the White House. The medals, originally struck in gold and silver, were awarded in recognition of the bold commanders and successful Revolutionary War battles that won for a new nation its freedom from foreign domination.

The Bicentennial medals package included a reprint of a booklet entitled "Medals Commemorating Battles of the American Revolution," authored by Vladimir and Elvira Clain-Stefanelli of the National Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

The 43-page illustrated booklet explains the tradition of bestowing medals upon our Nation's heroes and the history surrounding the first medals granted by the Founding Fathers and designed by the foremost medalists of the day.

Benjamin Franklin, then our Ambassador to France, took a personal interest in the design and engraving of many of the Revolutionary War commemorative medallions produced in Paris.

An 11th medal, considered to be one of the most beautiful medallic expressions of liberty ever struck, was also commissioned by Benjamin Franklin but he failed to win official congressional approval of it. Called the Libertas Americana Medal,

the U.S. Mint, in 1976, hopes to reproduce this capstone piece and make it a part of the 10-piece America's First Medals series.

The Bicentennial series of pewter reproductions, 1½ inches in diameter, will take until July 4, 1976, to complete. In 1976, reprints of the Smithsonian booklet will also be sent to purchasers of the medals.

The first two medals are being offered as a unit at \$10.00 and may be ordered during April and May, 1974 from the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94175. They are:

Washington before Boston, the first medal authorized by the Continental Congress. It was originally struck in gold for presentation to General George Washington for the liberation of Boston from the British in 1776.

General Horatio Gates is honored on the second medal, first struck in gold and awarded in commemoration of the Battles of Bennington, Fort Stanwix, and Saratoga in 1777, which defeated British plans to occupy the Hudson Valley and isolate New England.

The other historic medals, available at later dates, memorialize the brilliant tactical successes at the Battle of Cowpens, the daring assaults on Stony Point, Eutaw Springs, Paulus Hook, and the most celebrated battle in U.S. Naval history off the coast of Great Britain.

Persons wishing to be apprised of current and future release dates of America's First Medals may write to the U.S. Mint to be placed on its mailing list. Persons already on the list will automatically receive notification.

Three new Bicentennial coin designs, selected through nationwide competition, complement the Mint's celebration of the 200th anniversary of American Independence. The new designs will appear on the backs of the dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar and the double date 1776-1976 will appear on the front of the coins issued for circulation and on special silver-clad specimens.

Exhibit 20.—Press release, March 6, 1974, concerning new Bicentennial coin design winners

A Colonial drummer boy, Independence Hall, and the Liberty Bell overlapping the Moon are the Bicentennial reverse coin designs chosen to appear on the quarter dollar, half dollar, and dollar, respectively, Secretary of the Treasury, George P. Shultz and Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today. The double date 1776-1976 will appear on the front of each coin.

The three new coin designs were the winning entries submitted in the National Bicentennial Coin Design Competition for the reverses of the dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar. The Treasury Department is awarding \$5,000 to each of the winning designers and his initials will be incorporated in his design at the time the final coinage models are prepared.

Jack L. Ahr, 1802 South Highland, Arlington Heights, Illinois, designed the Colonial drummer boy that will appear on the back of the quarter. He is the proprietor of Jack Ahr Design and Sales specializing in the design of custom products.

Seth G. Huntington, 4153 Aldrich Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is the designer of Independence Hall that will appear on the half dollar reverse. He heads the Custom Art Department of Brown and Bigelow in Minneapolis and is the winner of numerous citations and awards for his art.

Dennis R. Williams, 880 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, designed the Liberty Bell extending over the Moon that was selected for the back of the dollar

coin. He is a 22 year old student majoring in sculpture at the Columbus College of Art and Design. He was assigned the problem of coin design by his sculpture instructor.

The new designs emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution will appear on the three coins issued for circulation as provided for in Public Law 93-127. In addition, the law provides for the issuance of at least 45 million silver clad proof and uncirculated specimens of the new coins to be minted for issuance on or after July 4, 1975, and sold at a price to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Mint will announce the price and ordering dates for the special silver clad Bicentennial coins at a later date. Persons wishing to be placed on the Mint's mailing list to receive ordering information at the appropriate time should write: The Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, California 94175.

Exhibit 21.—Statement by the Director of the Mint, March 27, 1974, before the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Banking and Currency Committee

Madame Chairman, I welcome the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee in support of H.R. 11841, a bill which would grant the Secretary of the Treasury standby authority to adopt a new alloy for the penny. In substance, the bill would authorize the Secretary to alter the alloy for the penny when he determines that the current composition is no longer practicable.

We have no intention of changing the present copper cent in this calendar year. We have enough copper from the GSA stockpile to see us through the year of 1974. I would like, if it is at all practical, to make no change in the present bronze cent or lower the copper content. With the ending of the oil embargo by the Arabian countries, we have hopes that the price fluctuations in world commodities may be moderated. There are already signs that business is returning to a somewhat more normal state, and some commodities are already coming down. However, in the face of these statements let me review for you the reasons for our urgent request for this bill, H.R. 11841.

The activities of the metal market since the summer of 1973 have surpassed the expectations of even the more imaginative speculators. In this market we have seen the price of copper spiral from an early summer low of 50 cents a pound into the \$1.28 range of this past week. The arithmetic associated with our penny business is quite simple. The value of the metal in the coin plus the cost of labor required for manufacturing should remain below 1 cent. At a metal cost of slightly less than \$1.20 a pound for copper, we reach the point where it costs us more than a penny to make one. Treasury is in no way objecting to the possibility of continued 1 cent production at a lower profit than we have realized in past years. The real problem we are faced with is that at some point in this continually rising market, the value of just the copper in a penny will exceed 1 cent.

The rapid increase in the copper market has given rise to considerable speculation, and since the beginning of the year, vast quantities of pennies have been pulled from circulation. We are currently experiencing outflows in excess of 200 percent of those experienced at the same time last year. We must assume that this is in anticipation of the market reaching over \$1.50 a pound. At that price, the value of the copper in the penny exceeds 1 cent.

We have been and are continuing to be confronted with requests by the Federal Reserve to ship more pennies than our current production configuration permits

us to manufacture. The Federal Reserve is responsible for making an equitable and impartial distribution of available supplies of coin. They, too, are faced with increased pressure for deliveries of inordinate proportions. The time for action has come much sooner than we had ever anticipated.

We did become quite uneasy in October and November of this last year as we began recognizing strong market indicators of imminent price leaps. With great foreboding, I instructed my staff to more speedily conclude the initial phases of a study that we undertook in July which dealt in part with a suitable replacement for the metallic alloy of the one cent piece.

Our specifications for a replacement alloy were directed to our primary mission—that is, to produce adequate coinage to insure smooth continuation of the Nation's commerce; to maintain the confidence of the public in our monetary system; to produce the least negative impact upon public and private interests; and, to be in sufficient quantities that product prices would not be predicated upon the availability of any denomination.

We have seen in our travels to investigate the coinage of other nations that in some very unhappy situations where coin is not in adequate supply, "change" is made in the form of low cost goods such as candy and gum, or by rounding to the next highest denomination. Our specifications dictated that any replacement for our current 95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc penny be of an alloy that could be processed at a similar speed and an equal quality through our existing facilities.

As metal passes through the processes in preparation for coining, it is cast into ingots, rolled into thin strip, stamped into blanks, softened slowly in annealing furnaces, and finally impressed with the unique design of the coin. To dramatically perturb any of these processes by the introduction of an incompatible alloy results in the slowdown of the final output. If those annealing furnaces in which we soften the coin prior to stamping must be reduced to half their current speed, it leaves us with only the alternative of producing half the product. If the selected alloy when prepared for coining is of a hardness greatly in excess of our current bronze material, we will experience excessive die wearing and cracking. If these coining dies deteriorate, they must be replaced, and again production suffers and costs skyrocket.

The new coin must have public acceptance and also reflect every possible property necessary to satisfy those industries which have been developed around the current product. These of all other factors I recognized to be the most sensitive and to hold the greatest potential for opposition. We consulted with people from both the public and private sectors in evaluating our capability to produce this greatly demanded denomination. After extensive deliberation, we determined that there would be no change in the dimensions or the motif of the 1-cent piece. This left color and weight as the two alterations that the public might eventually be asked to accept.

We investigated methods to produce a coin which would in appearance and weight differ only slightly, if at all, from the current one cent piece. Perplexing problems developed in every effort to do so. We have established in our Mint facility in Philadelphia, Pa., a research and development laboratory complete with coining press; there, through the weeks and weekends, my staff, with invited representatives of interested organizations, tested and analyzed the coin produced from the various alloys with which we experimented.

We invited the Federal Reserve to solicit the opinion of their many banks of this country to our anticipated alloy change. They enthusiastically accepted

penny blanks of selected alloys and ran them through their various mechanical handling devices. They reported no significant problems.

The vending machine industry met with my staff and me here in Washington to enable us to give full consideration to their needs. They reviewed our testing procedures and offered suggestions that gave us new insights into problems they anticipate.

We have openly conducted conferences with the various news media to insure that the majority of the public is fully aware of the conditions by which a change in the 1 cent alloy has been dictated.

From an historical point of view, I regret being the Director of the Mint who, for the Administration, is testifying on behalf of a change in this coin that has been in existence in our country's commerce for almost two centuries. I am, however, sensitive to any hardship or expense this may force upon individuals or industries in our country. It is inherently the responsibility of Government to encourage business growth, not to be a detriment to it. That is why I have so energetically solicited the participation and thoughts of all responsible parties who might have an interest in our proposed legislation.

I have proposed an in depth study on future coin denominations and alloys. This will be conducted hand-in-hand with public and private interests affected. I would like to advise this subcommittee that we have even received a magnanimous offer from one industrial source to enter into this project on a cost sharing basis.

I hope we have left no stone unturned. Energy consumption and the effects of a new penny alloy upon the environment have been considered in our reviews. Indications that the energy crisis is waning come from the announcement of the lifting of the Mideast oil embargo. We may optimistically look to a greater stability in the price trends for commodities as we anticipate benefits from newly opened and restored energy sources.

It must be clearly emphasized that this proposed legislation is discretionary. We have no intention of asking the Secretary for any change in the metal content of the penny during this calendar year or at any time until we are left without another course. We produce in excess of 30 million pennies during each of our operating days. This supply is adequate for commercial demands. The balance of supply and demand can be ruined, however, by the selfish actions of a few unscrupulous speculators who place the possibility of unrealistic profits ahead of the national interest.

The hoarding of pennies and their ultimate melting for sale for copper value can and will be made a criminal offense when the Secretary of the Treasury determines that such a measure is needed to stop any disruption to our economy.

A change in alloy will be to one which we have assured ourselves is most in keeping with our previously stated missions in the economy of this country. The exhaustive testing that we have performed to date is well documented in report form and has been supplied to all who have asked for it. I would like, at this point, to submit for the record our report, entitled "Alternative Materials for One Cent Coinage," dated December 1973, with an accompanying letter providing results performed subsequent to preparation of the basic report. As you will see from our report, our current conclusions lean toward an aluminum alloy.

The economics of this Nation and technical findings will provide the guidance that the Secretary will require in making his final determination in this matter.

Exhibit 22.—Amendments regulating exportation, melting, and treating of pennies, April 12, 1974

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE: TREASURY

Chapter 1—Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

Part 94—Coin Regulations

Amendments Regulating Exportation, Melting and Treating of Pennies

In the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury it is necessary in order to protect the coinage of the United States to prohibit, except pursuant to authorization granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, the exportation, melting, and treating of one-cent coin of the United States. Accordingly, the following regulations are issued. The prohibitions therein apply only to coins containing bronze and exceptions are made for one-cent coins exported in small amounts for legitimate use as coins or for numismatic purposes, and for small amounts of coins carried in the personal effects of individuals leaving the country. Because of the nature and purpose of these regulations and the obvious necessity for making them effective immediately it is found that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. The regulations are effective immediately. They read as follows :

SEC.

94.1 Prohibition.

94.2 Exceptions.

94.3 Definitions.

94.4 Penalties.

AUTHORITY : The provisions of this Part 94 issued under sec. 105, Coinage Act of 1965, P.L. 89-81, 31 U.S.C. 395.

§ 94.1 Prohibition.

Except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury (or any person, agency, or instrumentality designated by him) or as provided in this part, no one-cent coin of the United States may be melted, treated, or exported from the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof. This prohibition shall not apply to any Department or agency of the United States.

§ 94.2 Exceptions.

The prohibition contained in 94.1 against exporting one-cent coin of the United States shall not apply to the following :

(a) Exports of one-cent coins having an aggregate face amount value not exceeding \$5 in any one shipment, to be legitimately used as coins or for numismatic purposes. This paragraph does not authorize export for the purpose of the sale or resale of coins for melting or treating by any person ;

(b) One-cent coin of the United States having an aggregate face amount value not exceeding \$1 carried in the personal effects of any individual departing from a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

§ 94.3 Definitions.

(a) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other organization.

(b) "Treat" means to melt, smelt, refine, or otherwise treat by heating or by a chemical or electrical process.

§ 94.4 Penalties.

(a) Any person who melts, treats or exports one-cent coin of the United States in violation of § 94.1 shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 105 of the Coinage Act of 1965, which provides :

(a) Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary such action is necessary to protect the coinage of the United States, he is authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe to prohibit, curtail, or regulate the exportation, melting, or treating of any coin of the United States.

(b) Whoever knowingly violates any order, rule, regulation, or license issued pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(b) Any coins exported, melted, or treated (or any metal resulting from such melting or treating) in violation of any provision of this Part or of the provisions of any authorization, license, ruling, regulation, order, direction, or instruction issued by or pursuant to the direction or authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this part shall be forfeited to the United States as provided in section 106 of the Coinage Act of 1965.

(c) Attention is also directed to 18 U.S.C. 1001 which provides :

Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any Department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both. *Effective Date.* This regulation shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Signed) GEORGE P. SHULTZ,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Dated : April 12, 1974.

Exhibit 23.—Press release, April 15, 1974, concerning amendments of Treasury's coin regulations

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz announced today that he has approved regulations prohibiting the exportation, melting or treating of pennies, in concurrence with the Federal Reserve banks. The Coinage Act of 1965 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to take this action whenever he deems it necessary to protect U.S. coinage.

Demand for more than 2 billion pennies during the past 3 months is double the demand for the same period last year. This unprecedented increase in the outflow of pennies cannot be explained by legitimate needs for commerce and trade, but can only be attributed to speculation that the metal content of the penny will ultimately exceed its face value.

The regulations issued by the Secretary prohibit without exemption any unauthorized melting or treating of pennies. Violators of the regulations, which will be enforced by the U.S. Secret Service, are subject to the statutory penalty of up to \$10,000 fine or 5 years imprisonment, or both.

Exhibit 24.—Press release, April 19, 1974, announcing acceptance of orders for 1974 proof silver-clad Eisenhower dollars

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today that orders for 1974 proof Eisenhower dollars will be accepted by the Bureau of the Mint beginning May 1, 1974, and continue through June.

There will be a limit of five (5) coins per person. The price per coin will be \$10.00, including handling and shipment by first class registered mail.

The Bureau of the Mint will begin mailing the order cards on April 22.

An announcement of the acceptance of orders for the 1974 uncirculated Eisenhower dollars will be made at a later date.

Exhibit 25.—Proclamation of President Nixon, April 19, 1974, designating the week of April 21, 1974, as National Coin Week

A PROCLAMATION

Since the beginning of history, coins have helped to tell the story of civilization. They frequently reflect the economic development of their country of origin as well as the scientific advancement and artistic values of the people who produce and use them. Today, more than ten million Americans collect coins both for pleasure and for profit.

In honor of our Bicentennial year, we are changing the designs on the backs of three United States coins. The new designs were selected through competition among the Nation's sculptors and will appear on the backs of the dollar, half dollar, and quarter. The double date 1776-1976 will appear on the front of the three coins.

When in circulation, these Bicentennial coins will reach every citizen and serve as reminders of our rich national heritage and continuing dedication to freedom and self-government.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, in recognition of this worthwhile hobby and of the significance of coins in marking the Bicentennial, do hereby designate the week beginning April 21, 1974, as National Coin Week.

Observance of National Coin Week will give us all an opportunity to reflect upon the designs, mottos, and symbols that appear on our coins. The word "Liberty" has been inscribed on our coins since 1792 as provided by the act directing our fledgling Nation to produce its own coins. Then, as now, the inscription serves as a constant reminder of our most precious national possession, won for us all in the American Revolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-eighth.

RICHARD NIXON.

Exhibit 26.—White House press release, April 23, 1974, announcing the President's intention to nominate Mary T. Brooks for reappointment as Director of the Mint for a term of 5 years

The President today announced his intention to nominate Mary T. Brooks, of Carey, Idaho, for reappointment as Director of the Mint, Department of the Treasury, for a term of 5 years.

Mrs. Brooks has served as Director of the Mint since September 1, 1969. From 1965 until her appointment in 1969, she served as Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee and as an Idaho State Senator, having been elected in 1964 and reelected in 1966 and 1968. In the Idaho Senate she served as Chairman of the Republican Caucus and the State Affairs Committee.

She was born in Colby, Kansas, and was raised in Gooding, Idaho. Mrs. Brooks attended Mills College and received her B.A. degree from the University of Idaho. She is the daughter of former Senator John Thomas of Idaho and served as his Administrative Assistant prior to his death in 1945. She also worked in her family's banking chain before its sale to First Security Corporation and has managed and developed a sheep and cattle ranch in Muldoon, Idaho.

From 1957 to 1963 she served as a member of the Republican National Committee and was elected Vice Chairman in 1960. In 1963 she returned to Idaho to manage her ranch until her election to the Idaho Senate.

Mrs. Brooks has a son and a daughter by her marriage to Arthur J. Peavey, Jr., who died in a hunting accident in 1941. In 1946 she was married to Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois. Following his death in 1957, when he was a member of the Republican National Committee, Mrs. Brooks became a member of the Republican National Committee.

Exhibit 27.—Press release, April 24, 1974, concerning visit of Bicentennial coin design competition winners to Washington

The three winners of the National Bicentennial Coin Design Competition and members of their families met with Mrs. Anne L. Armstrong, Counsellor to the President, and Mr. John W. Warner, Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, at the White House this morning, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

The three winners visiting Washington are :

Mr. Jack L. Ahr, 1802 South Highland Avenue, Arlington Heights, Illinois, designer of the colonial drummer that will appear on the reverse of the quarter.

Mr. Seth G. Huntington, 4153 Aldrich Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, whose design of Independence Hall will go on the back of the half dollar.

Mr. Dennis R. Williams, a student at the Columbus College of Art and Design, Columbus, Ohio, designer of the Liberty Bell and Moon combination that will appear on the back of the dollar.

At 5:00 p.m. today at the Treasury Department, Secretary of the Treasury-designate William E. Simon presents each of the Bicentennial coin designers with a check for \$5,000 for each winning design.

On Friday, April 26, the Bicentennial coin designers visit the Philadelphia Mint, 5th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., to view the process of transferring the new designs into coining dies that will eventually strike designs bearing their initials onto both circulating and special silver-clad coins dated 1776-1976.

It is expected that 1.4 billion quarters, 400 million half dollars, and 225 million dollars will be struck to meet commercial demand for the three new circulating Bicentennial coins. In addition, at least 45 million silver-clad proof and uncirculated specimens of the new coins will be struck for sale to the public.

The Mint will announce the price and ordering dates for the special silver-clad Bicentennial coins at a later date. Persons wishing to be placed on the Mint's mailing list to receive ordering information at the appropriate time should write: The Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94175.

Exhibit 28.—Excerpts from remarks by the Director of the Mint, May 3, 1974, before the Educational Forum, Greater New York Coin Convention, New York, N.Y.

It's hard to think of anything more tangible that will reach more people and put more history into their hands than a coin. Art. Science. Economics. These, too, are reflected in coins.

Shortly we are to celebrate our 200 years of freedom and for almost that many years our coins have reflected our love of liberty. Since 1792, "Liberty" has been inscribed on all our coins. Then, as now, the inscription serves as a constant reminder of our most precious national possession, won for us all in the American Revolution.

In honor of our Bicentennial, the backs of three coins are going to have new designs evocative of our 200 year history.

A Colonial drummer. Independence Hall. The Liberty Bell and Moon. These all have deep significance to Americans. They form the new designs that will appear on the reverses of 1776-1976 quarters, half dollars, and dollars, respectively. When in circulation, these coins will reach out to every citizen. Hopefully, the history embedded in these new designs will serve as reminders of our rich national heritage and continuing dedication to freedom and self-government.

The new designs are the result of a national competition held to call attention to our Bicentennial year and to involve as many artists as possible in designing new Bicentennial coins.

It was a rewarding project for the Mint. Nearly 1,000 people responded to the challenge. We have three new designs from artists never before involved in coin design. And we all can look forward to using Bicentennial coins after July 4, 1975.

To borrow an excuse used on television, due to circumstances beyond our control, the time limit in which we had to conduct the competition was severely limited.

This made for a hectic period for the office and for the artists. One hard-pressed young student from Yakima, Washington, Brydon Stewart, one of the 12 semifinalists, called frantically one day to let us know he didn't have postage money to get his plaster to Philadelphia and had to take a collection from among his friends to raise the fees.

My staff then was as antsy about the arrival of his model as he was. On the closing date, his model hadn't arrived with the morning mail. The afternoon mail came and went. We were heartsick. Then about two hours later a special delivery box appeared. Yes. It was his. And we all heaved a sigh of relief.

I didn't want the competition limited only to successful, professional medallic artists. So, among others, at the time of the launching we mailed the rules to art schools, public and private, throughout the country. I also traveled around the nation for three weeks doing television interviews about the competition.

Naturally, I was delighted when so many art students, as well as their professors, submitted entries. I wish I could report to you on the background of each artist and on each design, but the number makes this impossible.

When I looked through the nearly 1,000 sketches, I was struck by the recurring combination of an astronaut and a patriot to tell the story of our 200 years. In fact, this design concept was a favorite of mine.

An artist from my own State of Iowa, John Collias, was the first runner-up to the 12 semifinalists. He entered a beautiful example of a Revolutionary War soldier and a helmeted spaceman facing each other across a backdrop of the Liberty Bell.

In case of a disqualification of one of the semifinalists, I asked him to prepare a plaster model of his design. Later, while sitting in my Idaho dentist's chair, I learned my dentist had been his source of supply for the plaster. Since then I've wondered whether I, too, may have a part of that supply nestling somewhere in a tooth.

From this recital, you can tell I had nothing to do with the judging or we would have another design featuring two of our nation's most heralded feats—the American Revolution and the landing on the Moon. I believe this concept is implied in the winning design for the back of the dollar which shows the Liberty Bell and Moon. It was executed by a student at the Columbus College of Art and Design, Dennis Williams.

A most pleasant side effect of the competition is the interest it has stimulated in medallion art among artists engaged in other than sculpture. A graphic artist is one of our winners and none of the three had ever sculpted in plaster in the precise relief required for a coin model.

Medal and coin design is a flourishing art in Europe, especially in France and Italy. Judging from inquiries I've received of late, the competition may yet encourage wider pursuit of this art form in our country. I hope so.

The Mint, as you know, is reissuing, in pewter, the first 10 medals bestowed by the Continental Congress on heroes of the American Revolution. Most of these were designed in Paris by the foremost medalists of the day. That was, of course, before our new Nation had a Mint but I'd like to think these beautiful designs played a part in the Founding Fathers' decision to establish a Mint.

Since that fateful decision in 1792, the Mint has produced some of the most beautiful coins and medals in existence. Granted, medals, because of their lower mintage and usually more ample surfaces, provide more leeway for artistic expression. Nevertheless, our Bicentennial coin designers—Jack Ahr of Illinois, Seth Huntington of Minnesota, and Dennis Williams of Ohio—had high standards of excellence to live up to. And we are proud of their contribution to the Mint's coins and medals salute to the Bicentennial.

We are already offering for sale, through May, the first two of the 10-piece America's First Medals series. If you are not on our mailing list, I suggest you write to the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94175. That way you will also receive price and ordering information for the 40 percent silver proof and uncirculated specimens of the new Bicentennial coins.

Exhibit 29.—Statement by the Director of the Mint, May 21, 1974, before the Senate Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations

Thank you. I am here to present the fiscal year 1975 appropriation request of the Bureau of the Mint.

As Mr. Clawson has stated, we are requesting an appropriation of \$33 million for salaries and expenses for the year, an increase of \$7,610,000 over the total of \$25,390,000 authorized for the fiscal year 1974. We will be able to produce 1.7 billion more coins in fiscal year 1975 than in fiscal year 1974, of which 625 million will be commemorative of the celebration of the Bicentennial year of our Nation.

While our appropriation request is \$33 million, revenues resulting from operations of the Bureau of the Mint deposited to the Treasury in fiscal year 1975 are projected at about \$817 million, including seigniorage and miscellaneous revenues.

I would like to emphasize the importance of appropriated funds on domestic coinage production. This request will allow us to produce a record 10.9 billion coins. However, very recent estimates from the Federal Reserve banks indicate

that even this level of production may fall below the national requirements. To prepare for this eventuality, we must continue to make optimum use of all of our resources in a concerted effort to produce enough coins to avert another coin shortage. We are constantly studying the growing demand and its impact on our production capacity.

To illustrate the relationship between available funds and production, we have determined that for each \$250,000 appropriated we can produce 119 million coins. As you can see from this analysis, any reduction in our appropriation request would have an immediate effect upon our ability to meet any increased coin demand. Coincidentally, seigniorage revenue is reduced by production shortfalls. We estimate that for each \$250,000 invested in coin production, we can realize about \$8.4 million in seigniorage income.

COIN PRODUCTION

During fiscal year 1975 our new Bicentennial dollar, half dollar and quarter will go into production. Each of the three denominations will retain the current obverse design with the dates 1776-1976 added, but will involve the use of three completely new, historically related, reverse designs commemorating the Bicentennial year of our country. This coinage design and date change was authorized by Public Law 93-127.¹

In addition to our 1975 domestic coin requirements, we plan to produce up to 75 million dollars, 150 million half dollars and 400 million quarters of the Bicentennial motif. We believe this may not satisfy expected demand for such coins during the Bicentennial year, which may be as high as 1.2 billion coins.

As you know, our principal production facilities are the Philadelphia and Denver Mints; however, a limited quantity of cents is also being produced at the San Francisco Assay Office. Our mints will continue to operate multiple shifts and be supplemented from time to time with overtime effort to sustain our coin production programs.

I would like to mention at this time that we found it necessary to suspend our coinage strip cladding operation at the Philadelphia Mint in early February of this year in order to divert funds to help meet the rapidly increasing demand for 1-cent coins. In this manner, we were able to provide \$225,000 for the production of additional pennies during the remainder of this fiscal year. We plan to resume the cladding operation beginning in July 1974. During this interim, we are able to maintain our supply of strip by purchases from outside manufacturers the cost of which is charged to the Coinage Metal Fund. As you know, the Coinage Metal Fund represents assets held by the Treasury and does not impact on our appropriated funds.

Faced with a rapid increase in the cost of copper and the rising demand for pennies, early in this fiscal year the Department initiated a Treasury-Federal Reserve study for the purpose of preparing a contingency plan for an alternative, lower cost metal alloy to be used as a substitute for the copper 1-cent piece. After considering a large selection of possible materials, the study committee recommended that the composition of the cent be changed to an alloy containing not less than 96 percent aluminum. Among the factors that entered into the final decision to select an aluminum alloy were that there would be an annual raw materials saving of \$40 million, the greater ease with which aluminum can be fabricated into coins, and the ready public acceptance of aluminum as a coinage material in several developed countries using such coins, such as Japan, Italy, Spain, and Finland.

¹ See exhibit 12.

Legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the alloy of the 1-cent piece passed the Senate in December 1973 and is now under consideration in the Banking and Currency Committee in the House of Representatives. Unfortunately, publicity resulting from the submission of this legislation to Congress has resulted in an increase in the already high demand for 1-cent coins.

We believe that a change in alloy would tend to aggravate the demand for both copper cents and initially the new alloy since the public would be withdrawing these coins from circulation. We estimate that this increased demand may be as high as 2.5 billion pieces. Should the escalating price of copper approach \$1.50 per pound, the value of the copper contained in the coin would exceed its face value and thus copper pennies would undoubtedly be withdrawn in wholesale lots from circulation. Since the price is already well over \$1 per pound, we believe it expedient to be ready for such an eventuality. Should it become necessary to begin production of an aluminum cent during fiscal year 1975, presuming, of course, that appropriate authorizing legislation is enacted, we may find it necessary to request the President and this committee for the additional funds that would be necessary to cover the cost of a massive acceleration in the production of this coin in the quantities necessary to satisfy the demands of the economy. We will keep you fully informed of all developments in this regard.

COIN REQUIREMENTS

The Mint and Federal Reserve Board are continuing in their efforts to refine procedures for projecting coin needs on both a short- and long-term basis. Our coin production estimate for fiscal year 1975 of 10.9 billion coins was based on this coin forecasting program. As stated earlier, this figure includes additional production for inventory of the new Bicentennial dollar, half dollar and quarter which will be released for distribution during the last half of the calendar year 1975. Recently, the Federal Reserve Board, which assumes an especially vital role in estimating the coin requirements for the 37 Federal Reserve banks and branches, began a further analysis of the number of coins that will be required during fiscal year 1975 to meet the demands of the Nation's commerce and at the same time maintain adequate inventories at each of the Federal Reserve banks. Very early indications are that it may be necessary to revise the Mint's production goals upward to meet new estimates of need.

Current (fiscal year 1974) production levels for pennies alone are 30 million per day, while shipments to the Federal Reserve are at the rate of 38 million per day. Total demand for fiscal year 1974 was forecast at 8.9 billion pieces. Our actual production is estimated to be 10.2 billion pieces. We will be able to accomplish this increased production by adjusting our resources as previously mentioned. Based upon these considerations, we believe that fiscal year 1975 demand may go as high as 14.4 billion pieces. This is an unprecedented increase of 43 percent in 1 year.

DEPOSIT ACTIVITY

This activity includes the cost of preparing and loading coins for shipment from the mints; the exchange of gold and silver bullion; and for shipping, storing and verifying bullion and coin. The major element of cost of this activity involves the issue of new coins. Because of the anticipated record production of coins in 1975, we are requesting an increase of \$40,000 for this activity.

PROTECTION

The stock of gold and silver bullion for which the Mint is responsible is valued at about \$11.3 billion. Bullion is held at six different mint installations and

requires guard force protection 24 hours per day throughout the year. An additional \$141,000 is needed to maintain the current level of support for the guard force. This support includes salaries, uniforms and various police equipment and supplies as well as an expanding use of metal detection devices.

REFINING

We plan to continue operation of the electrolytic refinery at the New York Assay Office with no increase in personnel and at the same production level as in fiscal year 1974 which was about 5 million troy ounces. This level of production will enable that office to continue the usual reduction in the backlog of almost 38 million fine troy ounces of unrefined gold and silver bullion still to be processed. The Assay Office also accepts scrap containing silver from the Navy. The silver is extracted, refined and returned to that Service. We charge the Navy only for the cost of the work and the amount is covered back into our appropriation.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION

This activity covers the salaries and personnel benefits of the Director, Deputy Director, and four Assistant Directors of the Mint. No increases are requested.

EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION

Projected coin requirements through fiscal year 1980 indicate an annual need for about 19 billion coins by that point in time. We are now addressing ourselves to the task of providing the facilities and equipment expansion to meet this requirement.

Of the \$3.8 million requested for equipment in our 1975 budget, \$2.5 million are funds needed to begin to meet this planned expansion of production capacity and \$1.3 million is required just to replace, upgrade, and supplement our existing capability.

We find that we are experiencing a greater degree of difficulty and require a much longer leadtime in the procurement of equipment. Due to these long lead-time requirements, it is important that there be no delay in approving the fiscal year 1975 budget requests for equipment purchases to enable us to try to meet future coin demands in a timely manner.

NUMISMATIC AND OTHER REIMBURSABLE OPERATIONS

We estimate that our reimbursable programs will continue to be very active and will cost approximately \$43,763,000 during the budget year. We are currently producing: proof coin sets; proof silver dollars; uncirculated coin sets; uncirculated silver dollars; medals; and two programs for the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration—ARBA-PNC; and the ARBA unique package. We are also assisting the General Services Administration in sorting, packaging and mailing the Carson City silver dollars.

In addition to the three cupronickel/copper clad Bicentennial coins scheduled for production and circulation, recent legislation provides for our coining no less than 45 million and no more than 60 million 40-percent silver-clad coins commemorating the Bicentennial. In compliance with this law, we plan to produce 15 million silver dollars and a like number of half dollars and quarters to be sold in sets of three coins each as numismatic valued items. Increased activity for this program will necessarily involve the hiring of additional people to offset the impact on our production capability.

In February the Mint made the first strikes of America's First Medals series. These medals are being reproduced as part of the observance of the Bicentennial

of the American Revolution. We will strike in antiqued pewter, 10 of the first medals voted by the Continental Congress. The medals, originally struck in gold and silver, were awarded in recognition of the bold commanders and successful Revolutionary War battles that won for a new Nation its freedom from foreign domination. Sales of this medal series will take place over the period of April 1974 to July 4, 1976.

An 11th medal, considered to be one of the most beautiful medallic expressions of liberty ever struck, was also commissioned by Benjamin Franklin, but he failed to win official congressional approval of it. Called the *Libertas Americana* medal, we hope to reproduce this capstone piece and make it a part of the 10-piece America's first medals series.

We have made excellent progress with the renovation of the Old Mint in San Francisco, which is a national and historical site at Fifth and Mission Streets. The Mint's entire numismatic order processing activities were moved to this facility in April of last year. This function is supported by the Mint's computer which is in operation there.

The manufacture of coins for friendly foreign governments, as personnel and facilities can be made available without hindrance to the fulfillment of domestic coinage needs, continues to be an important part of the Mint's reimbursable program. Foreign coinage activity is encouraged by, and negotiated through, the Department of State.

While the Mint manufactures foreign coinage at cost, there is an additional measure of benefit since our reimbursement includes fixed cost elements which would otherwise have to be borne by the domestic coinage programs. This program has another plus, in that it has contributed to the favorable side of our balance of payments over the past several years. We expect that the foreign countries for which we have been providing service in the past will again require these services in fiscal year 1975.

Our medal program continues to expand and is expected to grow even more in future years, particularly during the Bicentennial period. This includes congressionally authorized medals made for sale to the public, over the counter as well as through the mail, and those for various Government agencies.

The number of visitors at the mint institutions is increasing each year. This has resulted in increased sales. The opening last fall of the museum and public area at the Old Mint in San Francisco has also added substantially to our over-the-counter sales.

The Mint youth education program continues to grow as evidenced by the interest in the items sold in the sales areas. Our continued support of the minority business enterprises program has also contributed significantly to increased sales.

The cost of reimbursable work is recovered from the proceeds of our various products. Consequently, no appropriated funds are requested to finance these activities.

CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

Our request for funds to be appropriated under this account is \$11,800,000 for fiscal year 1975.

In fiscal year 1972, \$1.5 million was appropriated for the purchase of a new mint site in Denver and in fiscal year 1973, an additional \$2 million was appropriated for initial architect-engineering services. These amounts have been transferred to the General Services Administration and remain available for the purposes appropriated.

When testifying before this committee last year, we stated that an agreement had finally been concluded with the city of Denver for the acquisition of a site.

However, because of a railroad easement, the city has recently advised us that it would not be able to convey the site as originally specified.

We are presently drafting environmental impact statements for two alternative sites within the Denver metropolitan area: The Park Hill Golf Course and the Federal Center. We intend to select the site which has the least adverse environmental effects.

After the impact statements are prepared, it will take approximately 3 to 5 months before a final site selection can be made. However, either site would be ready for the Mint to take possession without delay. Our original schedule anticipated possession of an acceptable site in August 1974. Therefore, we expect no impact on our scheduled site acquisition even though we are now finding it necessary to choose a new site. Our fiscal year 1975 budget request provides for completion of the facility design, preparation of equipment installation drawings, site development, and contracting for construction supervision. Most importantly, it is for the procurement of long leadtime equipment.

DATA PROCESSING

Our computer has been in operation for a year now and has enhanced service to our numismatic customers. The computer operations have increased from an original one-shift operation to two shifts at present.

We have discontinued buying computer time from other agencies and are now, in fact, providing service, on a limited scale, to others. We will be utilizing the remaining available time to extend its use to other Bureau activities as well as continuing to provide service to other agencies.

We have computerized the bullion accountability in our San Francisco Assay Office and plan to do the same for all our bullion depositories. Our near-term plans are to computerize our personnel and financial management operations, closely followed by production and inventory management systems.

It is a pleasure to appear before this committee to present our program for the coming year. We shall be happy to answer any questions.

Exhibit 30.—Press release, May 21, 1974, concerning the Director of the Mint's appeal for return of pennies

"I'm calling on every American to get the penny back in circulation and keep it there," Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, said today. "I'm calling on the banking industry to welcome the return of pennies during the month of June. I'm urging schools, churches and charities to examine ways and means to involve their members in collecting pennies for deposit.

"The price of copper has retreated, closing at \$1.15 per pound on May 20. There will be no aluminum penny. The 62 billion pennies produced during the past 15 years have no numismatic value and because of the huge mintage they will never attain great value.

"Nevertheless, speculators and hoarders of pennies have caused what seems to be a shortage of pennies in certain areas of the country.

"But there is no shortage of a supply of pennies.

"Creating a shortage where it does not exist can adversely affect every public spirited citizen, taxpayer and conservator of the earth's resources. It is inflationary should merchants start to round off sales to the next nickel due to lack of pennies to make change.

"Again I'd like to emphasize: There are plenty of pennies. But they are in the wrong places.

"It is estimated that over 30 billion pennies are in circulation—doing the job for which they were intended. Somewhere in this vast country of ours, however, in excess of 30 billion pennies are in hiding. These are the pennies I'm looking for. They are in dresser drawers, shoe boxes, pickle jars; most anyplace you can think of that will get them out of pocket and out of sight. They are unwanted, unused and unappreciated.

"For the Mint to be forced to continue increasing its penny production to meet the current extraordinary demand is wasteful. Wasteful of a natural resource, copper, that cannot be replenished by man. And wasteful of the taxpayers' hard earned money. One billion pennies returned to circulation will save the taxpayers \$10,000,000.

"The current price and supply of copper allows us to continue production and distribution of the copper bearing cent. During the past 15 years, the Mint has pumped out over 62 billion pennies using some 202,000 tons of copper in their manufacture.

"This year alone the Mint expects to use 33,000 tons of copper in cent production: making about 35 million pennies each working day.

"If just 15 billion pennies could be lured out of hiding, the Mint, at current production figures, wouldn't have to make pennies for almost 2 years and it would represent a saving of \$150 million.

"Fifteen years ago, the reverse design of the Lincoln cent was changed from wheat to a view of the Lincoln Memorial. The Mint produced 25.7 billion Lincoln wheat pennies during a 50-year period.

"The Lincoln wheat pennies do enjoy collector interest—some years commanding more numismatic value than others. Rarity is one of the determinants in establishing value of almost any collectible item. Especially this holds true for coins. A general rule of thumb is the lower the mintage of a given coin, the higher the numismatic value. Coin collecting is a very wholesome hobby. I'm happy to have young people looking at their coins.

"Sixty-two billion pennies of identical design, however, can never qualify as numismatic rarities and so cannot ever reach great numismatic value. The true collector knows this and collects only those pennies needed to complete his coin collection sets. The true collector likes bright, uncirculated coins also. Not the dull and discolored ones, unless they are rare.

"For every \$25 worth of pennies cashed in at a bank, the Treasury and the Mint are prepared to issue a Treasury Department certificate to the individual or group responsible.

"Obviously, this campaign to get the penny back in circulation will require the cooperation of the banks in forwarding the names to be cited for an award to Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, 55 Mint St., San Francisco, Ca. 94175.

"Truly this is a challenging project for anyone who participates. It will give every American family a chance to help control inflation, protect the environment and cut Government expenses."

Exhibit 31.—Press release, June 20, 1974, concerning extension of the penny drive for children

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today that she is extending Penny Redemption Month in response to numerous requests from children.

Children, and all others, turning in \$5 or more in pennies through the summer will be eligible to receive the Treasury Department's Special Citation.

Names to be cited for the award should be sent to Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94175.

Response to the Mint's drive to return the penny to circulation has been overwhelming. Banks and retail establishments throughout the Nation are actively supporting the campaign and encouraging their customers to bring in their pennies for deposit or exchange for other currency or merchandise.

There is no shortage of a supply of pennies and the price of copper has retreated, closing at 99 cents a pound on June 18, 1974. During the past 15 years, the Mint has poured out 70 billion pennies and 30 billion of these are estimated to be in the "hidden" category. These are the pennies the Mint is asking citizens to put back to work in the market place.

One billion pennies returned to circulation will save the taxpayers \$10,000,000.

Exhibit 32.—Press release, June 24, 1974, concerning pioneer gold coin exhibit at the Old Mint in San Francisco

A collection of pioneer gold coins and related material, acknowledged by money collectors to be one of the finest of its kind, goes on public exhibit at the Old Mint in San Francisco, California, on Saturday, June 29, 1974, at 10:00 a.m., Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

On loan from the private collection of Mr. Henry H. Clifford of Los Angeles, California, the money of the Old West, produced on skins, paper, wood and metal, illustrates economic progression in the Pacific Northwest from the days of the lucrative fur trade through the discovery and coining of the vast gold and silver deposits of the western region.

Represented are tokens and notes on walrus and seal skins issued by fur trading firms, such as the Russian-American Co., the Hudson's Bay Co. and the North West Co., which operated during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

There are various denominations and sizes of gold coins issued by private minters until 1864 when Congress passed a law forbidding issue of gold coins by private individuals. And gold and silver ingots that circulated as "necessity coins" in the western territories. Poker chip stamps, Mormon paper money, gold coinage, and banknotes signed by Brigham Young are part of the collection.

Foreign and domestic coins, along with gold nuggets, dust and paper, circulated side-by-side during those early days on the frontier. That the Federal Government would soon step in to bring order to the monetary nightmare is evidenced by the 1853 experimental pieces produced by Augustus Humbert, a United States Assayer who arrived in California in 1851.

Cheats and thieves also abounded. Alongside the fabric gold pokes on display are early pocket gold scales the wary carried to test "biting" money on the spot. And there's an original \$800 reward poster for Black Bart, the polite and poetic San Francisco stage coach robber, and a sample of the doggerel he deposited after emptying a Wells Fargo chest:

"I've labored long and hard for bread,
For honor and for riches,
But on my corns too long you've tread,
You fine haired sons of (expletive deleted)."

The Old Mint Museum, Fifth and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Ca., is open to the public Tuesdays through Sundays, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. No admission charge.

TABLES

Tables

TABLE 1.—U.S. coins manufactured, fiscal year 1974

I. SUMMARY

Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic ¹		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupronickel.....	25,146,000	\$25,146,000.00	3,241,388	\$3,241,388.00	28,387,388	\$28,387,388.00
Silver clad.....			² 2,897,404	2,897,404.00	2,897,404	2,897,404.00
50 cents.....	126,573,600	63,286,800.00	3,241,388	1,620,694.00	129,814,988	64,907,494.00
25 cents.....	436,755,600	109,188,900.00	3,241,388	810,347.00	439,996,988	109,999,247.00
10 cents.....	852,224,626	85,222,462.60	3,241,388	324,138.80	855,466,014	85,546,601.40
5 cents.....	643,727,600	32,186,380.00	3,241,388	162,069.40	646,968,988	32,348,449.40
1 cent.....	8,353,757,720	83,537,577.20	3,241,388	32,413.88	8,356,999,108	83,569,991.08
Total.....	10,438,185,146	398,568,119.80	22,345,732	9,088,455.08	10,460,530,878	407,656,574.88

II. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, PHILADELPHIA AND DENVER MINTS ³

Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupronickel.....	14,656,000	\$14,656,000.00	10,490,000	\$10,490,000.00	25,146,000	\$25,146,000.00
50 cents.....	63,526,000	31,763,000.00	63,047,600	31,523,800.00	126,573,600	63,286,800.00
25 cents.....	223,940,000	55,985,000.00	212,815,600	53,203,900.00	436,755,600	109,188,900.00
10 cents.....	403,950,000	40,395,000.00	448,274,626	44,827,462.60	852,224,626	85,222,462.60
5 cents.....	421,672,000	21,083,600.00	222,055,600	11,102,780.00	643,727,600	32,186,380.00
1 cent.....	3,850,620,000	38,506,200.00	4,153,953,788	41,539,537.88	8,004,573,788	80,045,737.88
Total..	4,978,364,000	202,388,800.00	5,110,637,214	192,687,480.48	10,089,001,214	395,076,280.48

III. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE

Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupronickel.....			3,241,388	\$3,241,388.00	3,241,388	\$3,241,388.00
Silver clad.....			² 2,897,404	2,897,404.00	2,897,404	2,897,404.00
50 cents.....			3,241,388	1,620,694.00	3,241,388	1,620,694.00
25 cents.....			3,241,388	810,347.00	3,241,388	810,347.00
10 cents.....			3,241,388	324,138.80	3,241,388	324,138.80
5 cents.....			3,241,388	162,069.40	3,241,388	162,069.40
1 cent.....	349,183,932	\$3,491,839.32	3,241,388	32,413.88	352,425,320	3,524,253.20
Total.....	349,183,932	3,491,839.32	22,345,732	9,088,455.08	371,529,664	12,580,294.40

¹ All numismatic coins were manufactured at the U.S. Assay Office at San Francisco and include 1,954,947 proof sets dated 1973 and 1,286,441 sets bearing the year 1974.

² Consists of 1,014,150 silver-clad Eisenhower proof dollars, all but 508 of which were dated 1973 and 1,883,254 coins of the uncirculated variety, all but 114 of which bore the year 1973.

³ For general circulation.

NOTE.—All dollars, half dollars, quarters, and dimes for general circulation are three-layer composite coins—outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel, bonded to a core of pure copper. The proof coins, except for the silver-clad numismatic Eisenhower dollars, are of the same metallic composition as those for general issue. The numismatic silver-clad dollars are three-layer composite coins with an outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper bonded to a core of approximately 209 parts silver and 791 parts copper.

TABLE 2.—*Subsidiary clad coins manufactured under the Coinage Act of 1965, 1965—June 1974*

Calendar year or month	Number of pieces			Total subsidiary coinage
	Half dollars	Quarter dollars	Dimes	
1965.....	(1)	460,948,000	6,890,000	467,838,000
1966 ²	174,864,298	2,179,871,040	3,027,985,110	5,382,720,448
1967 ³	296,010,322	1,525,895,192	2,245,870,664	4,068,676,178
1968 ⁴	249,993,436	325,307,006	908,260,186	1,483,560,628
1969 ⁵	132,816,431	293,518,631	712,048,501	1,138,383,563
1970 ⁶	4,782,810	556,394,174	1,103,144,910	1,664,321,894
1971 ⁷	460,485,562	371,142,566	543,828,378	1,375,456,506
1972 ⁸	298,337,667	529,383,399	765,097,667	1,592,818,733
Total 1965-72.....	1,618,190,526	6,242,460,008	9,313,125,416	17,173,775,950
1973:				
January.....	16,403,004	32,677,004	55,921,004	105,001,012
February.....	21,906,480	36,958,480	64,746,480	123,611,440
March.....	23,583,806	41,001,806	94,913,806	159,499,418
April.....	13,452,535	38,584,535	98,172,535	150,209,605
May.....	14,645,119	66,509,119	89,081,119	170,235,357
June.....	6,023,433	97,157,433	4,253,433	107,434,299
Subtotal Jan.-June 1973.....	96,014,377	312,918,377	407,088,377	816,021,131
July.....	338,632	28,150,632	20,618,632	49,107,896
August.....	11,092,694	54,284,694	85,034,694	150,412,082
September.....	6,574,315	46,552,315	61,382,315	114,508,945
October.....	15,854,902	45,612,902	78,528,902	139,996,706
November.....	12,937,778	45,033,778	65,907,778	123,879,334
December.....	8,092,326	50,118,326	54,911,352	113,122,004
Subtotal July-Dec. 1973.....	54,890,647	269,752,647	366,383,673	691,026,967
Total Jan.-Dec. 1973 ⁹	150,905,024	582,671,024	773,472,050	1,507,048,098
1974:				
January.....	11,308,138	30,996,138	38,180,138	80,484,414
February.....	18,512,898	27,234,898	60,524,898	106,272,694
March.....	16,119,199	28,401,199	98,039,199	142,559,597
April.....	10,539,694	8,547,694	104,021,694	123,109,082
May.....	7,744,326	32,540,326	63,224,326	103,508,978
June.....	10,700,086	42,524,086	125,092,086	178,316,258
Subtotal Jan.-June 1974 ¹⁰	74,924,341	170,244,341	489,082,341	734,251,023
Cumulative total.....	1,844,019,891	6,995,375,373	10,575,679,807	19,415,075,071

¹ The first composite half dollars, struck at the Denver Mint on Dec. 30, 1965, were delivered to the Cash and Deposits Division, where all production output is accounted for, on Jan. 3, 1966.

² Includes 4,621,583 special mint sets, i.e., 4,621,583 coins of each denomination (13,864,749 subsidiary coins).

³ Includes 1,863,344 special mint sets, i.e., 1,863,344 coins of each denomination (5,590,032 subsidiary coins).

⁴ Includes 3,041,506 proof coin sets, i.e., 3,041,506 coins of each denomination (9,124,518 subsidiary coins).

⁵ Includes 2,934,631 proof coin sets, i.e., 2,934,631 coins of each denomination (8,803,893 subsidiary coins).

⁶ Includes 2,632,810 proof coin sets, i.e., 2,632,810 coins of each denomination (7,898,430 subsidiary coins).

⁷ Includes 3,224,138 proof coin sets, i.e., 3,224,138 coins of each denomination (9,672,414 subsidiary coins).

⁸ Includes 3,267,667 proof coin sets, i.e., 3,267,667 coins of each denomination (9,803,000 subsidiary coins).

⁹ Includes 2,767,624 proof sets, i.e., 2,767,624 coins of each denomination (8,302,872 subsidiary coins).

¹⁰ Includes 1,286,441 proof sets, i.e., 1,286,441 coins of each denomination (3,859,323 subsidiary coins).

NOTE.—All special Mint and proof coins from 1966 through June 1974 were manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office.

TABLE 3.—*Production of Kennedy half dollars, fiscal years 1964-74*

[Number of pieces]

Fiscal year	For general circulation			Total	Proof and Special Mint coins ⁴	Total
	90 percent silver ¹	40 percent silver ²	Nonsilver clad ³			
1964.....	91,851,612			91,851,612	1,864,859	93,716,471
1965.....	192,536,358			192,536,358	2,085,903	194,622,261
1966.....	145,121,480	54,533,338		199,654,818	2,350,000	202,004,818
1967.....		300,476,355		300,476,355	2,968,734	303,445,089
1968.....		307,314,000		307,314,000	2,438,263	309,752,263
1969.....		100,011,930		100,011,930	3,468,945	103,480,875
1970.....		79,787,800		79,787,800	2,435,255	82,223,055
1971.....		⁵ 2,150,000	278,909,901	281,059,901	⁶ 3,175,571	284,235,475
1972.....			352,933,520	352,933,520	2,545,587	355,479,107
1973.....			215,687,700	215,687,700	3,018,002	218,705,702
1974.....			126,573,600	126,573,600	3,241,388	129,814,988
Total.....	429,509,450	844,273,423	974,104,724	2,247,887,597	29,592,507	2,277,480,104

¹ Composition of coins was 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper.² 3-layer composite coin: outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper bonded to a core of approximately 209 parts silver, 791 parts copper. The average silver content was 40 percent of the standard gross weight.³ Outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel, bonded to a core of pure copper.⁴ Available only in sets.⁵ Produced for inclusion in uncirculated sets with overrun for replacement of lost sets.⁶ Consists of 1,432,678 coins of 40 percent silver and 1,742,893 nonsilver clad coins.

TABLE 4.—*Specifications, metallic composition, and designs of U.S. coins currently manufactured*

SPECIFICATIONS									
Denomination	Face value	Shape of coins	Type of edge	Diameter		Thickness		Standard gross weight	
				In inches	In millimeters	In inches	In millimeters	In grains	In grams
Dollar: ¹									
Numismatic.....	1 dollar.....	Round.....	Milled.....	1.500	38.10	0.100	2.54	379.50	24.592
Regular.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1.500	38.10	.100	2.54	350.00	22.680
Half dollar.....	50 cents.....	do.....	do.....	1.205	30.61	.086	2.18	175.00	11.340
Quarter dollar.....	25 cents.....	do.....	do.....	.955	24.26	.067	1.70	87.50	5.670
Dime.....	10 cents.....	do.....	do.....	.705	17.91	.053	1.35	35.00	2.268
5-cent piece.....	5 cents.....	do.....	Smooth.....	.835	21.21	.078	1.98	77.16	5.000
1-cent piece.....	1 cent.....	do.....	do.....	.750	19.05	.062	1.57	48.00	3.110
METALLIC COMPOSITION									
Denomination	Type								
	Proportions of metals								
Dollar:									
Numismatic ²	3-layer composite.....	Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 209 parts silver and 791 parts copper.							
Regular ³	do.....	Outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.							
Half dollar.....	do.....	Do.							
Quarter dollar.....	do.....	Do.							
Dime.....	do.....	Do.							
5-cent piece.....	Homogeneous alloy.....	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.							
1-cent piece.....	do.....	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc.							
DESIGNS ON COINS CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED ⁴									
Denomination	Portraits on obverse		Reverse		First coined		First issued		
Dollar ^{2 3}	Dwight D. Eisenhower.....	Symbolic eagle of the Apollo 11 Moon landing.		June 1971.....		November 1971.			
Half dollar.....	John F. Kennedy.....	Presidential coat of arms.		February 1964...		March 1964.			
Quarter dollar.....	George Washington.....	Eagle.....		April 1932.....		August 1932.			
Dime.....	Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	Torch of Liberty.....		January 1946.....		January 1946.			
5-cent piece.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Monticello.....		October 1938....		November 1938.			
1-cent piece.....	Abraham Lincoln ⁵	Lincoln Memorial ⁵		January 1959....		January 1959.			

¹ Amendments to the Coinage Act of 1965, Public Law 91-607, Dec. 31, 1970, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint dollar coins.

² Public Law 91-607, Dec. 31, 1970, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue not more than 150,000,000 silver-clad dollars. These numismatic coins were first released in August 1971.

³ Dollars for general circulation were authorized by Public Law 91-607, and were first manufactured and issued during fiscal 1972. Coins with identical characteristics were made in proof quality for inclusion in proof coin sets beginning in January 1973.

⁴ The design of a U.S. coin may not be changed more frequently than once in 25 years, except by act of Congress.

⁵ The Abraham Lincoln 1-cent piece with wheat wreath design on the reverse was coined from June 1909 through December 1958.

TABLE 5.—*Consumption of metals in the manufacture of U.S. coins, fiscal year 1974*

[Based on standard weight of individual coins. See table 4]

Denomination	Metallic content—short tons				Total
	Silver	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	
Dollars:					
Regular issue.....		576.29	52.37		628.66
Proof coins.....		74.29	6.75		81.04
Silver clad.....	31.42	47.12			78.54
Total.....	31.42	697.70	59.12		788.24
Half dollars:					
Regular issue.....		127.90	11.62		139.52
Proof coins.....		37.14	3.38		40.52
Total.....		165.04	15.00		180.04
Quarter dollars:					
Regular issue.....		2,502.38	227.39		2,729.77
Proof coins.....		18.57	1.69		20.26
Total.....		2,520.95	229.08		2,750.03
Dimes:					
Regular issue.....		1,953.12	177.48		2,130.60
Proof coins.....		7.43	.67		8.10
Total.....		1,960.55	178.15		2,138.70
5-cent pieces:					
Regular issue.....		2,660.96	886.98		3,547.94
Proof coins.....		13.40	4.47		17.87
Total.....		2,674.36	891.45		3,565.81
1-cent pieces:					
Regular issue.....		27,206.34		1,431.91	28,638.25
Proof coins.....		10.56		.55	11.11
Total.....		27,216.90		1,432.46	28,649.36
Summary:					
Regular issue.....		35,026.99	1,355.84	1,431.91	37,814.74
Proof coins.....		161.39	16.96	.55	178.90
Silver clad coins.....	31.42	47.12			78.54
Grand total.....	31.42	35,235.50	1,372.80	1,432.46	38,072.18

TABLE 6.—*Shipments by the Bureau of the Mint of newly manufactured U.S. coins for general circulation, fiscal years 1972, 1973, and 1974*

Denomination	Number of coins	Face value	Gross weight
FISCAL YEAR 1972			
			<i>Short tons</i>
1 dollar.....	206,144,905	\$206,144,905.00	5,153.71
50 cents.....	320,858,262	160,429,131.00	4,010.80
25 cents.....	356,575,753	89,143,938.25	2,228.36
10 cents.....	460,775,885	46,077,588.50	1,151.96
5 cents.....	464,548,068	23,227,403.40	2,560.38
1 cent.....	5,928,757,362	59,287,573.62	20,324.89
Total.....	7,737,660,235	584,310,539.77	35,430.10
FISCAL YEAR 1973			
			<i>Short tons</i>
1 dollar.....	60,050,027	\$60,050,027.00	1,501.28
50 cents.....	228,029,973	114,014,986.50	2,850.42
25 cents.....	498,060,832	124,515,208.00	3,112.93
10 cents.....	814,244,006	81,424,400.60	2,035.64
5 cents.....	582,808,890	29,140,444.50	3,212.18
1 cent.....	6,523,487,520	65,234,875.20	22,363.74
Total.....	8,706,681,248	474,379,941.80	35,076.19
FISCAL YEAR 1974			
			<i>Short tons</i>
1 dollar.....	31,000,000	\$31,000,000.00	775.01
50 cents.....	178,609,834	89,304,917.00	2,232.66
25 cents.....	524,356,064	131,089,016.00	3,277.28
10 cents.....	836,906,500	83,690,650.00	2,092.30
5 cents.....	629,791,200	31,489,560.00	3,471.13
1 cent.....	8,247,873,600	82,478,736.00	28,275.26
Total.....	10,448,537,198	373,731,294.00	40,123.64

NOTE.—Coins are shipped for distribution through the facilities of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and their 25 branch banks and the U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 7.—*Inventories of U.S. coins June 30, 1973, and June 30, 1974*

(Number of pieces)

Denomination	June 30, 1973			June 30, 1974		
	Mints	Federal Reserve banks and U.S. Treasury	Total	Mints	Federal Reserve banks and U.S. Treasury	Total
1 dollar.....	20,600,000	42,314,611	62,914,611	11,000,000	16,685,139	27,685,139
50 cents.....	62,700,000	76,947,438	139,647,438	8,200,000	31,851,632	40,051,632
25 cents.....	142,200,000	450,341,384	592,541,384	50,300,000	375,796,364	426,096,364
10 cents.....	129,100,000	870,293,520	999,393,520	140,100,000	758,295,860	898,395,860
5 cents.....	62,300,000	409,753,580	472,053,580	71,900,000	327,843,480	399,743,480
1 cent.....	170,700,000	593,211,100	763,911,100	299,100,000	263,904,700	563,004,700
Total.....	587,600,000	2,442,861,633	3,030,461,633	580,600,000	1,774,377,175	2,354,977,175

TABLE 8.—*Location of U.S. fractional coins on selected dates, June 1969–June 1974*

[Face value of 50, 25, 10, 5, and 1 cent denominations combined]

End of month	Held by the Treasury	Held by the Federal Reserve banks	In circulation ¹	Total outstanding
1969:				
June.....	\$130,533,070	\$184,612,530	\$5,308,224,400	\$5,623,370,000
December.....	94,241,539	108,792,793	5,538,950,868	5,741,985,200
1970:				
June.....	13,924,455	217,401,466	5,646,416,079	5,877,742,000
December.....	23,358,707	220,410,604	5,799,729,689	6,043,499,000
1971:				
June.....	44,286,259	282,535,012	5,989,912,729	6,316,734,000
December.....	44,321,753	241,795,654	6,209,125,593	6,495,243,000
1972:				
January.....	38,400,549	289,734,249	6,193,001,202	6,521,136,000
February.....	53,502,216	288,910,306	6,213,861,478	6,556,274,000
March.....	69,541,889	283,897,424	6,249,417,687	6,602,857,000
April.....	71,006,625	286,750,595	6,284,699,780	6,642,457,000
May.....	88,179,414	267,910,009	6,343,214,577	6,699,304,000
June.....	87,774,629	267,578,476	6,383,441,895	6,738,795,000
July.....	71,988,684	275,604,355	6,413,562,961	6,761,156,000
August.....	75,365,541	276,754,138	6,451,341,321	6,803,401,000
September.....	74,406,592	295,239,048	6,467,151,360	6,836,797,000
October.....	73,824,139	284,024,047	6,516,083,814	6,873,932,000
November.....	58,122,342	274,976,145	6,572,938,513	6,906,037,000
December.....	52,945,004	268,083,504	6,615,295,492	6,936,324,000
1973:				
January.....	57,657,519	309,049,985	6,598,587,496	6,965,295,000
February.....	65,317,520	324,608,081	6,610,314,399	7,000,240,000
March.....	88,380,673	317,795,456	6,634,834,871	7,041,011,000
April.....	104,836,913	281,758,129	6,689,472,958	7,076,068,000
May.....	106,017,413	266,599,639	6,746,130,948	7,118,748,000
June.....	95,011,636	263,581,703	6,793,148,661	7,151,742,000
July.....	67,111,242	267,736,823	6,832,115,935	7,166,964,000
August.....	72,253,483	270,390,562	6,863,030,955	7,205,675,000
September.....	76,136,605	280,241,177	6,879,297,218	7,235,675,000
October.....	71,008,389	278,276,451	6,921,546,160	7,270,831,000
November.....	62,413,630	274,745,326	6,968,804,044	7,305,963,000
December.....	68,546,158	243,297,881	7,025,749,961	7,337,594,000
1974:				
January.....	71,439,608	283,637,824	7,005,791,568	7,360,869,000
February.....	81,504,921	279,302,609	7,029,380,470	7,390,188,000
March.....	91,145,373	259,515,858	7,072,201,769	7,422,863,000
April.....	74,613,300	218,970,797	7,156,528,903	7,450,113,000
May.....	55,148,880	206,238,488	7,219,577,632	7,480,995,000
June.....	45,784,085	201,854,697	7,274,671,218	7,522,310,000

¹ Includes coins in commercial banks and coins held by the public.

SOURCE.—"Statement of United States Currency and Coin," Bureau of Government Financial Operations, Department of the Treasury.

TABLE 9.—*Location of U.S. clad dollars, fiscal years 1972-74*

[Face value]

End of month	Held by the Treasury	Held by the Federal Reserve banks	In circulation ¹	Total outstanding
1971:				
July.....	\$7,749,000	-----	-----	\$7,749,000
August.....	15,578,844	\$13,300,156	-----	28,879,000
September.....	13,871,011	37,429,989	-----	51,301,000
October.....	13,058,018	56,250,982	-----	69,309,000
November.....	8,724,269	15,279,773	\$59,857,958	83,862,000
December.....	14,391,505	18,022,951	83,966,544	116,381,000
1972:				
January.....	16,569,548	23,616,118	99,296,334	139,482,000
February.....	17,079,989	35,811,495	116,308,516	169,200,000
March.....	22,240,891	43,131,886	128,818,223	194,191,000
April.....	25,718,309	46,660,814	135,970,877	208,350,000
May.....	29,423,639	50,077,847	144,147,514	223,649,000
June.....	28,549,115	50,415,192	151,116,693	230,081,000
July.....	30,846,564	49,493,223	156,586,213	236,926,000
August.....	39,576,934	50,195,159	162,151,907	251,924,000
September.....	50,421,019	50,084,793	166,883,188	267,389,000
October.....	55,825,478	48,713,939	174,511,583	279,051,000
November.....	53,106,353	45,755,859	182,765,788	281,628,000
December.....	47,365,037	44,625,301	189,637,662	281,628,000
1973:				
January.....	45,405,428	43,515,300	193,664,272	282,585,000
February.....	43,257,001	41,321,445	198,805,554	283,384,000
March.....	40,702,426	39,983,776	203,712,798	284,399,000
April.....	33,648,708	40,396,766	210,948,526	284,994,000
May.....	29,031,319	38,010,361	218,581,320	285,623,000
June.....	21,719,291	40,804,999	223,098,710	285,623,000
July.....	18,404,593	38,791,199	228,427,208	285,623,000
August.....	16,469,919	36,812,675	232,340,406	285,623,000
September.....	14,533,123	35,018,202	236,071,675	285,623,000
October.....	11,007,014	33,874,130	240,706,856	285,588,000
November.....	8,747,304	31,157,018	245,683,678	285,588,000
December.....	6,702,505	27,434,158	251,451,337	285,588,000
1974:				
January.....	5,442,220	27,272,510	254,436,270	287,151,000
February.....	8,092,403	25,596,053	258,924,544	292,613,000
March.....	10,782,422	19,570,434	267,563,144	297,916,000
April.....	13,279,552	15,279,690	273,459,758	302,019,000
May.....	12,167,613	15,824,808	278,552,579	306,545,000
June.....	11,418,589	16,135,321	283,174,090	310,728,000

¹ Includes coins in commercial banks and coins held by the public.

SOURCE.—"Statement of United States Currency and Coin," Bureau of Government Financial Operations, Department of the Treasury.

TABLE 10.—*Summary of uncurrent U.S. coins withdrawn from circulation, fiscal years 1973 and 1974*

Denomination	Fiscal year 1973		Fiscal year 1974	
	Pieces	Value	Pieces	Value
Standard silver dollars.....				
Cupronickel dollars.....	34,682	\$34,682	91,702	\$91,702
50 cents.....	195,030	97,515	232,395	116,198
25 cents.....	3,930,536	982,634	3,829,280	957,320
10 cents.....	4,661,072	466,107	4,351,896	435,190
5 cents.....	2,825,702	141,285	3,550,107	177,505
1 cent.....	8,760,162	87,602	11,475,787	114,757
Total.....	20,407,184	1,809,825	23,531,167	1,892,672

NOTE.—Represents coins received at the mints.

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1972-74*

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List No.	Subject	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974
Presidential				
101	George Washington.....	2,378	795	959
102	John Adams.....	348	144	85
103	Thomas Jefferson.....	446	703	452
104	James Madison.....	228	219	
105	James Monroe.....	1	210	
106	John Quincy Adams.....	323	239	
107	Andrew Jackson.....	175	234	
108	Martin Van Buren.....	188	234	
109	William Henry Harrison.....		238	
110	John Tyler.....	126	216	
111	James K. Polk.....		235	
112	Zachary Taylor.....	3		
113	Millard Fillmore.....			
114	Franklin Pierce.....	11		
115	James Buchanan.....	125		209
116	Abraham Lincoln.....	2,609	956	1,379
117	Andrew Johnson.....	16	221	
118	Ulysses S. Grant.....	10		
119	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	123	238	
120	James A. Garfield.....	160		
121	Chester A. Arthur.....	2	224	
122	Grover Cleveland.....	314		
123	Benjamin Harrison.....	332		
124	William McKinley.....	8		
125	Theodore Roosevelt.....	9		
126	William H. Taft.....	225		
127	Woodrow Wilson.....	6		
128	Warren G. Harding.....	8		
129	Calvin Coolidge.....		316	109
130	Herbert Hoover.....	16		
131	Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	815	330	421
132	Harry S. Truman.....	224	1,209	828
133	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term).....	759	553	
134	Dwight D. Eisenhower (2d term).....	517	281	539
135	John F. Kennedy.....	2,439	2,356	1,978
136	Lyndon B. Johnson (1st term).....	1		240
137	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term).....	694	448	404
138	Richard M. Nixon (1st term).....	2,137	2,173	321
139	Richard M. Nixon (2d term).....		1,229	1,485
Total Presidential series.....		15,781	14,001	9,409

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1972-74—Con.*

List No.	Medals Subject	Number of medals produced		
		Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974
<i>Secretaries of the Treasury</i>				
201	Alexander Hamilton.....	306		60
202	William Windom.....		30	
203	John G. Carlisle.....	62		
204	Daniel Manning.....	56	74	
205	Lyman J. Gage.....	113		
206	Leslie M. Shaw.....	182		
207	George B. Cortelyou.....	166		
208	Franklin MacVeagh.....	61		
209	William McAdoo.....	58		
210	Carter Glass.....	59		
211	Andrew W. Mellon.....	116		
212	Ogden L. Mills.....			
213	William H. Woodin.....	58		
214	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.....	64	32	
215	Fred M. Vinson.....	1	31	
216	John W. Snyder.....	1		
217	George M. Humphrey.....	121		
218	Robert B. Anderson.....	314		
219	Douglas Dillon.....	67		
220	Henry H. Fowler.....	140		
221	Albert Gallatin.....	59	55	
222	Joseph W. Barr.....	204		
223	David M. Kennedy.....	83		
224	John B. Connally.....	685	111	104
225	George P. Shultz.....		578	
Total Secretaries of the Treasury.....		2,976	911	164
<i>Directors of the Mint</i>				
301	David Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.....	127		
302	Robert M. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.....			
303	J. Ross Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.....	56	30	
304	James Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa.....			
305	Henry R. Linderman, Washington, D.C.....	1		
306	Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D.C.....	2		
307	James P. Kimball, Washington, D.C.....	3		
308	Edward O. Leech, Washington, D.C.....	1		
309	Robert E. Preston, Washington, D.C.....	1	30	
310	George E. Roberts, Washington, D.C.....			
311	F. J. H. von Engelken, Washington, D.C.....	85		
312	Robert W. Woolley, Washington, D.C.....	60		
313	Raymond T. Baker, Washington, D.C.....			
314	F. E. Scobey, Washington, D.C.....	4		
315	R. J. Grant, Washington, D.C.....	2		
316	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Washington, D.C.....			
317	William H. Brett, Washington, D.C.....	1		
318	Eva Adams (1st term) Washington, D.C.....	50		
319	Eva Adams (2d term) Washington, D.C.....	3		
320	Mary Brooks, Washington, D.C.....	104		
Total Directors of the Mint.....		500	60	
<i>Army</i>				
401	Washington before Boston.....	168	205	559
402	Maj. Gen. Gates, for Saratoga.....	49	34	110
403	Brig. Gen. Morgan, for Cowpens.....	161		106
404	Lt. Col. John E. Howard, for Cowpens.....	61		108
405	Lt. Col. W. A. Washington, for Cowpens.....		35	106
406	Count DeFleury, for Stony Point.....	16	30	
407	Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, for Stony Point.....	271		
408	Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, for Eutaw Springs.....	15	55	111
409	Maj. Henry Lee, Paulus Hook.....	1	34	
410	Maj. Gen. Scott, for Chippewa and Niagara.....	63		
411	Maj. Gen. Gaines, for Fort Erie.....	1		
412	Maj. Gen. Porter, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie.....	1		
413	Maj. Gen. Brown, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie.....	2		
414	Brig. Gen. Miller, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie.....		31	
415	Brig. Gen. Ripley, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie.....			
416	Maj. Gen. Macomb, Battle of Plattsburg.....			
417	Maj. Gen. Jackson, Battle of New Orleans.....	179	147	
418	Maj. Gen. Harrison, for Thames.....			108
419	Gov. Isaac Shelby, for Thames.....	98		
420	Col. George Crogban, for Sandusky.....	63		24
421	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Palo Alto.....	7		
422	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Monterey.....			
423	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Buena Vista.....	135	173	
424	Maj. Gen. Scott, for battles in Mexico.....	228	171	116
425	Maj. Gen. Grant.....	161	176	

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1972-74—Con.*

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List No.	Subject	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974
Army—Continued				
427	Maj. Gen. Scott (Commonwealth of Virginia)	56		21 ⁴
428	Kittanning destroyed	38	69	
Total Army series		1, 774	1, 160	1, 562
Navy				
501	John Paul Jones, for Serapis	338	338	307
502	Capt. Thomas Truxtun, for action with La Vengeance	4	55	
503	Capt. Preble before Tripoli	41	61	112
504	Capt. Hull, for capture of Guerriere		65	116
505	Capt. Jacob Jones, for capture of Frolic			
506	Capt. Decatur, for capture of Macedonian	92	59	
507	Capt. Bainbridge, for capture of Java		39	105
508	Capt. Burrows, for capture of Boxer	46		107
509	Lt. McCall, for capture of Boxer			104
510	Capt. Perry, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie	164	119	79
511	Capt. Elliott, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie			
512	Capt. Lawrence, capture of Peacock	121		
513	Capt. Macdonough, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain	216		
514	Capt. Henley, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain	46		
515	Lt. Cassin, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain	40	31	105
516	Capt. Warrington, capture of Epervier	45	32	
517	Capt. Blakely, capture of Reindeer	14	31	
518	Capt. Biddle, capture of Penguin		32	
519	Capt. Stewart, capture of Cyane and Levant	31		113
520	Rescue of officers and crew of brig Sommers	47	77	
521	Capt. Ingraham		33	
522	Capt. Perry (State of Pennsylvania) capture of fleet on Lake Erie	44		
522A	Pennsylvania Volunteers, action on Lake Erie	50		
523	Cornelius Vanderbilt			116
525	To Rescuers of Passengers, Officers & Men of Steamship San Francisco, by Congress	113	30	153
526	Commodore M. C. Perry, from merchants of Boston	6	66	
527	Metis (shipwreck) Medal	2	75	
528	John Horn	57	65	
529	Lt. Victor Blue (State of South Carolina)	19		129
532	Departure of American Fleet	82	85	152
533	Vice Adm. Hyman George Rickover	149		55
Total Navy series		1, 797	1, 293	1, 753
Miscellaneous				
601	Time Increases His Fame	1, 042	456	216
602	Cabinet Medal	359	434	
603	Washington and Jackson	418	332	
604	Commencement of Coin Cabinet	241	55	
605	Presidency Relinquished	231		
606	Allegiance	590		
607	Washington and Lincoln	1, 224	752	218
608	Washington and Grant	176	335	
609	Washington Wreath	491	351	218
610	Washington Bicentennial	51		165
611	James Garfield	322		
612	Lincoln and Garfield	332		
613	Pennsylvania Bicentennial	787	217	
614	Valley Forge Centennial	77		106
615	Lincoln and Grant	193	336	
616	Lincoln, Broken Column	545	472	
617	Japanese Embassy	109		108
618	Frederick Rose	2		110
619	Louis Agassiz	5	32	112
620	Indian Peace Medal (George II)	268	124	108
621	David Hosack	748		
622	First Steam Coinage	695	302	340
623	Union Pacific Railroad	282	247	55
624	Emancipation Proclamation	62	612	
625	Cyrus W. Field	106		
626	Joseph Pancoast	108		
627	Indian Peace (Grant)	226	169	123
628	Hayes, Indian Peace (oval)	395	203	107
629	Garfield, Indian Peace	185	110	159
630	Arthur, Indian Peace	108	201	
631	Cleveland, Indian Peace	222	122	109
632	Harrison, Indian Peace	175	139	110
633	Let Us Have Peace (Grant)	18	54	
634	Seward-Robinson			

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1972-74—Con.*

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List No.	Subject	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974
Miscellaneous—Continued				
635	U.S. Diplomatic (July 4, 1776).....	331	115	387
636	Great Seal Centennial Medal, 1782-1882.....	567	402	579
637	Joseph Francis.....	109		57
638	Lincoln Centennial.....	9	61	108
639	Wright Brothers.....	458	293	155
640	Abraham Lincoln.....	251		108
641	Woodrow Wilson.....	35		
642	Warren G. Harding.....			
643	Calvin Coolidge.....	5		
644	Herbert Hoover.....			
645	Charles A. Lindbergh.....	409	296	162
646	Franklin D. Roosevelt.....			
647	Mount Vernon.....	86		
648	Benjamin Franklin.....	150	217	342
649	Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	1		
650	Harry S. Truman.....			
651	Vice President Alben W. Barkley.....	81		
652	Dr. Jonas E. Salk.....	102		53
653	Dr. Robert H. Goddard.....	350	123	112
654	Robert Frost.....	2		
655	Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III.....	87	66	110
656	Sam Rayburn.....	105		
657	U.S. Secret Service 100th Anniversary.....	106	222	271
658	Diplomatic Courier.....		60	109
659	Transpo '72.....			371
702	Opening of New Mint at Phila. (Aug. 14, 1969).....	1,110		219
707	U.S. Treasury Building.....		1,295	
770	Georgetown Customhouse.....			902
Total Miscellaneous series.....		15,147	9,427	6,409
Bronze Miniature Presidential (154s'')				
801	George Washington.....	34,084		29,232
802	John Adams.....	13,462		
803	Thomas Jefferson.....	11,208		25,000
804	James Madison.....	10,561		
805	James Monroe.....	12,660		
806	John Quincy Adams.....	12,995		
807	Andrew Jackson.....	12,711		
808	Martin Van Buren.....	13,255		
809	William Henry Harrison.....	11,929		
810	John Tyler.....	12,492		
811	James K. Polk.....	10,599		
812	Zachary Taylor.....	12,165		
813	Millard Fillmore.....	11,689		
814	Franklin Pierce.....	10,113		
815	James Buchanan.....	10,275		
816	Abraham Lincoln.....	28,831		39,609
817	Andrew Johnson.....	9,594		
818	Ulysses S. Grant.....	14,060		
819	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	11,924		
820	James A. Garfield.....	10,459		
821	Chester A. Arthur.....	11,421		
822	Grover Cleveland.....	8,296		
823	Benjamin Harrison.....	9,859		
824	William McKinley.....	9,599		
825	Theodore Roosevelt.....	13,016		
826	William H. Taft.....	12,746		
827	Woodrow Wilson.....	12,147		
828	Warren G. Harding.....	9,818		
829	Calvin Coolidge.....	1,473		
830	Herbert Hoover.....	12,965		
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	13,554	5,020	27,500
832	Harry S. Truman.....	9,263		
833	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term).....	23,675		25,000
835	John F. Kennedy.....	43,574	5,573	40,814
837	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term).....	11,912		
838	Richard M. Nixon.....	41,632	16,993	8,285
839	Richard M. Nixon (2d term).....			8,560
Total Bronze Miniature Presidential series.....		520,016	27,586	204,000

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1972-74—Con.*

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List No.	Subject	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974
Gold plated Miniature Presidential (1½6'')				
801	George Washington.....	402	865	1,443
802	John Adams.....	275	129	199
803	Thomas Jefferson.....	250	286	520
804	James Madison.....	225	132	162
805	James Monroe.....	25	293	201
806	John Quincy Adams.....	225	95	309
807	Andrew Jackson.....	200	89	215
808	Martin Van Buren.....	175	91	281
809	William Henry Harrison.....	175	40	327
810	John Tyler.....	25	244	212
811	James K. Polk.....	150	86	148
812	Zachary Taylor.....	25	265	84
813	Millard Fillmore.....	175	43	84
814	Franklin Pierce.....	25	312	176
815	James Buchanan.....	25	296	223
816	Abraham Lincoln.....	450	483	687
817	Andrew Johnson.....	125	74	237
818	Ulysses S. Grant.....	150	96	83
819	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	150	37	209
820	James A. Garfield.....	25	318	133
821	Chester A. Arthur.....	150	194	77
822	Grover Cleveland.....	50	259	101
823	Benjamin Harrison.....	25	320	110
824	William McKinley.....	25	285	139
825	Theodore Roosevelt.....	225	111	295
826	William H. Taft.....	25	166	142
827	Woodrow Wilson.....	25	346	235
828	Warren G. Harding.....	100	95	139
829	Calvin Coolidge.....	50	273	279
830	Herbert Hoover.....	150	124	278
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	125	424	576
832	Harry S. Truman.....	125	357	415
833	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term).....	450	698	518
835	John F. Kennedy.....	475	1,260	1,230
837	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term).....	225	280	546
838	Richard M. Nixon.....	550	541	375
839	Richard M. Nixon (2d term).....			644
Total gold plated Miniature Presidential series.....		5,752	10,007	12,032
Miniature Miscellaneous (1½6'')				
660	Transpo '72.....			3,60
701	Opening of New Mint at Phila. (Aug. 14, 1969).....	16,194	7,782	6,185
705	First Coinage.....	16,749	5,096	
706	White House.....	15,622	10,927	11,468
708	New York Assay Office.....		5,586	
709	U.S. Bullion Depository at West Point.....		4,818	
710	U.S. Bullion Depository at Fort Knox.....		7,554	
713	U.S. Treasury Building.....		7,446	
714	Opening of New Mint at Phila. (Aug. 14, 1969) ¹		10,097	6,701
750	New Orleans Mint ¹			
771	Georgetown Customhouse.....			2,000
772	Boston Customhouse.....			2,833
774	Wheeling Customhouse.....			2,000
775	Savannah Customhouse.....			2,300
Total miscellaneous miniature.....		48,565	59,306	37,087
Grand total, all series.....		612,278	123,751	272,41

¹ Medals are 1½ inches in diameter, rather than 1½6 inches.

TABLE 12.—*Medals produced by the Denver Mint, fiscal years 1972-74*

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List No.	Subject	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974
Miniature Presidential (1½")				
801	George Washington.....	7,644	7,706	3,681
802	John Adams.....	6,162	27	2,209
803	Thomas Jefferson.....	5,152	2,884	1,278
804	James Madison.....	5,575	1,084	3,491
805	James Monroe.....	4,038	2,254	2,286
806	John Quincy Adams.....	4,089	2,448	216
807	Andrew Jackson.....	4,950	1,123	2,373
808	Martin Van Buren.....	6,776	949	216
809	William Henry Harrison.....	3,554	2,692	206
810	John Tyler.....	4,444	1,171	2,208
811	James K. Polk.....	4,306	1,180	2,240
812	Zachary Taylor.....	3,649	1,084	2,344
813	Millard Fillmore.....	3,729	1,077	2,239
814	Franklin Pierce.....	2,908	2,314	2,299
815	James Buchanan.....	2,877	2,258	2,122
816	Abraham Lincoln.....	7,590	8,161	3,127
817	Andrew Johnson.....	4,190	1,062	2,326
818	Ulysses S. Grant.....	4,081	1,723	2,278
819	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	3,044	2,297	2,035
820	James A. Garfield.....	3,194	1,604	2,444
821	Chester A. Arthur.....	3,238	1,651	2,269
822	Grover Cleveland.....	5,841	1,145	218
823	Benjamin Harrison.....	3,291	1,676	2,302
824	William McKinley.....	3,079	2,614	2,259
825	Theodore Roosevelt.....	6,021	2,098	2,039
826	William H. Taft.....	3,897	2,065	2,384
827	Woodrow Wilson.....	4,038	2,698	367
828	Warren G. Harding.....	3,941	1,045	2,299
829	Calvin Coolidge.....	5,204	1,041	216
830	Herbert Hoover.....	5,804	8,332	5,223
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	16,748	3,647	370
832	Harry S. Truman.....	13,503	14,102	12,061
833	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term).....	11,394	11,243	2,485
835	John F. Kennedy.....	52,390	981	2,621
837	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term).....	10,169	17,717	17,244
838	Richard M. Nixon.....	10,339	15,920	6,639
839	Richard M. Nixon (2d term).....			3,396
Total Miniature Presidential series.....		250,849	133,073	106,010
Miniature Miscellaneous (1½")				
703	Denver Mint Medal.....	22,800	37,479	60,626
Grand total.....		273,649	170,552	166,636

TABLE 13.—*Medals produced by the San Francisco Assay Office, fiscal years 1972-74*

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List No.	Subject	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974
<i>Miniature Miscellaneous</i>				
704	United States Assay Office San Francisco ¹	56,503		
773	San Francisco Customhouse ¹			² 7,300
751	San Francisco Mint ³			21,279
	Total.....	56,503		28,579

¹ Diameter 1 $\frac{3}{16}$ inches.² Includes 300 medals composed of 900 parts silver, 100 parts copper.³ Diameter 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.TABLE 14.—*Medal produced by the Old San Francisco Mint, fiscal years 1973-74*

		Medal	Number of medals produced	
List No.		Subject	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974
<i>Miniature Miscellaneous (1½")</i>				
751	San Francisco Mint	-----	10,646	40,409

TABLE 15.—*Foreign coins manufactured by U.S. mints, fiscal year 1974*

Denomination	Coins manu- factured	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness	Type of edge
	<i>Pieces</i>		<i>Grams</i>	<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	
China, Republic of (Taiwan):						
5 dollars ¹	160,620,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.....	9.50	29.00	2.00	Reeded.
1 dollar ²	200,000,000	55 percent copper, 27 percent zinc, 18 percent nickel.....	6.00	25.00	1.60	Do.
Total.....	360,620,000					
Honduras: ³ 50 centavos.....	4,400,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.....	5.00	21.00	2.00	Smooth.
Liberia: ^{3 4}						
5 dollars.....	28,353	900 silver, 100 copper.....	35.64	42.00	3.12	Reeded.
1 dollar.....	10,542	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.....	17.94	34.00	2.74	Do.
50 cents.....	1,010,542	do.....	8.97	29.00	1.91	Do.
25 cents.....	2,010,542	do.....	4.49	23.00	1.50	Do.
10 cents.....	10,542	do.....	1.79	16.99	1.17	Do.
5 cents.....	10,542	do.....	4.15	13.99	1.73	Smooth.
1 cent.....	10,542	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc.....	2.59	17.91	1.40	Do.
Total.....	3,091,605					

Nepal: ³ 5					
1 rupee-----	8, 891	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel-----	10.00	27.50	1.85 Reeded.
50 pice-----	8, 891	do-----	5.00	23.50	Do.
25 pice-----	8, 891	do-----	3.00	19.00	1.21 Do.
10 pice-----	8, 891	66 percent copper, 34 percent zinc-----	4.00	21.00	1.34 Smooth.
5 pice-----	8, 891	100 percent aluminum-----	1.20	20.50	Do.
2 pice-----	8, 891	do-----	.90	18.50	1.21 Do.
1 pice-----	8, 891	do-----	.60	16.50	1.01 Do.
Total-----	62, 237				
Panama: ³ 6					
1 balboa-----	30, 161	900 silver, 100 copper-----	26.73	38.10	2.72 Reeded.
½ balboa-----	1, 016, 946	3-layer composite: outer cladding 800 silver, 200 copper, bonded to a core of approximately 200 silver, 800 copper.	11.50	30.61	1.98 Do.
¼ balboa-----	816, 946	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	5.67	24.26	1.83 Do.
⅓ balboa-----	10, 016, 946	do-----	2.268	17.91	1.30 Do.
5 centesimos-----	5, 016, 946	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel-----	5.00	21.21	1.78 Smooth.
2 ½ centesimos 1-----	2, 000, 000	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	1.63	15.00	1.35 Do.
1 centesimo-----	16, 946	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc-----	3.11	19.05	1.63 Do.
Total-----	18, 914, 891				
Grand total-----	387, 088, 733				

¹ Produced at the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia.

² Manufactured at the U.S. Mint in Denver.

³ Coins manufactured at U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco.

⁴ Includes 10,542 proof coin sets.

⁵ Proof coins.

⁶ Includes 16,946 proof coin sets.

TABLE 16.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1974*

[In fine ounces rounded to whole ounces]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand June 30, 1973	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand June 30, 1974
Philadelphia.....	1,008	21	1,029	174	855
San Francisco.....	10,608,102		10,608,102		10,608,102
Denver.....	63,546,243	7	63,546,250	8,552,999	54,993,251
New York.....	45,501,919	8,560,997	54,062,916	11,496	54,051,420
Fort Knox.....	147,353,827		147,353,827		147,353,827
Total.....	267,011,099	8,561,025	275,572,124	8,564,669	267,007,455

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Transfers from other Federal depositories	Total receipts
Philadelphia.....		21			21
San Francisco.....					
Denver.....		7			7
New York.....	7,797	35	8,553,165		8,560,997
Fort Knox.....					
Total.....	7,797	63	8,553,165		8,561,025

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Transfers to other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia.....			174		174
San Francisco.....					
Denver.....		8	8,552,991		8,552,999
New York.....	6,434	5,062			11,496
Fort Knox.....					
Total.....	6,434	5,070	8,553,165		8,564,669

TABLE 17.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1974, dollar value*
 [Valued at \$38 per fine ounce until 12:01 a.m. Oct. 18, 1973, effective time of revaluation to \$42.2222 per fine ounce]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand June 30, 1973 ¹	Receipts (including transfers) ²	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand June 30, 1974 ²
Philadelphia.....	\$38,345	\$4,980	\$43,325	\$7,251	\$36,074
San Francisco.....	r 403,107,882	44,789,532	447,897,414		447,897,414
Denver.....	r 2,414,757,217	268,305,223	2,683,062,440	361,126,424	2,321,936,016
New York.....	r 1,729,072,994	553,573,100	2,282,646,094	476,227	2,282,169,867
Fort Knox.....	r 5,599,445,439	622,157,329	6,221,602,768		6,221,602,768
Total.....	r 10,146,421,877	1,488,830,164	11,635,252,041	361,609,902	11,273,642,139

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Increment on revaluation	Total receipts
Philadelphia.....		\$748		\$4,232	\$4,980
San Francisco.....				44,789,532	44,789,532
Denver.....		255		268,304,968	268,305,223
New York.....	\$314,895	1,312	\$361,133,356	192,123,537	553,573,100
Fort Knox.....				622,157,329	622,157,329
Total.....	314,895	2,315	361,133,356	1,127,379,598	1,488,830,164

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Total disbursements
Philadelphia.....			\$7,251	\$7,251
San Francisco.....				
Denver.....		\$321	361,126,103	361,126,424
New York.....	\$262,385	213,842		476,227
Fort Knox.....				
Total.....	262,385	214,163	361,133,354	361,609,902

¹ Valued at \$38 per ounce.

² Based on transactions valued at \$38 per ounce until revaluation on Oct. 18, 1973, to \$42.2222 per ounce. Increment resulting from revaluation included in receipts.

r Revised.

NOTE.—Amendments to the Par Value Modification Act (Public Law 93-110, approved Sept. 21, 1973, see exhibit 4) effective Oct. 18, 1973, increased the value of gold to \$42.2222 per fine ounce. Therefore, interim receipts and disbursement transactions in ounces can only be reconciled to value at June 30, 1974.

TABLE 18.—*Summary of silver receipts, issues, and balances of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal years 1934-74*

Item	Fine ounces	Value
Balances June 30, 1933:		
Silver bullion ordinary.....	13,831,051.05	\$6,583,399.06
Recoinage silver.....	13,925,846.32	19,251,049.27
	27,756,897.37	25,839,438.33
Receipts (July 1, 1933-June 30, 1974):		
Silver Purchase Act silver (act of June 19, 1934, 48 Stat. 1178).....	2,048,490,530.48	1,027,637,216.75
Nationalized silver (Executive Order 6814, Aug. 9, 1934).....	113,032,915.78	56,528,353.08
Foreign debt silver (title III, act of May 12, 1933, 48 Stat. 31, 53)...	22,734,824.35	11,367,412.18
Newly-mined domestic silver:		
Executive Proclamation silver (E.P. 2067 of Dec. 21, 1933, and amendments).....	301,226,723.50	216,588,371.53
Act of June 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 998).....	206,287,208.67	146,693,123.94
Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750).....	376,686,164.80	340,919,995.60
	884,200,096.97	704,201,491.07
Silver bullion ordinary.....	404,357,895.61	289,767,522.32
900 fine subsidiary coin melted.....	275,660,797.81	390,876,553.90
Recoinage bullion from uncurrent silver dollars.....	45,936,330.61	61,818,619.00
Seigniorage accruing from revaluation of silver.....		1,179,405,984.67
Silver bullion for coinage or for sale at \$1.29+.....	163,844.32	211,839.12
Silver for silver clad coin.....	424,427.22	581,872.13
Silver bullion from GSA stockpile (act of Dec. 31, 1970, 84 Stat. 1769) ¹	25,500,000.00	32,969,696.95
Total receipts.....	3,820,531,663.15	3,755,367,590.17
Total silver available fiscal years 1934 through 1974.....	3,848,288,560.52	3,781,207,028.50
Issues (July 1, 1933-June 30, 1974):		
Silver processed into U.S. coins.....	1,980,346,137.27	1,896,769,190.37
Silver lend-leased to foreign governments (act of Mar. 11, 1941).....	410,814,344.19	191,713,360.44
Silver sold:		
Under Green Act (act of July 12, 1943, 57 Stat. 520).....	167,390,240.92	78,110,778.17
Under act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750).....	138,971,143.85	103,749,218.68
Other.....	386,244,673.95	513,196,295.16
Wasted in operation.....	1,127,154.40	862,414.73
Melting losses-uncurrent coin.....		9,535,449.86
Silver used for redemption of silver certificates.....	553,386,662.70	715,516,281.00
Silver transferred to stockpile (act of June 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 77) ² ...	165,000,000.00	213,333,333.18
Total issues.....	3,803,270,357.28	3,722,786,321.59
Balances June 30, 1974:		
Silver bullion ordinary: Bureau of the Mint.....	25,627,541.85	33,601,224.63
900 fine silver coin bars.....	1,415.02	1,883.01
Silver for silver clad coin.....	19,389,246.37	24,817,599.27
Total balances.....	45,018,203.24	58,420,706.91
Total issues and balances.....	3,848,288,560.52	3,781,207,028.50

¹ For silver clad coin.² Silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Bureau of the Mint, amounting to 120,371,251.81 fine ounces valued at \$155,631,517.38, was transferred to the U.S. Government stockpile during the fiscal year 1968. In addition, silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Atomic Energy Commission, amounting to 44,628,748.19 fine ounces valued at \$57,701,815.80, was transferred to the stockpile during fiscal 1968, making total transfers of 165,000,000 fine ounces valued at \$213,333,333.18. (Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, Public Law 520, approved July 23, 1946, 60 Stat. 596, 50 U.S.C. 98, 93a-g (1951); Public Law 90-29, approved June 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 77, 31 U.S.C. 405a-1, a-2, a-3 (supp. 1967), and 31 U.S.C. 324 (supp. 1967).)

TABLE 19.—*Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1974*

	<i>Fine troy ounces</i>
Balances on hand June 30, 1973:	
Silver bullion ordinary	30,864,971.12
900 fine silver coin bars	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver	14,925,041.74
Total	45,791,427.88
Increases during the fiscal year:	
At market value	62.25
Deposits in exchange for bars	3,256,851.17
All other	¹ 271,129.78
Total increases	3,528,043.20
Decreases during the fiscal year:	
Sold	106,254.68
Manufactured into U.S. silver-clad coin	916,337.88
Bars issued in exchange for deposits	3,256,851.17
All other	21,824.11
Total decreases	4,301,267.84
Balances on hand June 30, 1974:	
Silver bullion ordinary	25,627,541.85
Silver bullion for coinage	8,325,698.34
900 fine silver coin bars	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver	11,063,548.03
Total	45,018,203.24

¹ Includes 269,632.69 ounces of cashler's coin bars.

TABLE 20.—*Monetary metals operated on and operating gains and losses of the mints and assay offices, fiscal year 1974*

Operating division and unit of quantity	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Total
METALS OPERATED ON					
Gold bullion:					
Melting and refining.....	fine troy ounces			8,703,511.888	8,703,511.888
Cash and deposits.....	do.				
Coining (medals).....	do.				
Silver bullion:	174,372				174,372
Melting and refining.....	do.			8,362,148.38	8,362,148.38
Cash and deposits.....	do.				
Coining (medals).....	do.				
Silver clad alloy:	211,734.17				211,734.17
Melting and refining.....	gross ounces				
Coining.....	78,711.33	2,265,130.02			2,343,841.35
Cupronickel clad alloy:					
Melting and refining.....					
Coining.....	2,316,825.00		121,066.00		2,437,891.00
Cupronickel alloy:	11,603,505.00	1,146,352.00	16,963,319.00		29,713,176.00
Melting and refining.....	avoldrupois pounds				
Coining.....	do.				
Strip.....	do.				
Cupronickel alloy:	5,571,916.00				5,571,916.00
Melting and refining.....	do.				
Coining.....	do.				
Strip.....	do.				
Bronze alloy:	13,725,050.00		338,746.00		14,063,796.00
Melting and refining.....	do.				
Coining.....	do.	195,498.00	6,239,272.00		13,272,481.00
Strip.....	do.				13,924,410.00
Copper:	17,232,432.00		12,458,237.00		29,690,669.00
Melting and refining.....	do.				
Coining.....	do.	3,805,630.00	52,579,143.00		92,154,003.00
Strip.....	do.				19,848,900.00
Copper:	19,848,900.00				
Melting and refining (alloy).....	do.		4,264,321.00		7,640,211.00
Coining.....	do.				
Strip.....	do.				
	3,517,310.00				3,517,310.00

OPERATING GAINS AND LOSSES ¹

Gold bullion:				
Melting and refining	fine troy ounces			233,581
Cash and deposits	do.	-120	17,795	215,786
Coining (medals)	do.	-1,308		-1,308
Silver bullion:				
Melting and refining	do.		13,32	1,124,68
Cash and deposits	do.	13,25		13,25
Coining	do.	-441,37		-441,37
Silver clad alloy:				
Melting and refining	gross ounces			
Coining	do.	-17,94	25,714,70	25,696,76
Cupronickel clad alloy:				
Melting and refining	avoirdupois pounds			
Coining	do.	-1,598,00	1,520,00	-78,00
Strip	do.	-34,120,00	-14,703,00	-46,395,00
Cupronickel alloy:				
Melting and refining	do.			
Coining	do.	-25,572,00	-1,204,00	-26,776,00
Strip	do.	-34,969,00	10,100,00	-25,877,00
Bronze alloy:				
Melting and refining	do.			
Coining	do.	196,131,00	26,843,00	222,974,00
Strip	do.	10,047,00	-51,304,00	-39,586,00
Copper:				
Melting and refining	do.			
Coining	do.	-11,800,00		-11,800,00
Strip	do.	-4,289,00	2,221,00	-2,068,00
Total:				
		13,895,00		13,895,00

¹ Gains and losses as determined by annual inventories.

NOTE.—This table does not include operations on coinage metals processed for foreign governments.

TABLE 21.—*Refined gold and silver produced by the electrolytic process at the New York Assay Office, fiscal year 1974, by months*

Month	Gold	Silver
	<i>Fine troy ounces</i>	<i>Fine troy ounces</i>
<i>1973</i>		
July.....		
August.....	212,744.318	306,856.13
September.....	299,133.040	313,415.83
October.....	305,988.701	449,685.53
November.....	296,861.433	468,236.58
December.....	230,304.605	360,631.08
<i>1974</i>		
January.....	169,691.026	348,877.62
February.....	136,599.730	382,186.05
March.....	195,578.849	205,806.79
April.....	162,376.750	209,709.25
May.....		
June.....		
Total fine ounces.....	2,009,278.452	3,045,404.86
Tonnage (short tons).....	58.89	104.41

TABLE 22.—*Stocks of unrefined gold and silver bullion held at the mints and assay offices, June 30, 1974*

Institution	Gold bullion	Silver bullion
	<i>Fine troy ounces</i>	<i>Fine troy ounces</i>
Philadelphia.....	456.608	32.77
San Francisco.....	7,086,823.638	2,833,735.93
Denver.....	182.511	6,921.06
New York.....	14,614,954.881	8,399,676.49
Total.....	21,702,417.638	11,240,366.25
Tonnage (short tons).....	744.08	385.3

TABLE 23.—Detail of revenues deposited into the general fund of the Treasury by the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1974

Item	Office of the Director	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco ¹ Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York As- say Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
GENERAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS							
Seigniorage, minor coinage.....		\$37,795,064.94	\$1,891,483.01	\$31,188,600.90			\$70,875,148.85
Seigniorage, cupronickel clad coinage.....			5,645,322.22	131,916,217.24			248,564,626.33
Seigniorage, silver-clad coinage.....	(\$25,260,957.04)	136,264,043.91	1,270,916.27				1,270,916.27
Forfeitures of unclaimed money and property.....					\$166.91		166.91
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, not otherwise classified.....			15.00				15.00
Rent of equipment and other personal property.....		400.00					400.00
Recovery of mint manufacturing expenses.....	25,260,957.04						25,260,957.04
Sales of miscellaneous products and byproducts.....	8,519,848.74	46.10	8.00	46,895.62	760,371.44		9,327,189.90
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services.....	39.60	224.92	184.24	156.63	115.08		720.47
Service charges—savings account pay allotments (Public Law 90-365).....	133.26	649.92	483.84	447.78	4.68		1,719.48
Commissions on telephone pay stations.....		852.89	772.51	139.59			1,764.99
Fees—testing, inspection, and grading services.....					12,667.00		12,667.00
Business concessions.....				333.55			333.55
Bullion charges.....		1,287.97	28.09	1,674.28	12,743.98		15,734.32
Other fees and charges for miscellaneous services.....		38.50		61.36	20.20		120.06
Proceeds from sale of equipment and other personal property, not otherwise classified.....							
Sale of scrap and salvage materials.....			8,089.37	13.65			8,103.02
Recoveries for Government property lost or damaged.....		1,272.97	4,539.14	3,371.65	592.00		9,775.76
Miscellaneous recoveries and refunds, not otherwise classified.....		2,888.95	1.42	6.00			6.00
Increment resulting from gold revaluation ²		10,313.38	44,789,531.95	268,304,968.03	192,123,446.06	622,157,329.01	3,124,59
Increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar.....					91.66		91.66
Total general account receipts.....	8,520,021.60	174,077,084.45	53,611,375.06	431,463,120.50	192,910,219.01	622,157,329.01	1,482,739,149.63

¹ Coinage operations authorized by sec. 201 of Public Law 89-91, approved July 23, 1965, a result of which is the receipt of coinage seigniorage shown in this column.² Revalued pursuant to the amendments to the Par Value Modification Act (Public Law 93-110, Sept. 21, 1973). See exhibits 4 and 10.

TABLE 24.—Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint, June 30, 1974

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS						
Gold bullion.....	\$96,885.34	\$447,897,414.05	\$2,321,936,016.58	\$2,282,170,010.00	\$6,221,602,767.87	\$11,273,703,093.84
Silver bullion.....	512,200.81	3,769,123.54	144,493.47	140,072,135.47	-----	144,437,933.29
Subsidiary coin.....	11,224,418.90	-----	19,491,391.00	90,151.00	-----	30,805,960.90
Minor coin.....	4,278,624.23	943,500.00	1,372,619.40	7,267.86	-----	6,602,011.49
Coinage metal other than silver.....	357,198,133.49	17,606,808.10	-8,111,118.49	3,269,218.02	-----	369,963,041.12
All other.....	9,485,990.26	291,975.28	1,523,764.06	5,701,686.40	-----	17,003,416.00
Total assets.....	382,796,253.03	470,508,820.97	2,336,357,166.02	2,331,310,488.75	6,221,602,767.87	11,742,575,476.64
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund.....	25,598,102.18	450,140,780.31	2,344,324,901.83	2,330,126,560.20	6,221,602,767.87	11,371,793,202.39
Coinage metal fund.....	356,974,747.36	17,548,654.63	-8,719,897.21	-----	-----	365,803,504.78
All other.....	223,403.49	2,819,386.03	752,071.40	1,183,908.55	-----	4,978,769.47
Total liabilities.....	382,796,253.03	470,508,820.97	2,336,357,166.02	2,331,310,488.75	6,221,602,767.87	11,742,575,476.64

¹ Includes silver bullion for coinage valued at \$10,764,539.26.

TABLE 25.—*Number of employees of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1974*

Functions	Office of the Director ¹	Philadelphia Mint	Denver Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Old Mint	New York Assay Office	West Point Depository	Ft. Knox Depository	Total June 30, 1974	Total June 30, 1973
General administration ² ----	120	59	44	54	54	29	5	3	368	434
Coining-----		337	232	70					639	926
Melting and Refining-----		44	45			73			162	225
Cash and Deposits-----		20	15	25		67			127	88
Numismatic Services-----		69	7	284	103		77		540	139
Guard Force-----		47	38	51	29	31	18	25	239	204
Building and Mechanical-----		134	82	83	7	11	8	3	328	295
Engraving-----		65							65	23
Assaying-----		23	8	4		12	52		47	52
Custodial-----		47	22	33	22	15			139	69
Total June 30, 1974-----	120	845	493	604	215	238	108	31	2,654	-----
Total June 30, 1973-----	121	707	459	575	151	329	82	31	-----	2,455

¹ The Office of the Director is composed of five divisions: Administrative Support; Planning, Analysis and Information Systems; Public Services; Production; and Technology. In addition, there are four special staffs: Legal, Internal Audit, Security, and Equal Employment Opportunity.

² Includes executive direction, accounting, personnel, production, technical, etc.

TABLE 26.—*U.S. coins manufactured, calendar year 1973*

I. SUMMARY

Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupronickel.....	4,000,056	\$4,000,056.00	¹ 2,769,624	\$2,769,624.00	6,769,680	\$6,769,680.00
Silver clad.....			² 2,910,757	\$2,910,757.00	2,910,757	2,910,757.00
50 cents.....	148,135,400	74,067,700.00	2,769,624	1,384,812.00	150,905,024	75,452,512.00
25 cents.....	579,901,400	144,975,350.00	2,769,624	692,406.00	582,671,024	145,667,756.00
10 cents.....	770,702,426	77,070,242.60	2,769,624	276,962.40	773,472,050	77,347,205.00
5 cents.....	645,801,400	32,290,070.00	2,769,624	138,481.20	648,571,024	32,428,551.20
1 cent.....	7,597,759,222	75,977,592.22	2,769,624	27,696.24	7,600,528,846	76,005,288.46
Total.....	9,746,299,904	408,381,010.82	19,528,501	8,200,738.84	9,765,828,405	416,581,749.66

II. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, PHILADELPHIA AND DENVER MINTS ³

Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		Total	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupronickel.....	2,000,056	\$2,000,056.00	2,000,000	\$2,000,000.00	4,000,056	\$4,000,056.00
Silver clad.....	64,964,000	32,482,000.00	83,171,400	41,585,700.00	148,135,400	74,067,700.00
50 cents.....	346,924,000	86,731,000.00	232,977,400	58,244,350.00	579,901,400	144,975,350.00
25 cents.....	315,670,000	31,567,000.00	455,032,426	45,503,242.60	770,702,426	77,070,242.60
10 cents.....	384,396,000	19,219,800.00	261,405,400	13,070,270.00	645,801,400	32,290,070.00
5 cents.....	3,728,245,000	37,282,450.00	3,549,576,588	35,495,765.88	7,277,821,588	72,778,215.88
1 cent.....						
Total...	4,842,199,056	209,282,306.00	4,584,163,214	195,899,328.48	9,426,362,270	405,181,634.48

III. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE

Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic		Total	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupronickel.....			¹ 2,769,624	\$2,769,624.00	2,769,624	\$2,769,624.00
Silver clad.....			² 2,910,757	2,910,757.00	2,910,757	2,910,757.00
50 cents.....			2,769,624	1,384,812.00	2,769,624	1,384,812.00
25 cents.....			2,769,624	692,406.00	2,769,624	692,406.00
10 cents.....			2,769,624	276,962.40	2,769,624	276,962.40
5 cents.....			2,769,624	138,481.20	2,769,624	138,481.20
1 cent.....	319,937,634	\$3,199,376.34	2,769,624	27,696.24	322,707,258	3,227,072.58
Total.....	319,937,634	3,199,376.34	19,528,501	8,200,738.84	339,466,135	11,400,115.18

¹ Included in proof coin sets for the first time.² Includes 1,005,617 proof Eisenhower dollars dated 1973 and 1,905,140 uncirculated silver-clad dollars, of which 22,000 were dated 1972 and the balance dated 1973.³ For general circulation.

TABLE 27.—Consumption of metals in the manufacture of U.S. coins, calendar year 1973

[Based on standard weight of individual coins. See table 4]

Denomination	Metallic content—short tons				
	Silver	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Total
Dollars:					
Cupronickel:					
Regular issue.....		91.67	8.33		100.00
Proof coins.....		63.47	5.77		69.24
Silver clad.....	31.56	47.34			78.90
Total.....	31.56	202.48	14.10		248.14
Half dollars:					
Regular issue.....		1,697.47	154.25		1,851.72
Proof coins.....		31.74	2.88		34.62
Total.....		1,729.21	157.13		1,886.34
Quarter:					
Regular issue.....		3,322.52	301.92		3,624.44
Proof coins.....		15.87	1.44		17.31
Total.....		3,338.39	303.36		3,641.75
Dimes:					
Regular issue.....		1,766.29	160.50		1,926.79
Proof coins.....		6.34	.58		6.92
Total.....		1,772.63	161.08		1,933.71
5-cent pieces:					
Regular issue.....		2,669.53	889.84		3,559.37
Proof coins.....		11.44	3.82		15.26
Total.....		2,680.97	893.66		3,574.63
1-cent pieces:					
Regular issue.....		24,744.22		1,302.32	26,046.54
Proof coins.....		9.02		.47	9.49
Total.....		24,753.24		1,302.79	26,056.03
Summary:					
Regular issue.....		34,291.70	1,514.84	1,302.32	37,108.86
Silver clad dollars.....	31.56	47.34			78.90
Proof coins.....		137.88	14.49	.47	152.84
Grand total.....	31.56	34,476.92	1,529.33	1,302.79	37,340.60

TABLE 28.—*Foreign coins manufactured by U.S. mints, calendar year 1973*

Country and denomination	Coins manufactured	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness	Type of edge
	<i>Pieces</i>		<i>Grams</i>	<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	
China, Republic of (Taiwan): ¹						
5 dollars	46,234,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	9.50	29.00	2.50	Reeded.
1 dollar	67,684,000	55 percent copper, 27 percent nickel, 18 percent zinc	6.00	25.00	1.60	Do.
Total	113,918,000					
El Salvador: ²						
10 centavos	7,000,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	7.00	26.00	2.50	Smooth.
5 centavos	10,000,000	do.	5.00	23.00	1.63	Do.
1 centavo	20,000,000	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	2.50	16.00	1.68	Do.
Total	37,000,000					
Haiti: ²						
50 centimes	600,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	9.88	29.00	1.90	Smooth.
20 centimes	1,500,000	70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, 12 percent nickel	7.50	26.00	1.90	Do.
Total	2,100,000					

Nepal: ¹

1 rupee.....	3, 943	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.....	10.00	27.50	1.85	Reeded.
50 pice.....	3, 943	do.....	5.00	23.50	1.31	Do.
25 pice.....	3, 943	do.....	3.00	19.00	1.21	Do.
10 pice.....	3, 943	66 percent copper, 34 percent zinc.....	4.00	21.00	1.34	Smooth.
5 pice.....	3, 943	100 percent aluminum.....	1.20	20.50	1.31	Do.
2 pice.....	3, 943	do.....	.90	18.50	1.21	Do.
1 pice.....	3, 943	do.....	.60	16.50	1.01	Do.
Total.....	27, 601					

Panama, Republic of: ²

1 balboa.....	23, 413	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.73	38.10	2.72	Reeded.
½ balboa.....	1, 013, 332	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel, bonded to core of pure copper.	11.50	30.61	1.98	Do.
¼ balboa.....	813, 332	do.....	5.67	24.25	1.83	Do.
⅒ balboa.....	10, 013, 332	do.....	2.27	17.91	1.30	Do.
5 centesimos.....	5, 013, 332	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.....	5.00	21.21	1.78	Smooth.
1 centesimo.....	13, 332	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc.....	3.11	19.05	1.63	Do.
Total.....	16, 890, 073					

Philippines: ³

1 peso.....	28, 179, 000	70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, 12 percent nickel.....	14.50	33.50	2.20	Reeded.
50 sentimos.....	30, 000, 000	do.....	8.00	27.50	1.96	Do.
25 sentimos.....	30, 428, 000	do.....	4.00	21.00	1.75	Do.
10 sentimos.....	18, 610, 000	do.....	2.00	17.90	1.24	Do.
5 sentimos.....	18, 256, 000	60 percent copper, 40 percent zinc.....	2.50	18.40	1.45	Smooth.
Total.....	125, 473, 000					
Grand total.....	295, 408, 674					

¹ 5 dollar pieces made at the Denver Mint; 1 dollar coins produced by U.S. Mint, Philadelphia.

² Manufactured at the U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco. Production includes 13,332 proof sets plus 10,081 proof 1 balboa coins. The proof ½ balboa pieces were 3-layer composite coins: outer cladding 800 silver, 200 copper bonded to core of approximately 200 silver, 800 copper.

³ All coins produced at the U.S. Mint, Denver, except 25 sentimos which were made in San Francisco.

TABLE 29.—*Summary of foreign coinage by the U.S. mints, by country, through Dec. 31, 1973*

Country	Number of pieces produced	Country	Number of pieces produced
Argentina (blanks).....	64,058,334	Honduras.....	111,529,500
Australia.....	168,000,000	Indo-China.....	135,270,000
Belgian Congo.....	25,000,000	Israel.....	91,000
Belgium.....	25,000,000	Korea.....	295,000,000
Bolivia.....	30,000,000	Liberia.....	39,737,396
Brazil (blanks).....	406,249,266	Mexico.....	91,076,840
Canada.....	85,170,000	Mexico (blanks).....	175,714,411
China.....	39,720,096	Nepal.....	59,570
China, Republic of (Taiwan).....	113,918,000	Netherlands.....	562,500,000
Colombia.....	133,461,872	Neth. E. Indies.....	1,716,368,000
Costa Rica.....	131,798,820	Nicaragua.....	26,080,000
Cuba.....	496,559,888	Panama (Republic).....	111,406,300
Curacao.....	12,000,000	Peru.....	136,045,669
Dominican Republic.....	53,920,207	Philippines.....	2,808,213,332
Ecuador.....	214,451,060	Poland.....	6,000,000
El Salvador.....	226,695,351	Saudi Arabia.....	124,712,574
Ethiopia.....	375,433,730	Siam (Thailand).....	20,000,000
Fiji.....	4,800,000	Surinam (Netherlands Guiana).....	21,195,000
France.....	50,000,000	Syria.....	7,350,000
Greenland.....	100,000	Venezuela.....	306,762,944
Guatemala.....	7,835,000		
Haiti.....	55,100,000	Total (42 countries).....	9,416,334,160
Hawaii ¹	1,950,000		

¹ Coined prior to Aug. 21, 1959, when Hawaii became the 50th State of the Union.

TABLE 30.—*Summary of foreign coinage by the U.S. mints, by calendar year, through Dec. 31, 1973*

Calendar year	Number of pieces produced	Calendar year	Number of pieces produced
July 1, 1875-Dec. 31, 1905.....	155,896,973	1941.....	208,603,500
1906.....	10,204,504	1942.....	307,737,000
1907.....	45,253,047	1943.....	186,682,008
1908.....	29,645,359	1944.....	788,498,000
1909.....	11,298,981	1945.....	1,802,376,004
1910.....	7,153,818	1946.....	504,528,000
1911.....	7,794,406	1947.....	277,376,094
1912.....	6,244,348	1948.....	21,950,000
1913.....	7,309,258	1949.....	156,687,940
1914.....	17,335,005	1950.....	2,000,000
1915.....	55,485,190	1951.....	25,450,000
1916.....	37,441,328	1952.....	45,857,000
1917.....	25,208,497	1953.....	193,673,000
1918.....	60,102,000	1954.....	19,015,000
1919.....	100,269,195	1955.....	67,550,000
1920.....	99,002,334	1956.....	38,793,500
1921.....	55,094,352	1957.....	59,264,000
1922.....	7,863,030	1958.....	152,575,000
1923.....	4,369,000	1959.....	129,647,000
1924.....	12,663,196	1960.....	238,400,000
1925.....	13,461,000	1961.....	148,500,000
1926.....	14,987,000	1962.....	256,485,000
1927.....	3,650,000	1963.....	293,515,000
1928.....	16,701,000	1964.....	
1929.....	34,980,000	1965.....	
1930.....	3,300,120	1966.....	7,440,000
1931.....	4,498,020	1967.....	176,196,206
1932.....	9,756,096	1968.....	416,088,658
1933.....	15,240,000	1969.....	348,653,046
1934.....	24,280,000	1970.....	483,988,392
1935.....	109,600,850	1971.....	207,959,692
1936.....	32,350,000	1972.....	392,723,895
1937.....	26,800,000	1973.....	295,408,674
1938.....	48,579,644		
1939.....	15,725,000	Total.....	9,416,334,160
1940.....	33,170,000		

NOTE.—For details of foreign coins produced by U.S. mints, 1876-1973, see separate Mint report, "Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1793-1973," pages 85-121. For calendar year 1973 data, see table 28 of this report.

TABLE 31.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1973*

[In fine ounces rounded to whole ounces]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1972	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1973
Philadelphia.....	1,319	20	1,339	337	1,002
San Francisco.....	10,608,102	7	10,608,102	2,452,564	10,608,102
Denver.....	64,757,997	2,465,495	64,758,004	8,308	62,305,440
New York.....	44,286,871		46,752,366		46,744,058
Fort Knox.....	147,353,827		147,353,827		147,353,827
Total.....	267,008,116	2,465,522	269,473,638	2,461,209	267,012,429

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Total receipts
Philadelphia.....		20		20
San Francisco.....		7		7
Denver.....	12,575	35	2,452,885	2,465,495
New York.....				
Fort Knox.....				
Total.....	12,575	62	2,452,885	2,465,522

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia.....			337	337
San Francisco.....		16	2,452,548	2,452,564
Denver.....	8,289	19		8,308
New York.....				
Fort Knox.....				
Total.....	8,289	35	2,452,885	2,461,209

TABLE 32.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1973, dollar value*

[Valued at \$38 per fine ounce until effective time of revaluation to \$42,222 per fine ounce]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1972 ¹	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1973 ²
Philadelphia.....	\$50,136	\$4,980	\$55,116	\$12,793	\$42,323
San Francisco.....	403,107,883	44,789,532	447,897,415		447,897,415
Denver.....	2,460,803,903	268,305,223	2,729,109,126	98,436,391	2,630,672,735
New York.....	1,682,901,080	291,055,661	1,973,956,741	319,768	1,973,636,973
Fort Knox.....	5,599,445,439	622,157,329	6,221,602,768		6,221,602,768
Total.....	10,146,308,441	1,226,312,725	11,372,621,166	98,768,952	11,273,852,214

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers to mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Increment on revaluation	Total receipts
Philadelphia.....			\$748	\$4,232	\$4,980
San Francisco.....				44,789,532	44,789,532
Denver.....			255	268,304,968	268,305,223
New York.....	\$482,326	\$1,312	98,448,576	192,123,447	291,055,661
Fort Knox.....				622,157,329	622,157,329
Total.....	482,326	1,312	98,449,579	1,127,379,508	1,226,312,725

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia.....			\$12,793	\$12,793
San Francisco.....				
Denver.....		\$611	98,435,780	98,436,391
New York.....	\$318,041	727		319,768
Fort Knox.....				
Total.....	319,041	1,338	98,448,573	98,768,952

¹ Valued at \$38 per fine ounce.² Valued at \$42,222 per fine ounce.

NOTE.—Public Law 93-110, Sept. 21, 1973 (see exhibit 4) effective Oct. 18, 1973, increased the value of gold to \$42,222 per fine troy ounce. Therefore, interim receipts and disbursement transactions in ounces can only be reconciled to value at Dec. 31, 1973.

TABLE 33.—*Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1973*

	<i>Fine troy ounces</i>
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1972:	
Silver bullion ordinary.....	29,343,105.70
900 fine silver coin bars.....	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver.....	16,461,209.63
Total.....	45,805,730.35
Increases during the calendar year:	
At market value.....	63.29
Deposits in exchange for bars.....	3,522,813.53
All other.....	¹ 271,432.54
Total increases.....	3,794,309.36
Decreases during the calendar year:	
Sold.....	14,380.80
Manufactured into U.S. silver-clad coin.....	919,424.62
Bars issued in exchange for deposits.....	3,522,813.53
All other.....	4,525.71
Total decreases.....	4,461,144.66
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1973:	
Silver bullion ordinary.....	24,153,017.33
Silver bullion for coinage.....	8,325,698.34
900 fine silver coin bars.....	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver.....	12,658,764.36
Total.....	45,138,895.05

¹ Includes 269,632.69 ounces of cashier's coin bars.

TABLE 34.—Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint, Dec. 31, 1973

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS						
Gold bullion.....	\$108,134.31	\$447,897,414.05	\$2,630,672,735.32	\$1,973,636,982.59	\$6,221,602,767.87	\$11,273,913,034.14
Silver bullion.....	545,013.24	3,701,123.93	2,111,151.23	36,305,797.52	---	42,663,085.92
Subsidiary coin.....	24,776,469.50	---	32,705,876.30	417,779.05	---	57,900,124.85
Minor coin.....	4,622,654.88	78,350.00	1,567,242.36	23,975.10	---	6,292,222.34
Coinage metal other than silver.....	253,462,622.29	19,865,693.00	-13,026,761.37	468,437.27	---	260,768,991.19
All other.....	6,336,559.85	292,854.65	26,574.87	4,701,703.03	---	11,357,632.40
Total assets.....	289,846,454.07	471,835,435.63	2,654,056,818.71	2,015,554,674.56	6,221,602,767.87	11,652,896,150.84
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund.....	32,263,612.68	451,300,589.87	2,664,331,097.99	2,014,906,839.34	6,221,602,767.87	11,384,404,907.75
Coinage metal fund.....	253,314,101.91	19,737,109.01	-13,046,516.08	---	---	260,004,694.84
All other.....	4,268,739.48	797,736.75	2,772,236.80	647,835.22	---	8,486,548.25
Total liabilities.....	289,846,454.07	471,835,435.63	2,654,056,818.71	2,015,554,674.56	6,221,602,767.87	11,652,896,150.84

**U.S. GOLD, SILVER, AND COINAGE
METALS: Production and Market Prices**

U.S. Mine Production of Gold and Silver, 1973

Mines in the United States produced 1,175,750 fine troy ounces of recoverable domestic gold and 37,827,143 fine troy ounces of recoverable domestic silver during 1973. The Bureau of Mines, which is the source of detailed and widely used gold and silver industry information, has provided the data that follows.

Mine production of recoverable gold in the United States, by States, calendar years 1969-73

[Content of ores]

State	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	<i>Fine ounces</i>	<i>Fine ounces</i>	<i>Fine ounces</i>	<i>Fine ounces</i>	<i>Fine ounces</i>
Alaska.....	21,227	34,776	13,012	8,639	7,107
Arizona.....	110,878	109,853	94,038	102,996	102,848
California.....	7,904	4,999	2,966	3,974	3,647
Colorado.....	25,777	37,114	42,031	61,100	63,422
Idaho.....	3,403	3,128	3,596	2,884	2,696
Montana.....	24,189	22,456	15,613	23,725	27,806
Nevada.....	456,294	480,144	374,878	419,748	260,437
New Mexico.....	8,952	8,719	10,681	14,897	13,864
Oregon.....	875	256	244	(1)	(1)
South Dakota.....	593,146	578,716	513,427	407,430	357,575
Tennessee.....	126	124	192	176	(1)
Utah.....	433,385	408,029	368,996	362,413	307,080
Washington ¹	47,020	55,008	55,434	41,961	29,268
Total.....	1,733,176	1,743,322	1,495,108	1,449,943	1,175,750

¹ Production of Pennsylvania, Washington, Wyoming (1969), North Carolina (1971), Oregon (1972), and Tennessee (1973) combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

*Mine production of recoverable silver in the United States, by States, calendar years
1969-73*

[Content of ores]

State	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	<i>Fine ounces</i>	<i>Fine ounces</i>	<i>Fine ounces</i>	<i>Fine ounces</i>	<i>Fine ounces</i>
Alaska.....	2,030	2,189	868	288	828
Arizona.....	6,141,022	7,330,417	6,169,623	6,652,800	7,199,251
California.....	491,927	451,150	443,761	175,467	55,897
Colorado.....	2,598,563	2,933,363	3,389,748	3,663,832	3,941,782
Idaho.....	18,929,697	19,144,829	19,139,575	14,250,725	13,619,824
Maine.....	¹ 319,719	63,227	41,193	16,251	(³)
Michigan.....	1,009,022	891,579	670,052	785,100	850,273
Missouri.....	1,442,090	1,816,978	1,660,879	1,971,530	2,057,732
Montana.....	3,429,314	4,304,326	2,747,557	3,325,052	4,349,869
Nevada.....	884,155	718,011	601,470	595,351	623,660
New Mexico.....	465,591	781,952	782,441	1,016,880	1,111,269
New York.....	31,755	23,830	17,928	25,070	³ 325,781
Oklahoma.....	(¹)	² 325,887	² 362,646	² 269,262	(³)
Oregon.....	4,749	3,594	3,790	2,252	(²)
Pennsylvania.....	(¹)	(²)	(²)	-----	71,939
South Dakota.....	124,497	119,766	106,785	99,992	-----
Tennessee.....	78,614	94,770	131,349	83,466	3,619,038
Utah.....	5,953,567	6,029,737	5,294,477	4,199,604	(²)
Washington.....	(¹)	(²)	(²)	(²)	-----
Wyoming.....	(¹)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	41,906,311	45,005,605	41,564,124	37,232,922	37,827,143

¹ Production of Maine, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wyoming (1969) combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

² Production of Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington (1968-71), Illinois (1971-72), and North Carolina (1971) combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

³ Production of Illinois, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington (1973) combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Gold and Silver Issued for Nonmonetary Use

During the last 3 calendar years it is estimated that the following amounts of gold and silver were issued for industrial, professional, and artistic use in the United States.

Gold and silver issued for industrial, professional, and artistic use in the United States

Calendar year	Gold	Silver
	<i>Fine ounces</i>	<i>Fine ounces</i>
1971.....	6,933,000	¹ 129,000,000
1972.....	7,285,000	¹ 151,100,000
1973.....	6,729,000	¹ 195,500,000

¹ Estimate of Handy & Harman.

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Coinage Metals

Gold

The monetary value of gold in the United States remained \$38 per fine troy ounce until October 18, 1973, when, pursuant to the amendments to Par Value Modification Act of September 21, 1973, it was changed to \$42.22 per fine troy ounce. The gold content of the dollar has become 12.63157895 grains of gold 9/10 fine or "0.828948 Special Drawing Right or, the equivalent in terms of gold of 42½ dollars per fine troy ounce of gold." The following table shows the monetary value of gold from the establishment of the U.S. monetary system under the Constitution in 1792. Daily price quotations for newly mined domestic gold from September 8, 1933, through January 1934 are also presented.

Monetary value of gold in the United States since establishment of the monetary system under the Constitution in 1792

Legislative reference	Number of grains of standard gold in 1 dollar	Fineness (thousandths)	Number of grains of pure gold in 1 dollar	Value of 1 fine troy ounce of gold (480 grains)
Act of Apr. 2, 1792.....	27	916 $\frac{3}{4}$	24.75	\$19.39393939
Act of June 28, 1834.....	25.8	899.225	23.2	20.68965517
Act of Jan. 18, 1837.....	25.8	900	23.22	20.67183462
Act of Feb. 12, 1873.....	25.8	900	23.22	20.67183462
Act of Mar. 14, 1900.....	25.8	900	23.22	20.67183462
Proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, issued pursuant to act of May 12, 1933, and Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 30, 1934.....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ (15.23809524)	900	12.71428572	35.00
Act of Mar. 31, 1972 (effective May 8, 1972)...	14.03508772	900	12.63157895	38.00
Act of Sept. 21, 1973 (effective Oct. 18, 1973).....	12.63157895	900	11.36842105	42.2222222

Daily price quotations for newly mined domestic gold in the United States from Sept. 8, 1933, to Jan. 31, 1934¹

[Per fine ounce]

Day of month	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Day of month	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
1.....			\$32.26	\$34.01	-----	17.....		\$29.86	\$33.56	-----	\$34.45
2.....		\$31.88	32.36	34.01	\$34.06	18.....	\$31.44	30.33	33.56	\$34.06	34.45
3.....		32.12	32.57	-----	34.06	19.....	31.64	29.18	-----	34.06	34.45
4.....		31.79	32.67	34.01	34.06	20.....	32.28	29.13	33.66	34.06	34.45
5.....		31.55	-----	34.01	34.06	21.....	31.33	29.01	33.76	34.06	-----
6.....		31.72	32.84	34.01	34.06	22.....	31.75	-----	33.76	34.06	34.45
7.....		31.20	-----	34.01	-----	23.....	31.86	29.59	33.76	34.06	34.45
8.....	\$29.62	-----	33.05	34.01	34.06	24.....	-----	29.80	33.76	-----	34.45
9.....	29.12	31.14	33.15	34.01	34.06	25.....	31.30	31.36	33.76	-----	34.45
10.....	-----	31.26	33.20	-----	34.06	26.....	31.49	31.54	-----	34.06	34.45
11.....	29.10	30.91	33.32	34.01	34.06	27.....	31.35	31.76	33.76	34.06	34.45
12.....	29.21	-----	-----	34.01	34.06	28.....	31.05	31.82	33.85	34.06	-----
13.....	29.48	30.62	33.45	34.01	34.06	29.....	31.33	-----	33.93	34.06	34.45
14.....	29.77	29.83	33.56	34.01	-----	30.....	31.46	31.96	-----	34.06	34.45
15.....	30.41	-----	33.56	34.01	34.06	31.....	-----	32.12	-----	-----	34.45
16.....	30.49	29.00	33.56	34.01	34.45						

¹ Prices shown from Sept. 8 through Oct. 24, 1933, represent the price at which the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to sell newly mined domestic gold received on consignment under authority of Executive order of Aug. 29, 1933. Quotations from Oct. 25, 1933, through Jan. 15, 1934, represent the price fixed for newly mined domestic gold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, which was offered in payment for notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under authority of Executive order of Oct. 25, 1933. (This order revoked the Executive order of Aug. 29.) Quotations from Jan. 15, to Jan. 31, 1934, represent the price at which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as fiscal agent purchased newly mined domestic gold consigned to the mints and assay offices. Payment for this gold when coined was made by the Treasury with a special issue of Treasury bonds, series of Apr. 16, 1934 (see note 1 on p. 8). Under regulations issued by the Treasury Department Jan. 31, 1934, the mints are authorized to purchase newly mined domestic gold, unmelted scrap gold, and gold imported into the United States after Jan. 30, 1934, at \$35 less one-fourth of 1 percent and less mint charges.

SOURCE.—“Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934,” p. 205.

From January 30, 1934, until March 1968, the gold transactions of the U.S. Government for both monetary and industrial purposes were made at \$35 per fine ounce, plus or minus a handling charge of one quarter of 1 percent and less mint charges. In 1968 a two-tiered gold system was instituted under which the private commodity price of gold is permitted to fluctuate without official intervention, while the official price and role of monetary gold remain unchanged among monetary authorities.

Following the termination of Treasury gold dealings on March 18, 1968, the Treasury issued gold licenses to certain banks and commodity firms to perform this service. The accompanying tables contain the

daily market quotations for gold issued by two firms during the calendar years 1973 and 1974.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y., for 1973

[Lowest prices at which offers can be obtained by Handy & Harman for gold, minimum 99.95 percent purity, for nearby delivery at New York in quantities sufficient to meet its needs]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1.....	(*)	\$66.90	\$86.00	(*)	\$91.00	\$118.05
2.....	\$65.40	67.20	86.60	\$89.55	90.90	(*)
3.....	65.60	(*)	(*)	90.30	90.60	(*)
4.....	65.20	(*)	(*)	90.55	90.60	123.80
5.....	65.55	67.90	84.30	91.20	(*)	126.30
6.....	(*)	69.10	83.30	91.05	(*)	121.80
7.....	(*)	68.95	82.80	(*)	90.60	118.80
8.....	65.40	69.30	84.05	(*)	91.70	117.55
9.....	65.45	68.40	83.15	91.30	93.05	(*)
10.....	65.30	(*)	(*)	91.30	95.10	(*)
11.....	65.30	(*)	(*)	91.55	97.00	115.80
12.....	65.45	68.85	82.80	91.20	(*)	117.55
13.....	(*)	69.20	80.30	90.30	(*)	115.80
14.....	(*)	72.60	80.30	(*)	102.55	118.05
15.....	65.40	73.95	83.05	(*)	110.30	120.30
16.....	65.40	73.60	83.05	89.60	106.80	(*)
17.....	64.95	(*)	(*)	90.55	104.55	(*)
18.....	64.20	(*)	(*)	91.30	105.80	122.80
19.....	64.80	(*)	82.55	91.05	(*)	120.55
20.....	(*)	76.80	82.55	(*)	(*)	120.30
21.....	(*)	79.60	81.90	(*)	112.30	120.80
22.....	65.50	86.80	82.00	(*)	110.80	120.30
23.....	65.50	85.30	84.80	91.05	110.05	(*)
24.....	65.25	(*)	(*)	91.10	110.30	(*)
25.....	65.90	(*)	(*)	90.45	106.80	118.80
26.....	65.80	81.00	90.30	90.85	(*)	123.55
27.....	(*)	84.00	90.30	90.90	(*)	122.55
28.....	(*)	85.30	88.80	(*)	(*)	121.80
29.....	65.60	-----	89.55	(*)	110.30	123.55
30.....	66.35	-----	90.30	91.00	113.55	(*)
31.....	66.30	-----	(*)	-----	115.05	-----

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.....	(*)	\$117.80	(*)	\$97.05	\$97.30	(*)
2.....	\$121.30	116.40	(*)	98.05	98.80	(*)
3.....	122.30	116.30	(*)	99.45	(*)	\$100.55
4.....	(*)	(*)	\$105.40	99.30	(*)	105.75
5.....	123.30	(*)	106.40	98.80	98.30	105.30
6.....	(*)	115.80	105.80	(*)	98.30	106.05
7.....	(*)	115.20	105.55	(*)	97.70	107.55
8.....	(*)	114.05	(*)	(*)	98.30	(*)
9.....	126.30	110.30	(*)	99.90	98.80	(*)
10.....	123.30	107.05	105.05	103.80	(*)	105.80
11.....	119.30	(*)	103.05	104.05	(*)	104.45
12.....	121.30	(*)	102.55	102.25	97.30	104.30
13.....	121.30	102.30	100.55	(*)	97.20	103.95
14.....	(*)	95.80	100.60	(*)	90.30	105.25
15.....	(*)	94.30	(*)	101.55	91.50	(*)
16.....	120.20	103.30	(*)	102.15	90.50	(*)
17.....	121.30	104.30	104.30	103.80	(*)	107.00
18.....	119.80	(*)	103.30	102.20	(*)	109.25
19.....	114.55	(*)	101.70	101.30	90.25	108.65
20.....	118.05	109.80	103.55	(*)	90.75	108.25
21.....	(*)	106.00	103.80	(*)	90.55	107.00
22.....	(*)	103.30	(*)	99.55	(*)	(*)
23.....	119.05	100.55	(*)	101.05	(*)	(*)
24.....	120.20	101.30	102.30	100.05	(*)	(*)
25.....	118.80	(*)	102.05	100.40	(*)	(*)
26.....	119.80	(*)	102.80	98.55	90.55	109.80
27.....	117.30	103.30	101.55	(*)	92.25	112.05
28.....	(*)	104.30	100.30	(*)	101.80	112.30
29.....	(*)	107.60	(*)	98.55	102.05	(*)
30.....	115.80	105.80	(*)	97.55	101.25	(*)
31.....	115.90	103.80	-----	98.30	-----	(*)

*Market closed.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y., for 1974

[Lowest prices at which offers can be obtained by Handy & Harman for gold, minimum 99.95 percent purity, for nearby delivery at New York in quantities sufficient to meet its needs]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1.....	(*)	\$130.80	\$167.80	\$174.40	\$169.80	(*)
2.....	\$116.80	(*)	(*)	177.30	169.95	(*)
3.....	121.55	(*)	(*)	179.80	169.30	155.80
4.....	118.80	133.80	166.30	176.55	(*)	154.75
5.....	(*)	140.30	159.30	173.55	(*)	162.05
6.....	(*)	138.30	160.30	(*)	166.30	159.30
7.....	121.80	139.30	166.30	(*)	163.30	155.80
8.....	126.80	143.30	165.30	167.30	158.05	(*)
9.....	124.30	(*)	(*)	170.30	166.55	(*)
10.....	120.30	(*)	(*)	173.55	168.00	157.70
11.....	122.30	145.30	165.80	173.80	(*)	167.55
12.....	(*)	146.80	163.30	(*)	(*)	156.80
13.....	(*)	144.30	164.80	(*)	166.80	157.30
14.....	125.05	146.30	164.80	(*)	166.55	160.80
15.....	125.80	149.15	164.15	174.05	164.70	(*)
16.....	126.55	(*)	(*)	172.55	164.30	(*)
17.....	128.65	(*)	(*)	170.20	165.80	157.80
18.....	130.30	(*)	164.30	170.30	(*)	155.80
19.....	(*)	149.80	169.30	172.30	(*)	153.90
20.....	(*)	150.30	176.30	(*)	163.20	152.05
21.....	138.55	157.05	175.30	(*)	161.30	154.05
22.....	137.70	163.30	177.80	175.05	163.30	(*)
23.....	134.80	(*)	(*)	175.00	159.80	(*)
24.....	141.30	(*)	(*)	171.05	162.00	150.30
25.....	141.20	169.80	177.05	169.30	(*)	150.05
26.....	(*)	175.30	172.55	169.30	(*)	146.80
27.....	(*)	174.30	174.30	(*)	(*)	144.80
28.....	139.80	162.80	174.80	(*)	154.30	144.55
29.....	137.80	-----	173.30	169.55	155.80	(*)
30.....	135.85	-----	(*)	169.55	162.30	(*)
31.....	132.80	-----	(*)	-----	157.05	-----

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.....	\$143.30	\$159.65	(*)	\$156.05	\$168.05	(*)
2.....	137.25	156.80	(*)	154.30	(*)	\$186.05
3.....	136.75	(*)	\$158.05	155.95	(*)	183.25
4.....	(*)	(*)	157.20	159.30	169.50	174.50
5.....	134.30	153.90	157.75	(*)	174.05	178.75
6.....	(*)	155.30	157.30	(*)	178.25	181.15
7.....	(*)	154.80	(*)	157.80	177.50	(*)
8.....	141.25	152.30	(*)	155.35	183.25	(*)
9.....	145.75	154.55	155.80	155.95	(*)	180.75
10.....	139.00	(*)	154.75	158.50	(*)	178.25
11.....	137.25	(*)	153.20	157.25	182.25	175.00
12.....	137.25	152.55	154.70	(*)	180.25	176.00
13.....	(*)	151.80	153.25	(*)	185.55	180.00
14.....	(*)	156.55	(*)	(*)	188.50	(*)
15.....	139.05	153.30	(*)	155.30	187.75	(*)
16.....	141.30	155.85	153.05	155.25	(*)	183.25
17.....	141.05	(*)	148.00	155.25	(*)	188.75
18.....	144.25	(*)	148.25	155.50	190.80	187.25
19.....	145.80	155.55	149.80	(*)	188.00	186.50
20.....	(*)	156.30	146.30	(*)	180.80	187.25
21.....	(*)	155.80	(*)	157.30	182.75	(*)
22.....	143.30	154.80	(*)	158.25	182.30	(*)
23.....	144.25	154.30	148.30	158.05	(*)	193.25
24.....	144.55	(*)	147.80	162.25	(*)	192.25
25.....	149.30	(*)	147.50	163.60	184.00	(*)
26.....	149.30	154.30	145.70	(*)	186.25	194.50
27.....	(*)	153.80	146.05	(*)	184.55	195.25
28.....	(*)	154.65	(*)	167.75	(*)	(*)
29.....	157.80	154.80	(*)	168.50	(*)	(*)
30.....	157.30	156.30	151.55	168.25	(*)	195.50
31.....	156.25	(*)	-----	167.30	-----	186.75

*Market Closed.

*Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Murray Hill, N.J., for 1973*¹

Day of month	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
1.....	(*)	(*)	\$66.85	\$67.05	\$85.95	\$86.15	(*)	(*)	\$90.85	\$91.15	\$118.00	\$118.20
2.....	\$65.35	\$65.55	67.15	67.35	86.55	86.75	\$89.50	\$89.70	90.85	91.05	(*)	(*)
3.....	65.55	65.75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.25	90.45	90.55	90.75	(*)	(*)
4.....	65.15	65.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.50	90.70	90.55	90.75	123.75	123.95
5.....	65.50	65.70	67.85	68.05	84.25	84.45	91.15	91.35	(*)	(*)	126.25	126.45
6.....	(*)	(*)	69.05	69.25	83.25	83.45	91.00	91.20	(*)	(*)	121.75	121.95
7.....	(*)	(*)	68.90	69.10	82.75	82.95	(*)	(*)	90.55	90.75	118.80	119.00
8.....	65.35	65.55	69.25	69.45	84.00	84.20	(*)	(*)	91.65	91.85	117.55	117.75
9.....	65.40	65.60	68.35	68.55	83.15	83.35	91.25	91.45	93.00	93.20	(*)	(*)
10.....	65.25	65.45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.25	91.45	95.05	95.25	(*)	(*)
11.....	65.30	65.50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.50	91.70	96.95	97.15	115.80	116.00
12.....	65.40	65.60	68.80	69.00	82.75	82.95	91.15	91.35	(*)	(*)	117.55	117.75
13.....	(*)	(*)	69.15	69.35	80.25	80.45	90.25	90.45	(*)	(*)	115.80	116.00
14.....	(*)	(*)	72.55	72.75	80.25	80.45	(*)	(*)	102.50	102.70	118.05	118.25
15.....	65.35	65.55	73.90	74.10	83.00	83.20	(*)	(*)	110.25	110.45	120.30	120.50
16.....	65.35	65.55	73.55	73.75	83.00	83.20	89.55	89.75	106.75	106.95	(*)	(*)
17.....	64.90	65.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.50	90.70	104.50	104.70	(*)	(*)
18.....	64.15	64.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.25	91.45	105.75	105.95	122.80	123.00
19.....	64.75	64.95	(*)	(*)	82.50	82.70	91.00	91.20	(*)	(*)	120.55	120.75
20.....	(*)	(*)	76.75	76.95	82.50	82.70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	120.30	120.50
21.....	(*)	(*)	79.55	79.75	81.85	82.05	(*)	(*)	112.25	112.45	120.80	121.00
22.....	65.45	65.65	86.75	86.95	81.95	82.15	(*)	(*)	110.75	110.95	120.30	120.50
23.....	65.45	65.65	85.25	85.45	84.75	84.95	91.00	91.20	110.00	110.20	(*)	(*)
24.....	65.20	65.40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	91.05	91.25	110.25	110.45	(*)	(*)
25.....	65.85	66.05	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.40	90.60	106.75	106.95	118.80	119.00
26.....	65.75	65.95	80.95	81.15	90.25	90.45	90.80	91.00	(*)	(*)	123.55	123.75
27.....	(*)	(*)	83.95	84.15	90.25	90.45	90.85	91.05	(*)	(*)	122.55	122.75
28.....	(*)	(*)	85.25	85.45	88.80	89.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	121.80	122.00
29.....	65.55	65.75	-----	-----	89.50	89.70	(*)	(*)	110.25	110.45	123.55	123.75
30.....	66.35	66.55	-----	-----	90.25	90.45	91.00	91.20	113.50	113.70	(*)	(*)
31.....	66.25	66.45	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	-----	115.00	115.20	-----	-----

Day of month	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
1.....	(*)	(*)	\$117.80	\$118.00	(*)	(*)	\$97.05	\$97.25	\$97.30	\$97.50	(*)	(*)
2.....	\$121.30	\$121.50	116.40	116.60	(*)	(*)	98.05	98.25	98.80	99.00	(*)	(*)
3.....	122.30	122.50	116.30	116.50	(*)	(*)	99.45	99.65	(*)	(*)	\$100.55	\$100.75
4.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$105.40	\$105.60	99.30	99.50	(*)	(*)	105.80	106.00
5.....	123.30	123.50	(*)	(*)	106.40	106.60	98.80	99.00	98.30	98.50	105.30	105.50
6.....	"No buy"	126.45	115.80	116.00	105.80	106.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	106.05	106.25
7.....	(*)	(*)	115.20	115.40	105.55	105.75	(*)	(*)	97.70	97.90	107.55	107.75
8.....	(*)	(*)	114.05	114.25	(*)	(*)	101.05	101.25	98.30	98.50	(*)	(*)
9.....	126.25	126.45	110.30	110.50	(*)	(*)	99.90	100.10	98.80	99.00	(*)	(*)
10.....	123.30	123.50	107.05	107.25	105.05	105.25	103.80	104.00	(*)	(*)	105.80	106.00
11.....	119.30	119.50	(*)	(*)	103.05	103.25	104.05	104.25	(*)	(*)	104.45	104.65
12.....	121.30	121.50	(*)	(*)	102.55	102.75	102.25	102.45	97.30	97.50	104.30	104.50
13.....	121.30	121.50	102.30	102.50	100.55	100.75	(*)	(*)	97.20	97.40	103.95	104.15
14.....	(*)	(*)	95.80	96.00	100.60	100.80	(*)	(*)	90.30	90.50	105.30	105.50
15.....	(*)	(*)	94.30	94.50	(*)	(*)	101.55	101.75	91.55	91.75	(*)	(*)
16.....	120.20	120.40	103.30	103.50	(*)	(*)	102.15	102.35	90.55	90.75	(*)	(*)
17.....	121.30	121.50	104.30	104.50	104.30	104.50	103.80	104.00	(*)	(*)	107.05	107.25
18.....	119.80	120.00	(*)	(*)	103.30	103.50	102.20	102.40	(*)	(*)	109.30	109.50
19.....	114.55	114.75	(*)	(*)	101.70	101.90	101.30	101.50	90.30	90.50	108.70	108.90
20.....	118.05	118.25	109.80	110.00	103.55	103.75	(*)	(*)	90.80	91.00	108.30	108.50
21.....	(*)	(*)	106.00	106.20	103.80	104.00	(*)	(*)	90.55	90.75	107.05	107.25
22.....	(*)	(*)	103.30	103.50	(*)	(*)	99.55	99.75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
23.....	119.05	119.25	100.55	100.75	(*)	(*)	101.05	101.25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
24.....	120.20	120.40	101.30	101.50	102.30	102.50	100.05	100.25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25.....	118.80	119.00	(*)	(*)	102.05	102.25	100.40	100.60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
26.....	119.80	120.00	(*)	(*)	102.80	103.00	98.55	98.75	90.55	90.75	109.80	110.00
27.....	117.30	117.50	103.30	103.50	101.55	101.75	(*)	(*)	92.30	92.50	112.05	112.25
28.....	(*)	(*)	104.30	104.50	100.30	100.50	(*)	(*)	101.80	102.00	112.30	112.50
29.....	(*)	(*)	107.60	107.80	(*)	(*)	98.55	98.75	102.05	102.25	(*)	(*)
30.....	115.80	116.00	105.80	106.00	(*)	(*)	97.55	97.75	101.30	101.50	(*)	(*)
31.....	115.90	116.10	103.80	104.00	-----	-----	98.30	98.50	-----	-----	112.55	112.75

¹ Buying prices for 99.95 percent fine gold. Selling prices are for 100-ounce bars 99.95 percent fine or better in lots of 1,000 ounces.

* Market closed.

*Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Murray Hill, N.J., for 1974*¹

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1.....	(*)	\$131.00	\$168.00	\$174.60	\$170.00	(*)
2.....	\$117.00	(*)	(*)	177.50	170.15	(*)
3.....	121.75	(*)	(*)	180.00	169.50	\$156.00
4.....	119.00	134.00	166.50	176.75	(*)	155.00
5.....	(*)	140.50	159.50	173.75	(*)	162.25
6.....	(*)	138.50	160.50	(*)	166.50	159.50
7.....	122.00	139.50	166.50	(*)	163.50	156.00
8.....	127.00	143.50	165.50	167.50	166.75	(*)
9.....	124.50	(*)	(*)	170.50	168.20	(*)
10.....	120.50	(*)	(*)	173.75	(*)	157.90
11.....	122.50	145.50	166.00	174.00	(*)	157.75
12.....	(*)	147.00	163.50	(*)	(*)	157.00
13.....	(*)	144.50	165.00	(*)	167.00	157.50
14.....	125.25	146.50	165.00	(*)	166.75	161.00
15.....	126.00	149.40	164.35	174.25	164.90	(*)
16.....	126.75	(*)	(*)	172.75	164.50	(*)
17.....	128.85	(*)	(*)	170.40	166.00	158.00
18.....	130.50	(*)	164.50	170.50	(*)	156.00
19.....	(*)	150.00	169.50	172.50	(*)	154.10
20.....	(*)	150.50	176.50	(*)	163.40	152.25
21.....	138.75	157.25	175.50	(*)	161.50	154.25
22.....	137.90	163.50	178.00	175.25	163.50	(*)
23.....	135.00	(*)	(*)	175.20	160.00	(*)
24.....	141.50	(*)	(*)	171.25	162.25	150.50
25.....	141.40	170.00	177.25	169.50	(*)	150.25
26.....	(*)	175.50	172.75	169.50	(*)	147.00
27.....	(*)	174.50	174.50	(*)	(*)	145.00
28.....	140.00	163.00	175.00	(*)	154.50	144.75
29.....	138.00	-----	173.50	169.75	156.00	(*)
30.....	136.05	-----	(*)	169.75	162.50	(*)
31.....	133.00	-----	(*)	-----	157.25	-----

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.....	\$143.50	\$159.90	(*)	\$156.25	\$168.25	(*)
2.....	137.50	157.00	(*)	154.50	(*)	\$186.25
3.....	137.00	(*)	\$158.25	156.15	(*)	183.50
4.....	(*)	(*)	157.40	159.50	169.75	174.75
5.....	134.50	164.10	158.00	(*)	(*)	179.00
6.....	(*)	155.50	157.50	(*)	178.50	181.40
7.....	(*)	155.00	(*)	158.00	177.75	(*)
8.....	141.50	152.50	(*)	155.60	183.50	(*)
9.....	146.00	154.75	156.00	156.20	(*)	181.00
10.....	139.25	(*)	155.00	158.75	(*)	178.50
11.....	137.50	(*)	153.40	157.50	182.50	175.25
12.....	137.50	152.75	154.90	(*)	180.50	176.25
13.....	(*)	152.00	153.50	(*)	185.75	180.25
14.....	(*)	156.75	(*)	155.35	188.75	(*)
15.....	139.25	153.50	(*)	155.50	188.00	(*)
16.....	141.50	156.00	153.25	155.50	(*)	183.50
17.....	141.25	(*)	148.25	155.50	(*)	189.00
18.....	144.50	(*)	148.50	155.75	191.00	187.50
19.....	146.00	155.75	150.00	(*)	188.25	186.75
20.....	(*)	156.50	146.50	(*)	181.00	188.00
21.....	(*)	156.00	(*)	157.50	183.00	(*)
22.....	143.50	155.00	(*)	158.50	182.50	(*)
23.....	144.50	154.50	148.50	158.30	(*)	193.50
24.....	144.75	(*)	148.00	162.50	(*)	(*)
25.....	149.50	(*)	147.75	163.75	184.25	(*)
26.....	149.50	154.50	145.90	(*)	186.50	194.75
27.....	(*)	154.00	146.25	(*)	184.75	(2)
28.....	(*)	154.85	(*)	168.00	(*)	(*)
29.....	158.00	155.05	(*)	168.75	(*)	(*)
30.....	157.50	156.50	151.75	168.50	(*)	(2)
31.....	156.50	(*)	-----	167.50	-----	(2)

¹ Buying prices were discontinued on May 7, 1974, so only selling prices are shown for the year. Prices are for 100-ounce bars 99.95 percent fine or better in lots of 1,000 ounces.

² Discontinued.

*Market closed.

Silver

The New York market prices of silver during the calendar years 1973 and 1974 are contained in the first two of the three tables that follow. The third table provides the annual extremes and averages of silver prices, per troy ounce, for the calendar years 1874–1974.

Daily spot silver quotations per troy ounce for commercial bars 999/1000 fine in New York in 1973

[See following table for annual high, low, and average prices]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	\$2.052	\$2.575	(*)	\$2.170	\$2.675
2	\$2.032	2.044	2.550	\$2.217	2.173	(*)
3	2.031	(*)	(*)	2.265	2.154	(*)
4	2.042	(*)	(*)	2.243	2.242	2.716
5	2.050	2.079	2.387	2.257	(*)	2.710
6	(*)	2.122	2.425	2.245	(*)	2.602
7	(*)	2.110	2.419	(*)	2.250	2.520
8	2.000	2.200	2.411	(*)	2.290	2.537
9	2.020	2.155	2.381	2.228	2.360	(*)
10	2.020	(*)	(*)	2.304	2.400	(*)
11	2.037	(*)	(*)	2.280	2.379	2.487
12	2.045	2.144	2.305	2.272	(*)	2.515
13	(*)	2.199	2.185	2.253	(*)	2.507
14	(*)	2.246	2.215	(*)	2.445	2.548
15	2.049	2.266	2.215	(*)	2.502	2.568
16	2.022	2.227	2.192	2.259	2.403	(*)
17	2.019	(*)	(*)	2.115	2.400	(*)
18	2.032	(*)	(*)	2.130	2.445	2.649
19	2.026	(*)	2.208	2.137	(*)	2.635
20	(*)	2.256	2.223	(*)	(*)	2.617
21	(*)	2.289	2.302	(*)	2.525	2.653
22	1.992	2.410	2.245	(*)	2.505	2.635
23	1.965	2.399	2.268	2.130	2.474	(*)
24	1.962	(*)	(*)	2.148	2.425	(*)
25	1.985	(*)	(*)	2.165	2.453	2.659
26	1.990	2.350	2.349	2.148	(*)	2.716
27	(*)	2.450	2.275	2.166	(*)	2.695
28	(*)	2.490	2.227	(*)	(*)	2.700
29	1.975	-----	2.220	(*)	2.604	2.695
30	2.025	-----	2.225	2.182	2.620	(*)
31	2.046	-----	(*)	-----	2.607	-----
Monthly average.....	2.01659	2.23621	2.30918	2.20720	2.40118	2.62090

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	(*)	n.a.	(*)	\$2.760	\$2.870	(*)
2	\$2.690	n.a.	(*)	2.775	2.913	(*)
3	2.716	n.a.	(*)	2.805	(*)	\$3.005
4	(*)	(*)	\$2.629	2.755	(*)	3.105
5	2.716	(*)	2.603	2.757	2.883	3.030
6	n.a.	n.a.	2.628	(*)	(*)	3.057
7	(*)	n.a.	2.616	(*)	2.907	3.109
8	(*)	n.a.	(*)	(*)	2.870	(*)
9	n.a.	\$2.678	(*)	2.830	2.883	(*)
10	2.716	2.716	2.603	2.930	(*)	3.110
11	2.690	(*)	2.550	2.915	(*)	3.105
12	n.a.	(*)	2.550	2.967	2.820	3.105
13	n.a.	2.652	2.560	(*)	2.767	3.083
14	(*)	2.565	2.567	(*)	2.770	3.055
15	(*)	2.612	(*)	2.995	2.827	(*)
16	n.a.	2.670	(*)	2.958	2.797	(*)
17	n.a.	2.664	2.635	3.048	(*)	3.091
18	n.a.	(*)	2.647	2.969	(*)	3.205
19	n.a.	(*)	2.645	2.949	2.846	3.195
20	n.a.	2.710	2.758	(*)	2.855	3.220
21	(*)	2.663	2.775	(*)	2.850	3.180
22	(*)	2.609	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
23	n.a.	2.578	(*)	2.938	(*)	(*)
24	n.a.	2.614	2.778	2.919	(*)	(*)
25	n.a.	(*)	2.820	2.909	(*)	(*)
26	n.a.	(*)	2.860	2.890	2.808	3.265
27	n.a.	2.619	2.820	(*)	2.795	3.280
28	(*)	2.575	2.778	(*)	2.925	3.260
29	(*)	2.623	(*)	2.837	2.980	(*)
30	n.a.	2.653	(*)	2.835	2.973	(*)
31	n.a.	2.619	-----	2.857	-----	(*)
Monthly average.....	2.70560	2.48559	2.67511	2.88562	2.85995	3.13667

*Market closed.

SOURCE.—Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y.

n.a. Spot silver quotations suspended due to price ceiling regulations, therefore none available.

Daily spot silver quotations per troy ounce for commercial bars 999/1000 fine in New York in 1974

[See following table for annual high, low, and average prices]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1.....	(*)	\$4.120	\$5.420	\$5.240	\$5.540	(*)
2.....	\$3.345	(*)	(*)	5.225	5.580	(*)
3.....	3.355	(*)	(*)	5.055	5.640	\$4.590
4.....	3.270	4.295	5.525	5.120	(*)	4.705
5.....	(*)	4.455	4.985	5.045	(*)	5.075
6.....	(*)	4.430	4.985	(*)	5.450	5.080
7.....	3.315	4.685	5.330	(*)	5.250	5.160
8.....	3.400	4.840	5.195	4.640	5.275	(*)
9.....	3.385	(*)	(*)	4.650	5.650	(*)
10.....	3.350	(*)	(*)	4.640	5.660	5.329
11.....	3.425	5.375	5.200	4.370	(*)	5.110
12.....	(*)	5.700	5.290	(*)	(*)	5.030
13.....	(*)	5.150	5.470	(*)	5.825	5.055
14.....	3.470	5.305	5.438	(*)	6.060	5.073
15.....	3.498	5.620	5.030	4.315	5.810	(*)
16.....	3.495	(*)	(*)	4.400	5.970	(*)
17.....	3.648	(*)	(*)	4.500	5.785	4.890
18.....	3.715	(*)	5.405	4.695	(*)	5.020
19.....	(*)	5.525	5.640	4.970	(*)	4.800
20.....	(*)	5.620	5.695	(*)	5.540	4.830
21.....	3.900	5.965	5.525	(*)	5.370	4.800
22.....	3.895	5.910	5.538	5.300	5.535	(*)
23.....	3.760	(*)	(*)	5.420	5.150	(*)
24.....	3.887	(*)	(*)	5.550	4.970	4.685
25.....	4.010	6.075	5.470	5.740	(*)	4.685
26.....	(*)	6.700	5.010	5.500	(*)	4.630
27.....	(*)	6.420	5.025	(*)	(*)	4.650
28.....	3.980	5.630	5.335	(*)	4.630	4.725
29.....	4.015	-----	5.325	5.600	4.750	(*)
30.....	3.950	-----	(*)	5.780	5.080	(*)
31.....	3.945	-----	(*)	-----	4.980	-----
Monthly average.....	3.63695	5.35895	5.32552	5.03595	5.43182	4.89610

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.....	\$4.600	\$4.780	(*)	\$4.485	\$4.760	(*)
2.....	4.355	4.585	(*)	4.510	(*)	\$4.540
3.....	4.245	(*)	\$3.990	4.780	(*)	4.260
4.....	(*)	(*)	3.880	4.870	4.780	4.170
5.....	4.135	4.550	4.030	(*)	4.925	4.285
6.....	(*)	4.580	4.200	(*)	5.050	4.200
7.....	(*)	4.600	(*)	4.730	4.929	(*)
8.....	4.310	4.450	(*)	4.745	5.160	(*)
9.....	4.390	4.470	4.050	4.820	(*)	4.085
10.....	4.080	(*)	4.060	4.920	(*)	4.150
11.....	4.025	(*)	3.965	4.740	4.980	4.160
12.....	3.945	4.255	4.090	(*)	5.010	4.150
13.....	(*)	4.525	3.990	(*)	4.820	4.260
14.....	(*)	4.470	(*)	(*)	4.865	(*)
15.....	4.220	4.410	(*)	4.620	4.750	(*)
16.....	4.050	4.465	3.980	4.660	(*)	4.440
17.....	3.990	(*)	3.850	4.570	(*)	4.475
18.....	4.280	(*)	3.895	4.715	4.475	4.480
19.....	4.300	4.515	3.935	(*)	4.255	4.575
20.....	(*)	4.380	3.935	(*)	4.360	4.470
21.....	(*)	4.335	(*)	4.840	4.360	(*)
22.....	4.250	4.510	(*)	5.010	4.300	(*)
23.....	4.570	4.500	3.990	4.850	(*)	4.590
24.....	4.700	(*)	4.090	5.085	(*)	(*)
25.....	4.875	(*)	4.245	5.130	4.470	(*)
26.....	4.830	4.440	4.100	(*)	4.390	4.815
27.....	(*)	4.195	4.295	(*)	4.545	4.820
28.....	(*)	4.125	(*)	5.200	(*)	(*)
29.....	5.170	4.250	(*)	5.090	(*)	(*)
30.....	4.910	4.100	4.405	4.975	(*)	4.570
31.....	4.910	(*)	-----	4.910	-----	4.370
Monthly average.....	4.41545	4.43136	4.04875	4.82977	4.69389	4.39325

*Market closed.

SOURCE.—Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y.

Price of silver per troy ounce in New York, 1874-1974¹

Calendar year	High	Low	Average	Calendar year	High	Low	Average
1874	\$1.29375	\$1.25500	\$1.27195	1924	\$0.72375	\$0.63000	\$0.67111
1875	1.26125	1.21000	1.23883	1925	.73187	.66812	.69406
1876	1.26000	1.03500	1.14950	1926	.68937	.51812	.62428
1877	1.26000	1.16000	1.19408	1927	.60312	.54187	.56680
1878	1.20750	1.08500	1.15429	1928	.63937	.56812	.58488
1879	1.16750	1.06500	1.12088	1929	.57812	.46812	.53306
1880	1.15000	1.11250	1.13931	1930	.46875	.30750	.38154
1881	1.14500	1.11000	1.12823	1931	.37250	.25750	.28701
1882	1.15000	1.09000	1.13855	1932	.31000	.24250	.27892
1883	1.11750	1.09500	1.10874	1933	.45000	.24500	.34727
1884	1.13250	1.08000	1.11161	1934	.55750	.41750	.47973
1885	1.09500	1.02750	1.06428	1935	.81000	.49750	.64273
1886	1.03500	.92500	.99880	1936	.49750	.44750	.45087
1887	1.03500	.95000	.97899	1937	.46750	.44750	.44883
1888	.97750	.92000	.94300	1938	.44750	.42750	.43225
1889	.97250	.92500	.93634	1939	.42750	.34750	.39082
1890	1.20500	.95750	1.05329	1940	.35625	.34750	.34773
1891	1.07500	.94750	.99033	1941	.35125	.34750	.34783
1892	.95250	.83000	.87552	1942	.44750	.35125	.38333
1893	.85000	.65000	.78219	1943	.44750	.44750	.44750
1894	.70000	.59500	.64043	1944	.44750	.44750	.44750
1895	.69000	.60000	.66268	1945	.70750	.44750	.51928
1896	.70250	.65625	.68195	1946	.90125	.70750	.80151
1897	.66125	.52750	.60774	1947	.86250	.59750	.71820
1898	.62250	.55125	.59064	1948	.77500	.70000	.74361
1899	.64750	.58625	.60507	1949	.73250	.70000	.71930
1900	.65750	.59750	.62065	1950	.80000	.71750	.74169
1901	.64500	.54750	.59703	1951	.90160	.80000	.89368
1902	.56875	.47375	.52815	1952	.88000	.82750	.84941
1903	.62375	.47500	.54208	1953	.85250	.83250	.85188
1904	.62500	.53375	.57843	1954	.85250	.85250	.85250
1905	.66500	.55625	.61008	1955	.92000	.85250	.89099
1906	.72375	.63125	.67379	1956	.91625	.90000	.90826
1907	.71000	.52750	.65978	1957	.91375	.89625	.90820
1908	.58875	.48250	.53496	1958	.90375	.88625	.89044
1909	.54500	.50750	.52163	1959	.91625	.89875	.91202
1910	.57625	.50750	.54245	1960	.91375	.91375	.91375
1911	.57500	.52125	.54002	1961	1.04750	.91375	.92449
1912	.65625	.55250	.62006	1962	1.22000	1.01250	1.08521
1913	.65125	.58000	.61241	1963 ²	1.29300	1.21000	1.27912
1914	.60875	.49000	.56331	1964 ²	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1915	.58000	.47750	.51062	1965 ²	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1916	.79125	.57250	.67151	1966 ²	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1917	1.16500	.73125	.84000	1967 ²	2.17000	1.29300	1.54968
1918	1.01937	.88937	.98445	1968	2.56500	1.81000	2.14460
1919	1.38250	1.01375	1.12087	1969	2.02500	1.54000	1.79067
1920	1.37875	.60375	1.01940	1970	1.93000	1.57200	1.77082
1921	.73813	.53188	.63096	1971	1.75200	1.28800	1.54564
1922	.74188	.62875	.67934	1972	2.04800	1.38700	1.68445
1923	.69000	.62875	.65239	1973	3.28000	1.96200	2.55756
				1974	6.70000	3.27000	4.70798

¹ Prices are as follows:

1874-1917: Asked price per fine ounce (unrefined).

1918-29: Mean of bid and asked prices per fine ounce (unrefined).

1930-61: Official quotations per ounce 999/1000 fine (unrefined).

1962-66: Official quotations per ounce 999/1000 fine (refined). Quotations for refined silver are one-fourth cent above prices for unrefined silver.

² The price of \$1.293 per ounce was effective continuously from Sept. 9, 1963 through May 18, 1967.³ Revised.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—There was no open-market price of silver as such in the United States under the bimetallic monetary standard which existed from Apr. 2, 1792, until Feb. 12, 1873. The ratios of the silver dollar to the gold dollar in this period were:

<i>Act of</i>	<i>Ratio of silver to gold</i>
Apr. 2, 1792	15 to 1
June 28, 1834	16.002 to 1
Jan. 18, 1837	15.988+ to 1

Coinage metals

During 1974 four metals were used in the manufacture of coins of the United States. Silver for the numismatic Eisenhower dollar was supplied from the Treasury's stock of silver bullion. Copper, nickel, and zinc were obtained from the U.S. Government's stockpile of these metals.

The market quotations for 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 for these three base metals in specified categories applicable to the Mint's operations are contained in the accompanying tables.

Daily copper quotations, electrolytic "cathode, full plate" 1969-74

[Domestic producers. Delivered U.S. destinations. In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1969	
Jan. 2 through Jan. 3 (Fri.)-----	41. 00-41. 875
Jan. 6 (Mon.)-----	41. 00-43. 85
Jan. 7-----	41. 875-43. 85
Jan. 8 through May 8-----	43. 00-43. 875
May 9 (Fri.)-----	43. 00-45. 85
May 12 (Mon.) through Aug. 1 (Fri.)-----	45. 00-45. 875
Aug. 4 (Mon.) through Sept. 2-----	47. 00-47. 875
Sept. 3 through Sept. 8-----	47. 00-51. 875
Sept. 9 through Dec. 31-----	51. 00-51. 875
1970	
Jan. 2-----	51. 00-55. 85
Jan. 5 (Mon.)-----	51. 00-55. 875
Jan. 6 (Tues.) through Mar. 31 (Tues.)-----	55. 00-55. 875
Apr. 1 (Wed.) through Apr. 3 (Fri.)-----	55. 00-59. 85
Apr. 6 (Mon.)-----	55. 875-59. 85
Apr. 7 (Tues.) through Oct. 21 (Wed.)-----	59. 00-59. 875
Oct. 22 (Thurs.) through Oct. 23 (Fri.)-----	55. 85-59. 00
Oct. 26 (Mon.) through Nov. 30 (Mon.)-----	55. 00-55. 875
Dec. 1 (Tues.)-----	¹ 52. 85-55. 00
Dec. 2 (Wed.) through Dec. 31 (Thurs.)-----	² 52. 00-52. 875
¹ Published Dec. 2, 1970, price for Dec. 1, 1970.	
² Published Dec. 3, 1970, "effective Dec. 1, 1970."	
1971	
Jan. 4 (Mon.) through Jan. 12 (Tues.)-----	52. 00-52. 875
Jan. 13 (Wed.) through Jan. 14 (Thurs.)-----	50. 00-52. 875
Jan. 15 (Fri.) through Mar. 26 (Fri.)-----	49. 125-50. 00
Mar. 29 (Mon.) through Mar. 30 (Tues.)-----	49. 125-52. 375
Mar. 31 (Wed.) through Nov. 19 (Fri.)-----	51. 75-52. 375
Nov. 22 (Mon.)-----	49. 875-52. 375
Nov. 23 (Tues.) through Dec. 30 (Thurs.)-----	49. 25-49. 875
1972	
Jan. 3 (Mon.) through Feb. 24 (Thurs.)-----	49. 25-49. 875
Feb. 25 (Fri.)-----	49. 25-52. 125
Feb. 28 (Mon.) through June 30 (Fri.)-----	51. 50-52. 125
July 3 (Mon.)-----	49. 50-52. 125
July 5 (Wed.) through Dec. 29 (Fri.)-----	49. 50-50. 125
1973	
Jan. 2 (Tues.) through Jan. 9 (Thurs.)-----	49. 50-50. 125
Jan. 10 (Fri.) through Feb. 14 (Wed.)-----	52. 00-52. 625
Feb. 15 (Thurs.) through Feb. 28 (Wed.)-----	55. 00-55. 625
Mar. 1 (Thurs.) through Mar. 5 (Mon.)-----	55. 00-59. 625
Mar. 6 (Tues.) through June 12 (Tues.)-----	59. 00-59. 625
June 13 (Wed.)-----	59. 00-64. 625
June 14 (Thurs.) through Dec. 7 (Fri.)-----	59. 00-59. 625
Dec. 10 (Mon.) through Dec. 31 (Mon.)-----	68. 00

Daily copper quotations, electrolytic "cathode, full plate" 1969-74—Continued

[Domestic producers. Delivered U.S. destinations. In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1974

Jan. 2 (Wed.) through Apr. 30 (Tues.)	68. 00
May 1 (Wed.) through May 31 (Fri.)	80. 00
June 3 (Mon.) through June 4 (Tues.)	80. 00-85. 00
June 5 (Wed.) through Sept. 13 (Fri.)	85. 00
Sept. 16 (Mon.) through Sept. 17 (Tues.)	79. 00-85. 00
Sept. 18 (Wed.) through Oct. 15 (Tues.)	79. 00
Oct. 16 (Wed.) through Nov. 22 (Fri.)	75. 00
Nov. 25 (Mon.)	72. 00-75. 00
Nov. 26 (Tues.) through Dec. 27 (Fri.)	72. 00
Dec. 30 (Mon.) through Dec. 31 (Tues.)	68. 00-72. 00

SOURCE.—American Metal Market.

Nickel electrolytic cathode prices in the United States, 1929-74¹

[In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1929 through January 1939 inclusive	² 35. 00
February 1939 through Nov. 25, 1946	³ 35. 00
Nov. 26, 1946, through December 1947	35. 00
Jan. 1, 1948, through July 21, 1948	33. 75
July 22, 1948, through May 30, 1950	40. 00
May 31, 1950, through Dec. 12, 1950	48. 00
Dec. 13, 1950, through May 31, 1951	50. 50
June 1, 1951, through Jan. 13, 1953	56. 50
Jan. 14, 1953, through Nov. 23, 1954	60. 00
Nov. 24, 1954, through Dec. 5, 1956	64. 50
Dec. 6, 1956, through June 30, 1961	74. 00
July 1, 1961, through May 23, 1962	81. 25
May 24, 1962, through Sept. 27, 1965	79. 00
Sept. 28, 1965, through Oct. 31, 1966	77. 75
Nov. 1, 1966, through Sept. 14, 1967	85. 25
Sept. 15, 1967, through Dec. 27, 1968 (Fri.)	94. 00
Dec. 30, 1968 (Mon.) through Nov. 21, 1969 (Fri.)	103. 00
Nov. 24, 1969 (Mon.) through Oct. 14, 1970	128. 00
Oct. 15, 1970, through Sept. 1, 1972	133. 00
Sept. 4, 1972 (Mon.) through Dec. 31, 1973	153. 00

1974

Jan. 2 (Wed.) through Jan. 3 (Thurs.)	153. 00
Jan. 4 (Fri.) through May 15 (Wed.)	162. 00
May 16 (Thurs.) through May 22 (Wed.)	162. 00-185. 00
May 23 (Thurs.) through June 27 (Thurs.)	162. 00
June 28 (Fri.) through Dec. 20 (Fri.)	185. 00
Dec. 23 (Mon.) through Dec. 31 (Tues.)	201. 00

¹ Base spot prices for electrolytic nickel cathodes in the United States, quoted by The International Nickel Co., f.o.b. Port Colborne, Ontario. Includes duty in U.S. money, per pound as follows:

3 U.S.¢	January 1929-December 1938.
2½ U.S.¢	January 1939-December 1947.
1¼ U.S.¢	January 1948-September 27, 1965.
Duty suspended from Sept. 28, 1965.	

² Contract, large quantities	32.00 U.S.¢
³ Contract, large quantities	31.50 U.S.¢

Source.—American Metal Market.

Daily zinc quotations, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974—"Domestic special high grade delivered"

[In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1969

Jan. 2 through Jan. 9	14. 50
Jan. 10 through Jan. 13	14. 50-15. 25
Jan. 14 through Jan. 17 (Fri.)	15. 00-15. 25
Jan. 20 (Mon.) through Apr. 28	15. 00
Apr. 29	14. 85-15. 35
Apr. 30	15. 00-15. 50
May 1 through Aug. 29 (Fri.)	15. 50
Sept. 2 (Tues.)	15. 00-16. 00
Sept. 3	15. 50-16. 50
Sept. 4 through Sept. 11	16. 00-16. 50
Sept. 12 through Dec. 31	16. 50

1970

Jan. 2 through Aug. 19	16. 50
Aug. 20 through Aug. 21	16. 00-16. 50
Aug. 24 through Dec. 31	16. 00

1971

Jan. 4 (Mon.) through Mar. 19 (Fri.)	16. 00
Mar. 22 (Mon.) through May 10 (Mon.)	16. 00-16. 50
May 11 (Tues.) through May 13 (Thurs.)	16. 00-17. 00
May 14 (Fri.) through July 9 (Fri.)	16. 50-17. 00
July 12 (Mon.) through July 23 (Fri.)	17. 00
July 26 (Mon.)	17. 00-18. 00
July 27 (Tues.) through Dec. 30 (Thurs.)	18. 00

1972

Jan. 3 (Mon.) through Mar. 15 (Wed.)	18. 00
Mar. 16 (Thurs.) through May 8 (Mon.)	18. 00-19. 00
May 9 (Tues.) through Dec. 19 (Tues.)	19. 00
Dec. 20 (Wed.) through Dec. 22 (Fri.)	19. 00-19. 50
Dec. 26 (Tues.) through Dec. 29 (Fri.)	19. 00-19. 55

1973

Jan. 2 (Tues.) through Jan. 17 (Wed.)	19. 00-19. 55
Jan. 18 (Thurs.) through Jan. 19 (Fri.)	19. 00-20. 00
Jan. 22 (Mon.) through Jan. 24 (Wed.)	19. 50-20. 50
Jan. 25 (Thurs.) through Jan. 29 (Mon.)	20. 20-20. 50
Jan. 30 (Tues.) through Feb. 1 (Thurs.)	20. 00-20. 50
Feb. 2 (Fri.) through Mar. 8 (Thurs.)	20. 20-20. 50
Mar. 9 (Fri.) through Mar. 20 (Tues.)	20. 20-21. 50
Mar. 21 (Wed.) through Mar. 22 (Thurs.)	20. 25-21. 50
Mar. 23 (Fri.) through Mar. 27 (Tues.)	20. 50-21. 50
Mar. 28 (Wed.) through Dec. 7 (Fri.)	21. 25-21. 50
Dec. 10 (Mon.) through Dec. 11 (Tues.)	21. 25-33. 00
Dec. 12 (Wed.) through Dec. 31 (Mon.)	28. 50-33. 50

1974

Jan. 2 (Wed.) through Jan. 14 (Mon.)	28. 50-33. 50
Jan. 15 (Tues.) through Jan. 31 (Thurs.)	32. 50-33. 50
Feb. 1 (Fri.) through Feb. 7 (Thurs.)	33. 00-33. 50
Feb. 8 (Fri.) through Mar. 14 (Thurs.)	33. 50
Mar. 15 (Fri.) through Mar. 21 (Thurs.)	33. 50-36. 50
Mar. 22 (Fri.) through Mar. 27 (Wed.)	32. 80-42. 00
Mar. 28 (Thurs.)	33. 50-36. 50
Mar. 29 (Fri.) through July 9 (Tues.)	36. 50
July 10 (Wed.) through July 23 (Tues.)	36. 50-41. 50
July 24 (Wed.) through Dec. 31 (Tues.)	39. 00-41. 50

SOURCE.—American Metal Market.

**THE WORLD'S MONETARY STOCKS OF GOLD, SILVER,
AND COINS, CALENDAR YEAR 1973**

Acknowledgment of Source Data

The United States Mint gratefully acknowledges the generous and continuing cooperation of the many foreign governments which respond to its interrogatories. The official data contributed by these governments have been incorporated in this publication.

Particular appreciation is expressed to those governments which sent photographs of their coinage for this Report. Future editions will include illustrations of the coinage of other countries made available to the U.S. Mint with their interrogatories.

The assistance of the Department of State, Washington, D.C., and its posts overseas in receiving and transmitting the data is greatly appreciated.

Additional sources of data include the publications and releases of central banks, foreign government mints, treasuries, or other monetary agencies, and the international monetary institutions. Nongovernment sources include bullion firms, mining, and various trade organizations.

Statistics on the world production of gold and silver are provided by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

MARY BROOKS,
Director of the United States Mint.

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Government Coinage Mints of the World

Country	Name of mint	Location
United States.....	Office of Director of the Mint.....	Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220.
Do.....	Philadelphia Mint.....	Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
Do.....	Denver Mint.....	Colfax and Delaware Sts., Denver, Colo. 80204.
Do.....	San Francisco Assay Office (minting operations).	155 Hermann St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.
Do.....	Fort Knox Bullion Depository (gold storage, etc.).	Fort Knox, Ky. 40121.
Do.....	New York Assay Office (electrolytic refining of gold and silver, etc.).	32 Old Slip, New York, N.Y. 10005.
Do.....	West Point Bullion Depository (adjunct of New York Assay Office).	West Point, N.Y. 10996.
Afghanistan.....	Royal Afghan Mint.....	Dehmanzan, Kabul.
Argentina.....	Casa de Moneda de la Nacion.....	Avenida Arntartida Argentina s/n°, Buenos Aires.
Australia.....	Royal Australian Mint.....	Canberra, A.C.T. 2607.
Austria.....	Österreichisches Hauptmünzamt.....	Postfach 225, A-1031 Vienna.
Belgium.....	Monnaie Royale de Belgique.....	95 Rue de l'Hotel des Monnaies, 1060 Bruxelles.
Bolivia.....	Casa de la Moneda de Potosi.....	Potosi.
Brazil.....	Casa da Moeda.....	Praca da República, 173, Rio de Janeiro.
Canada.....	Royal Canadian Mint.....	320 Sussex Dr., Ottawa 2, Ontario.
Chile.....	Casa de Moneda de Chile.....	Quinta Normal, Santiago.
China, Republic of.....	Central Mint of China.....	44 Chiu-chuan St., Taipei, Taiwan.
Colombia.....	Casa de Moneda.....	Calle 11, No. 4-93, Bogotá.
Czechoslovakia.....	Czechoslovak State Mint.....	Mennicy, Kremnica, CSSR.
Denmark.....	Den Kongelige Mønt.....	Amager Boulevard 115, 2300 South Copenhagen.
Egypt (UAR).....	Minting House.....	Abbassia, Cairo.
Finland.....	Suomen Rahapaja.....	Katajanokanlaituri 3, Helsinki 16.
France.....	Administration des Monnaies et Médailles.....	11, quai de Conti 75, Paris (6°).
Do.....	Monnaie de Paris Etablissement de Pessac.....	Pessac.
Germany, East.....	Staatsmünzamt Deutsche Demokratischen Republik.....	Berlin, DDR.
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	Bayerisches Hauptmünzamt.....	Hofgraben 4, 8 München 1.
Do.....	Staatliche Münze (new mint).....	Taubenheimstrasse 77, 7 Stuttgart 50 (Bad Cannstatt).
Do.....	Staatliche Münze.....	Stephanienstrasse 28, 75 Karlsruhe.
Do.....	Hamburgische Münze.....	Nordstrasse 66, 2 Hamburg 1.
Greece.....	Greek Mint.....	Athens.
Guatemala.....	Casa de Moneda.....	Avenida de Petapa No. 43-81, Zona 12, Guatemala City.
Hungary.....	Állami Pénzverde.....	1450 Budapest, Pf. 6.
India.....	Indian Government Mint.....	Fort Bombay No. 1, Bombay.
Do.....	do.....	Alipore, Calcutta.
Do.....	do.....	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Indonesia.....	Perum Peruri.....	Djalan Palatehan No. 4, Blok 5, Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta.
Iran.....	Mint of Central Bank of Iran.....	Avenue Saltanatabad, Tehran.
Israel.....	Israel Mint (new mint).....	Myrlam HaHashmonait St., Jerusalem.
Italy.....	La Zecca.....	Via Principe Umberto 4, Rome.

Government Coinage Mints of the World—Continued

Country	Name of mint	Location
Japan.....	Mint Bureau.....	1, Shinkawasaki-Machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Do.....	Tokyo Branch.....	3277, 1 chome, Nishisugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-to, Tokyo.
Do.....	Hiroshima Branch.....	Itsukamachi, Saheki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.
Do.....	Kumamoto Sub-branch (refining, etc.)..	Shimminami, Sendanbata-cho Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture.
Korea, Republic of.....	Korean Mint.....	407, Onchom-Dong, Dongrae-Ku, Pusan.
Malaysia.....	Kilang Wang.....	Bank Negara, Malaysia Shah'alam, Selangor.
Malta ¹	Order of Malta Mint.....	Via Condotti, Rome, Italy.
Mexico.....	Casa de Moneda (old mint).....	Calle de Apartado No. 13, Mexico 1, D.F.
Do.....	Casa de Moneda (new).....	Avenida Casa de Moneda, Mexico City.
Nepal.....	His Majesty's Mint, Dharahara.....	Bhimsenstambha, Kathmandu.
Netherlands.....	's Rijks Munt.....	Leidseweg 90, Utrecht.
Nigeria.....	Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Co., Ltd.	Ahmadu Bello Rd., Victoria Island, Lagos.
Norway.....	Den Kongelige Mynt.....	Postboks 53, N-3601, Kongsberg.
Pakistan.....	Pakistan Mint.....	Baghban Pura, Lahore (Punjab).
Peru.....	Casa Nacional de Moneda.....	Junin 791, Lima.
Poland.....	Mennica Panstwowa.....	ul. Perca 21, Warsaw.
Portugal.....	Casa da Moeda.....	Avenida Dr. Antonio Jose de Almelda, Lisbon 1.
Romania.....	State Mint, People's Republic of Romania.	Treasury Dept., Bucarest.
Singapore.....	Chartered Industries of Singapore, Ltd.	249 Jalan Boon Lay, Jurong, Singapore, 22.
South Africa, Republic of.....	South African Mint.....	P.O. Box 464, 103 Vlsagle St., Pretoria.
Spain.....	Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre.....	Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9.
Sudan.....	Sudan Mint.....	P.O. Box 43, Khartoum South.
Sweden.....	Kungl Mynt-och Justeringsverket.....	Box 22055, S-104-22, Stockholm 22.
Switzerland.....	Swiss Federal Mint.....	28, Bernastrasse, Bern 3003.
Thailand.....	Royal Mint.....	Pradipat, Bangkok.
Turkey.....	T. C. Darphane ve Damga Matbassl.....	Istanbul.
United Kingdom.....	Royal Mint (old mint).....	Tower Hill, London, E.C. 3.
Do.....	Royal Mint (new mint).....	Llantrisant, County of Glamorgan, Wales.
U.S.S.R.....	Leningrad Mint.....	Leningrad, Russia.
Yugoslavia.....	National Bank of Yugoslavia.....	Bulevar, Rivalucije No. 15, Beograd.

¹ Unofficial data.

Summary—Coinage of nations, calendar year 1973 ¹

Country	Total coins manufactured	Gross weight of coins
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Short tons</i>
United States of America.....	9,765,828,405	37,340.60
Africa, Equatorial States.....	13,010,000	22.41
Africa, West (occidentale).....	18,500,000	78.10
Argentina.....	242,505,162	634.65
Australia.....	318,792,000	1,488.74
Austria.....	183,563,500	723.66
Bahamas.....	3,686,527	25.21
Bahrain.....	2,000,000	6.39
Bangladesh.....	93,660,000	190.00
Barbados.....	37,815,432	170.43
Belgium.....	155,000,000	749.24
Belize.....	610,000	1.98
Bermuda.....	2,580,057	12.11
Bolivia.....	21,000,000	71.65
Brazil.....	682,503,000	3,963.42
Brunei.....	816,000	1.79
Canada.....	848,197,057	3,274.37
Carribean Territories (Eastern Group).....	5,000,000	30.14
Cayman Islands.....	783,527	10.19
Chile.....	157,100,000	582.54
China (Taiwan).....	604,286,000	3,376.91
Colombia.....	109,144,595	424.06
Costa Rica.....	35,452,202	135.36
Cyprus.....	7,500,000	48.39
Denmark.....	128,182,457	596.84
Dominican Republic.....	8,209,800	29.42
El Salvador.....	37,000,000	157.90
Ethiopia.....	5,000,000	15.71
Fiji.....	6,710,000	25.13
Finland.....	184,510,400	359.43
France.....	368,810,500	1,818.11
French Polynesia.....	700,200	6.00
Gambia.....	3,000,000	5.89
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	1,261,426,431	5,322.04
Ghana.....	8,000,000	24.96
Gibraltar.....	51,500	1.61
Greece.....	83,402,186	462.30
Guatemala.....	13,100,000	36.95
Guernsey.....	668,250	1.87
Guyana.....	5,500,000	11.16
Haiti.....	2,100,000	18.94
Honduras.....	15,000,000	37.53
Hong Kong.....	36,600,000	395.76
Iceland.....	10,190,000	32.30
India.....	2,111,864,514	5,284.81
Indonesia.....	444,402,860	1,933.02
Iran (year ended Mar. 21, 1974).....	106,945,419	494.17
Iraq.....	102,400	1.22
Ireland.....	2,500,000	31.17
Israel.....	78,489,291	318.62
Italy.....	274,455,000	97.90
Jamaica.....	13,662,899	64.87
Japan.....	4,440,970,000	15,855.79
Jordan.....	4,200,000	37.59
Kenya.....	8,940,000	68.46
Korea.....	150,000,000	795.65

Footnote at end of table.

Summary—Coinage of nations, calendar year 1973 ¹—Continued

Country	Total coins manufactured	Gross weight of coins
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Short tons</i>
Kuwait.....	5,175,000	20.62
Libya.....	6,000,000	28.33
Luxembourg.....	3,000,000	13.23
Malaysia.....	66,210,452	227.88
Malta.....	4,900,000	25.83
Mauritius.....	7,295,000	52.11
Mexico.....	693,879,000	2,969.20
Morocco.....	9,500,000	32.74
Nepal.....	36,139,544	88.75
Netherlands.....	222,600,000	762.80
Netherlands Antilles.....	4,011,604	13.22
New Caledonia.....	1,800,200	5.05
New Hebrides.....	600,300	4.19
New Zealand.....	66,662,000	320.51
Nigeria.....	40,000,000	121.70
Norway.....	108,522,855	442.11
Pakistan.....	88,815,000	214.88
Panama, Republic of.....	16,890,073	95.97
Peru.....	96,852,331	382.59
Philippines.....	125,473,000	940.46
Portugal.....	83,788,347	431.00
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique).....	14,259,627	74.60
Portuguese Macao.....	2,295,470	14.93
Portuguese West Africa (Angola).....	3,127,963	26.25
Portuguese West Africa (Guinea).....	2,950,335	25.50
Qatar.....	6,000,000	33.90
Reunion.....	3,050,000	11.82
Rhodesia.....	5,000,000	22.05
San Marino.....	2,326,040	10.54
Saudi Arabia.....	55,159,500	263.11
Seychelles.....	200,000	1.00
Singapore.....	39,840,778	177.64
South Africa.....	92,660,449	254.52
Spain.....	297,771,803	1,074.91
Sri Lanka.....	9,552,000	63.06
Sudan.....	6,713,000	33.63
Surinam.....	7,000,000	21.50
Sweden.....	195,538,800	673.01
Switzerland.....	54,348,000	272.65
Syria.....	10,000,000	22.05
Tanzania.....	47,420,000	295.54
Thailand.....	113,803,000	779.13
Trinidad and Tobago.....	29,992,453	71.17
Tunisia.....	15,852,500	50.42
Turkey.....	86,238,800	415.41
United Arab Emirates.....	12,000,000	66.76
United Kingdom.....	786,389,186	3,134.72
Vatican City.....	2,501,440	15.74
Venezuela.....	1,378,814	45.60
Western Samoa.....	270,000	.87
Zaire.....	20,000,000	132.28
Zambia.....	11,000,000	131.87
Total (108 countries).....	26,746,782,235	103,114.81

¹ For details, see tables for individual countries.

Coinage of Nations and World Coins, 1973

Explanatory notes on tables

In the country tables which follow the decimal system of money prevails unless otherwise indicated. Under the decimal system, the basic monetary unit generally is divided into 100 subunits. The table "World monetary units" gives the name of the principal currency unit and subunit for each country.

Do or *do* are abbreviations for ditto, meaning that the information is the same as that appearing immediately above.

Numbers in the tables are expressed in figures arranged to conform to usage in the United States, that is, in groups of three figures separated by a comma (,). For example, one thousand is written 1,000 and one million is written 1,000,000. Fractional or decimal parts of a whole number are set off by a period (.). For example, one tenth is written 0.1, one hundredth 0.01, one thousandth 0.001, and so on.

Coinage in 1973: Pieces.—The figures in this column indicate the number of pieces reported as actually manufactured by a coinage mint or mints during the calendar year. Leaders (short dashes ---) in this column indicate that no coins of that particular type were manufactured in 1973, but earlier issues of the coins remained in circulation.

Specifications of coins.—Specifications are for a single coin of the stated denomination and, in general, represent standards provided by law, decree, or regulation of the issuing government. However, details concerning tolerances of weight and fineness, and other minting controls and procedures are not published. For uniformity, different units of weight are converted to grams and different units of measure are converted to millimeters. The following conversion factors were used:

<i>Weight units</i>	<i>Measurement units</i>
1 gram=15.43235639 grains.	1 inch =25.4 millimeters.
1 grain=0.0647989182 gram.	1 millimeter=0.03937 inch.
	(Abbreviation for millimeter: mm.)

Gross weight.—This refers to the overall weight of one coin of the specified denomination.

Metallic composition.—The proportions of metals are expressed either in percentages (symbol %) with the proportions adding to 100 percent; or, for gold and silver coins, in thousands with the proportions of precious metal and base metal adding to 1,000 parts.

Thickness.—Thicknesses of coins are not prescribed by governmental decree or law as in the case of diameters. Thicknesses cannot be so specified since they vary according to minting practices and other factors relating to coins. Thicknesses in the tables are to be regarded as averages which may vary slightly over or under the figures shown.

Shape of coins.—Coins are round unless otherwise indicated.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S. coins produced and in active circulation in 1973

Denomination ¹	Coinage in 1973 ²	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Di- ameter	Thickness and edge ³
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Dollar: ³					
Cupronickel:					
Regular issue.....	4,000,056	22.68	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	38.10	2.54
Proof.....	2,769,624	22.68	-----do-----	38.10	2.54
Numismatic coins:					
Proof.....	1,005,617	24.59	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 209 parts silver and 791 parts copper.	38.10	2.54
Uncirculated.....	1,905,140	24.59	-----do-----	38.10	2.54
Half dollar:					
Regular issue.....	148,135,400	11.34	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	30.61	2.18
Numismatic coins...	2,769,624	11.34	-----do-----	30.61	2.18
Quarter dollar:					
Regular issue.....	579,901,400	5.67	-----do-----	24.26	1.70
Numismatic coins...	2,769,624	5.67	-----do-----	24.26	1.70
Dime:					
Regular issue.....	770,702,426	2.268	-----do-----	17.91	1.35
Numismatic coins...	2,769,624	2.268	-----do-----	17.91	1.35
5 cents:					
Regular issue.....	645,801,400	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.21	1.98
Numismatic coins...	2,769,624	5.00	-----do-----	21.21	1.98
1 cent:					
Regular issue.....	7,597,759,222	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc	19.05	1.57
Numismatic coins...	2,769,624	3.11	-----do-----	19.05	1.57
Summary:					
Regular issue.....	9,746,299,904				
Numismatic coins...	19,528,501				
Total.....	9,765,828,405				

¹ Regular issue coins are for general circulation. Silver clad dollars, both proof and uncirculated, were sold to the public at premium prices. Other numismatic coins were packaged in sets of 6 coins (one of each denomination) and sold by the Mint. The 1973 numismatic dollar coins and proof sets were made at the San Francisco Assay Office. The designs on general circulation and numismatic coins are identical.

² 1973 coinage was manufactured at Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the U.S. Assay Office at San Francisco. All coins made in 1973 for general circulation bear the year 1973.

³ Public Law 91-607, Dec. 31, 1970, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint dollar coins. It included the provision that he could mint and issue not more than 150,000,000 silver-clad dollars. These coins bear the likeness of the late U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower on the obverse and an eagle symbolic of the Apollo 11 Moon landing on the reverse.

* Reeded edges: \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cent coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.



Coinage of the United States of America

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Continued

Previous issues of U.S. coins outstanding in 1973

Denomination	Year of most recent coinage	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
		<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Standard silver dollar.....	1935	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper.....	38.10	2.90
Half dollar.....	1966	12.50	do.....	30.61	2.18
Do.....	1970	11.50	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper bonded to a core of approximately 200 parts silver and 800 parts copper.	30.61	2.18
Quarter dollar.....	1966	6.25	900 silver, 100 copper.....	24.26	1.70
Dime.....	1966	2.50	do.....	17.91	1.35
5 cents.....	1945	5.00	56% copper, 35% silver, 9% manganese.	21.21	1.98
Bronze 1 cent.....	1962	3.11	95% copper with 5% zinc and tin.	19.05	1.57
Steel 1 cent.....	1943 (1 year only)	2.70	Steel covered with zinc coating not exceeding 0.001 inch.	19.05	1.57

*Reeded edges: \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

NOTE.—Coins have not been demonetized, but few, if any, are in active circulation.

ADEN—See Yemen

AFARS AND ISSAS

[Formerly French Somaliland. The monetary unit is the Djibouti franc]

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 francs.....		12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.0	n.a.
50 francs.....		7.0	do.....	25.5	n.a.
20 francs.....		4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	n.a.
10 francs.....		3.0	do.....	20.0	n.a.
5 francs.....		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.0	n.a.
2 francs.....		2.2	do.....	27.0	n.a.
1 franc.....		1.3	do.....	23.0	n.a.
Total.....					

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 franc coins. Reeded edge: 100 and 50 franc coins.

n.a. Not available.

AFGHANISTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 afghani.....	n.a.	8.00	90% steel, nickel clad.....	29.00	2.0
2 afghani.....	n.a.	5.24	do.....	25.00	1.7
1 afghani.....	n.a.	4.09	do.....	23.00	1.5
50 pul.....	n.a.	4.99	do.....	22.00	1.7
25 pul.....	n.a.	2.52	Pure aluminum.....	20.00	1.2

*Plain edges: 50 and 25 pul coins, and 2 afghani. Reeded edges: 5 and 1 afghani coins.

n.a. Not available.

AFRICA, EQUATORIAL STATES

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 francs.....		7.0	Pure nickel.....	25.5	1.90
50 francs.....		12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	31.0	2.21
25 francs.....		8.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	27.0	2.35
10 francs.....	5,000,000	4.0	do.....	23.0	1.70
5 francs.....	5,010,000	3.0	do.....	20.0	1.70
2 francs.....		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% mag- nesium.....	27.0	2.00
1 franc.....	3,000,000	1.3	do.....	23.0	1.70
Total.....	13,010,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, made at the French Government Mint, Paris, was dated 1973.

* Reeded edges: 50 and 100 francs. Smooth edges: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 francs.

NOTE.—Currency area includes Cameroun, Central African Republic, Tchad, Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon. The currency unit, the CFA Franc (Communauté Financière Africaine), is divided into 100 centimes. The Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun issues notes and coins.

AFRICA, WEST

[Etats de l' Afrique Occidentale which includes Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta]

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
500 francs.....		25.0	900 silver, 100 copper.....	37.0	2.90
100 francs.....	5,000,000	7.0	Pure nickel.....	26.0	2.00
50 francs.....		5.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22.0	1.86
25 francs.....		8.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	27.0	2.25
10 francs.....	3,000,000	4.0	do.....	23.5	1.61
Do.....		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	23.5	1.61
5 francs.....	6,000,000	3.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	20.0	1.61
Do.....		3.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	20.0	1.61
2 francs.....		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.....	27.0	1.60
1 franc.....	4,500,000	1.3	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.....	23.0	1.54
Total.....	18,500,000				

¹ Made at French Government Mint, Paris. Coins were dated 1973.

* Reeded edges: 500, 100, 50, and 25 francs. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 francs.

AJMAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
7½ riyals.....		23.0	925 silver, 75 copper.....	37.0	2.60
5 riyals.....		15.0	835 silver, 165 copper.....	32.0	2.10
2 riyals.....		6.5	do.....	25.0	1.50
1 riyal.....		3.9	640 silver, 360 copper.....	20.5	1.50
Total.....					

* Serrated edges: all denominations.

ALGERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 dinar.....		7.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	25.00	1.80
50 centimes.....		5.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	24.00	1.58
20 centimes.....		4.00	do.....	22.00	1.50
10 centimes.....		2.50	do.....	19.00	1.30
5 centimes.....		0.80	95% aluminum, magnesium, and other metals 5%.....	21.00	0.99
2 centimes.....		.60	do.....	18.00	n.a.
1 centime.....		.50	do.....	16.00	1.09
Total.....					

*Reeded edges: 1 dinar, 50 centimes. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 centimes.
n.a. Not available.

AMERICAN SAMOA—U.S. coins circulate in American Samoa

ANDORRA

[Spanish money principal circulating medium in Andorra. French money also circulates]

ARGENTINA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 centavos.....	69,472,124	4.35	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	20.50	1.6
20 centavos.....	9,675,618	3.10	do.....	18.50	1.4
10 centavos.....	19,930,016	2.12	do.....	16.50	1.2
5 centavos.....	113,912,265	.92	96% aluminum, 4% magnesium.....	17.50	1.4
1 centavo.....	29,515,139	.62	do.....	15.50	1.2
Total.....	242,505,162				

¹ 1973 coinage was produced by Casa de Moneda de la Nacion, Buenos Aires.

*Smooth edges: 5 and 1 centavos coins. Reeded edges: 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

NOTE.—Argentine Law 18,188 Apr. 15, 1969, authorized the Central Bank of Argentina to issue a new monetary unit not later than Jan. 1, 1970. The new unit, designated "peso," as opposed to "peso moneda nacional," is divided into 100 centavos. The legislation provided that new coins in 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 centavos denominations be issued beginning in January 1970.

Previous issues of Argentine coins outstanding in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 pesos (12 sided).....	6.5	90% steel, nickel clad.....	25.50	2.0
10 pesos (12 sided).....	5.0	do.....	23.00	1.8
5 pesos (12 sided).....	4.0	do.....	21.00	1.8
1 peso.....	6.5	do.....	25.50	2.0

*Smooth edges: all denominations.

NOTE.—Pursuant to Law 18,188, these coins became equivalent in value to 20, 10, 5, and 1 centavos, respectively.

AUSTRALIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 cents.....	20,711,000	15.55	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	31.64	2.64
20 cents.....	27,320,000	11.31	do.....	28.50	2.34
10 cents.....	47,616,000	5.66	do.....	23.60	1.85
5 cents.....	96,135,000	2.83	do.....	19.41	1.35
2 cents.....	127,010,000	5.18	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.59	1.88
1 cent.....	318,792,000	2.59	do.....	17.53	1.40
Total.....					

¹ Coins dated partly 1972 and partially 1973. Coinage made at Australian Government Mint, Canberra.

* Smooth edges: 2 and 1 cent coins. Milled edges: all others.

NOTE.—Australian coins circulate in Papua, New Guinea Trust Territory administered by Australia, Norfolk Island, Nauru, the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands, the Australian Antarctic Territory, and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

AUSTRIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 schillings ²	6,000,000	20.0	900 silver, 100 copper.....	34.0	2.45
25 schillings ³	2,522,000	13.0	800 silver, 200 copper.....	30.0	2.10
10 schillings.....	13,147,000	7.5	640 silver, 360 copper.....	27.0	1.60
5 schillings.....	10,000,000	5.2	do.....	23.5	1.40
Do.....	45,000,000	4.8	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	23.5	1.40
1 schilling.....	18,000,000	4.2	91.5% copper, 8.5% aluminum.....	22.5	1.55
50 groschen.....	69,771,000	3.0	do.....	19.5	1.50
10 groschen.....	12,795,000	1.1	98.5% aluminum, 1.5% magnesium.....	20.0	1.60
5 groschen.....	5,966,000	2.5	Zinc.....	19.0	1.50
2 groschen.....		.9	98.5% aluminum, 1.5% magnesium.....	18.0	1.50
1 groschen.....		1.8	Zinc.....	17.0	1.30
1 reichspfennig.....		1.8	do.....	17.0	1.30
Trade coins:					
Maria-Theresia thaler.....	362,500	28.1	833 $\frac{1}{3}$ silver, 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ copper.....	39.5	2.50
Total.....	183,563,500				

¹ Coinage by Austrian Mint, Vienna. All Maria-Theresia thalers are dated 1780. Other coins for general issue are dated as follows:

	1972	1973
10 schillings.....	218,000	12,929,000
5 schillings.....	2,312,000	7,688,000
1 schilling.....	4,251,000	40,749,000
50 groschen.....	1,176,000	16,824,000
10 groschen.....	14,802,000	54,969,000
5 groschen.....	4,796,000	7,999,000
2 groschen.....	1,945,000	4,021,000

² 146,400 coins dated 1972: 56,400 commemorating 100th anniversary of the Agricultural University, Vienna, and 90,000 commemorating the 350th anniversary of the University at Salzburg. Of the remaining 5,853,600 50-schilling coins, 2,967,800 commemorate the 500th anniversary of the building of the Bummerhaus at Steyr and 2,885,800 honor the centennial of the birth of Theodor Körner. These coins were dated 1973.

³ 39,400 coins dated 1972 commemorating the centennial of the birth of composer Carl Michael Ziehrer; the 2,482,600 pieces dated 1973 commemorate the centennial of the birth of Max Reinhardt.

AZORES—Coins of Portugal circulate in the Azores

BAHAMAS

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 dollars ² 1971-72	3,301	39.94	916.6 gold	36.02	n.a.
Do 1973	1,200	14.54	585 gold	28.00	n.a.
Do 1972-73	1,050	14.54	750 gold	28.00	n.a.
50 dollars ² 1971-72	3,314	19.97	916.6 gold	28.40	n.a.
Do 1973	32,093	15.64	500 gold	29.26	n.a.
Do 1972-73	1,050	7.27	750 gold	22.00	n.a.
Do 1973	1,200	19.97	585 gold	28.40	n.a.
20 dollars ² 1971-72	400	7.99	916.6 gold	22.05	n.a.
Do 1973	9,259	6.38	do	22.05	n.a.
Do 1972-73	1,050	2.90	750 gold	19.00	n.a.
Do 1973	2,200	2.90	585 gold	19.00	n.a.
10 dollars ² 1971-72	419	3.99	916.6 gold	19.30	n.a.
Do 1973	9,906	3.19	do	19.30	n.a.
Do 1972-73	2,200	1.45	585 gold	15.00	n.a.
Do 1973	1,050	1.45	750 gold	15.00	n.a.
Do 1972-73	91,571	48.60	925 silver	50.00	n.a.
5 dollars ⁴ 1973	66,780	42.12	do	45.01	n.a.
2 dollars ⁴ 1973	91,009	29.81	do	40.01	n.a.
1 dollar ⁴ 1973	45,220	18.14	800 silver	34.54	n.a.
50 cents ⁴ 1973	45,769	10.37	do	29.01	n.a.
25 cents	46,890	6.80	Pure nickel	24.26	n.a.
15 cents	48,371	6.48	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.59	n.a.
10 cents	50,223	5.51	do	23.50	n.a.
5 cents	55,779	3.84	do	21.01	n.a.
1 cent	3,075,223	3.11	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	19.05	n.a.
Total	3,686,527				

¹ Coins produced by one or more of the following coinage mints, except as specified: Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa; Mints in the United Kingdom; French Government Mint, Paris; Gori and Zucchi, Italy; and the Franklin Mint, Pennsylvania. All coins, except the gold ones, were dated 1973.

² Manufactured by the Royal Canadian Mint and dated either 1971 or 1972.

³ Coins authorized by the Bahamian Monetary Authority Regulations, 22 June 1973, to commemorate Independence of the Bahamas.

⁴ All silver coins were struck by the Franklin Mint and bore the year 1973.

n.a. Not available.

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1-cent coins. Reeded edges: All other denominations.

NOTE.—Source data on gold coinage in some instances was contradictory, rendering verification difficult

BAHRAIN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 dinars		16.00	916 $\frac{3}{4}$ gold, 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ copper	28.40	n.a.
500 fils		18.14	800 silver, 200 copper	34.54	n.a.
250 fils		15.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.98	2.34
100 fils		6.50	do	25.00	n.a.
50 fils	500,000	3.10	do	20.00	n.a.
25 fils	500,000	1.75	do	16.51	1.19
10 fils	500,000	4.75	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	23.50	1.47
5 fils	500,000	2.00	do	18.50	.84
1 fils		1.5	do	15.00	n.a.
Total	2,000,000				

¹ 1973 coinage was made at mints in the United Kingdom. All coins dated 1385-1965.

*Milled edges: 100 dinars, 250, 100, 50, and 25 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.

n.a. Not available.

BANGLADESH

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 poisha.....	25, 072, 000	2.65	Iron with 16%-18% chromium	19.00	n.a.
10 poisha.....	21, 500, 000	2.00	Aluminum with 2.8% magnesium.	(2)	n.a.
5 poisha.....	47, 088, 000	1.40	do.....	³ 18.80	n.a.
Total.....	93, 660, 000				

¹ 1973 coinage, produced by an unspecified foreign mint, was dated 1973.

² 8 scallops: Outer circle 24 mm.; inner circle 21.40 mm.

³ Square coin.

* Smooth edges: 10 and 5 poisha coins. Reeded edge: 25 poishas.

n.a. Not available.

BARBADOS

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 dollars.....	100, 204	38.00	925 silver.....	42.00	n.a.
5 dollars.....	100, 204	32.10	800 silver.....	40.00	n.a.
2 dollars.....	100, 454	20.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	36.00	n.a.
1 dollar.....	2, 100, 454	10.00	do.....	28.50	n.a.
25 cents.....	6, 101, 754	5.65	do.....	23.60	n.a.
10 cents.....	8, 102, 454	2.26	do.....	17.78	n.a.
5 cents.....	9, 104, 954	3.75	80% copper, 20% zinc.....	21.00	n.a.
1 cent.....	12, 104, 954	3.11	98% copper, 1.5% zinc, .5% tin.....	19.00	n.a.
Total.....	37, 815, 432				

¹ Barbados' first national coinage, bore the date 1973 for issue in 1974. Coinage was produced by the Franklin Mint, Pennsylvania, and the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. Unofficial source indicates that production included 97,454 proof coin sets. The silver coins are believed to have been made by the Franklin Mint.

n.a. Not available.

* Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins. Reeded edges: All other denominations, including \$1, which is a 7-sided coin.

BASUTOLAND—See Lesotho

BECHUANALAND—See Botswana

BELGIUM

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 francs.....	20, 000, 000	8.00	Pure nickel.....	27	1.90
5 francs.....	20, 000, 000	6.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24	1.70
1 franc.....	85, 000, 000	4.00	do.....	21	1.51
50 centimes.....	6, 000, 000	2.75	95% copper, 3% tin, 2% zinc.....	19	1.39
25 centimes.....	24, 000, 000	1.80	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	16	1.00
Total.....	155, 000, 000				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made by the Belgian Government Mint, was dated 1973.

* Milled edges: 5 and 1 franc. Smooth edges: 10 francs, 50 and 25 centimes.

Other Belgian coins in active circulation during 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 francs "Dynastie".....	18.0	835 silver, 165 copper.....	33	2.05
50 francs "Mercure".....	12.5	do.....	30	1.75

* Milled edges.



Coinage of Barbados

BELIZE (formerly British Honduras)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 cents.....		9.07	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	27.74	n.a.
25 cents.....		5.65	do.....	23.60	n.a.
10 cents.....		2.40	do.....	16.99	n.a.
5 cents.....	210,000	3.63	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	20.19	1.32
1 cent.....	400,000	2.59	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	19.51	1.04
Total.....	610,000				

¹ 1973 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and bore the year 1973.

*Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

n.a. Not available.

BERMUDA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 dollars.....		n.a.	916.6 gold.....	n.a.	n.a.
1 dollar.....	15,010	28.35	925 gold, 75 copper.....	38.00	n.a.
Do.....	65,047	28.35	500 gold, 500 copper.....	38.00	n.a.
50 cents.....		12.64	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.60	1.98
25 cents.....		5.96	do.....	25.27	1.45
10 cents.....		2.43	do.....	17.91	1.09
5 cents.....	500,000	5.00	do.....	21.21	1.51
1 cent.....	2,000,000	3.11	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	19.05	1.24
Total.....	2,580,057				

¹ 1973 coinage for general circulation was produced by mints in the United Kingdom. 300,000 5-cent pieces were dated 1974, while the remaining 200,000 bore 1970. All 1 cent coins bore the year 1973. The gold coins, made by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, bore the date 1972.

*Serrated edges: \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

n.a. Not available.

BHUTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
3 rupees.....		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.61	n.a.
1 rupee.....		11.66	do.....	28.40	n.a.
50 new paise.....		5.83	do.....	24.00	n.a.
25 new paise.....		2.92	do.....	19.00	n.a.
Single pice.....		2.92	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.30	n.a.

*Milled edges: 3 and 1 rupee pieces, 50 and 25 new paise. Others not reported.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Coins of India also circulate in Bhutan.

BOLIVIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 peso-boliviano.....	5,000,000	6.00	90% steel, nickel clad.....	27.0	1.57
50 cents.....	5,000,000	4.00	do.....	24.0	1.40
25 cents.....		3.50	do.....	22.5	1.35
20 cents.....	5,000,000	3.00	do.....	21.5	1.30
10 cents.....	6,000,000	2.50	90% steel, copper clad.....	19.0	1.38
5 cents.....		1.75	do.....	16.0	1.32
Total.....	21,000,000				

¹ Made in West Germany by Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, in cooperation with Stuttgart Mint, and dated 1973.

*Serrated edge: 1 peso-boliviano. Smooth edges: other denominations.

BOTSWANA—Coins of the Republic of South Africa are legal tender and circulate in Botswana

BRAZIL

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
300 cruzeiros ²	20,000	16.65	920 gold.....	27.50	1.80
20 cruzeiros ²	252,000	18.04	900 silver.....	34.10	2.10
1 cruzeiro ²	14,398,000	10.08	Pure nickel.....	29.00	1.70
Do.....	4,446,000	10.25	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	29.00	1.70
50 centavos.....	102,294,000	7.71	do.....	27.00	1.60
20 centavos.....	195,634,000	6.55	do.....	25.00	1.60
10 centavos.....	179,477,000	4.78	do.....	23.00	1.30
5 centavos.....	146,525,000	2.69	Stainless steel.....	21.00	1.00
2 centavos.....	18,155,000	2.21	do.....	19.00	1.00
1 centavo.....	21,302,000	1.77	do.....	17.00	1.00
Total.....	682,503,000				

¹ 1973 coinage for general issue was made by the Brazilian Mint. The 5, 2, and 1 centavos coins bore the date 1969, all others were dated 1970.

² Coins produced by French Government Mint, Paris, commemorate the 150th anniversary of Brazil's Independence. The coins have a common obverse bearing the year 1972.

*Serrated edges: 1 cruzeiro, 50, 20, and 10 centavos. Smooth edges: 5, 2, and 1 centavo coins. Lettered edges: 300, 20, and 1 cruzeiro commemoratives.

BRITISH GUIANA—See Guyana

BRITISH HONDURAS—See Belize

BRUNEI

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 sen.....		9.33	75% copper, 25% zinc.....	27.76	1.73
20 sen.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	1.45
10 sen.....	200,000	2.83	do.....	19.41	1.10
5 sen.....	256,000	1.41	do.....	16.25	.76
1 sen.....	360,000	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	17.78	.91
Total.....	816,000				

¹ Made by mints in the United Kingdom, coins were dated 1973.

*Security edge: 50 sen. Reeded edges: 20, 10, and 5 sen coins. Smooth edge: 1 sen.

BURMA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 kyat.....		11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.5	2.24
50 pyas.....		7.78	do.....	26.0	1.93
25 pyas (Scalloped).....		6.80	do.....	22.5, 24.0	2.03
10 pyas (Square).....		4.54	do.....	19.8, 23.4	1.73
5 pyas (Scalloped).....		3.24	do.....	18.5, 19.5	1.55
1 pya.....		2.27	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	18.0	1.20
Do.....		2.27	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	18.0	n.a.

*Type of edge not available.
n.a. Not available.

BURUNDI

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 francs.....		8.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28	1.8
5 francs.....		2.17	97% aluminum, 3% magne- sium.	25	1.6
1 franc.....		4.11	70% copper, 30% zinc.....	23	1.1
Do.....		.87	Aluminum.....	19	1.4
Total.....					

*Milled edges: all coins.

CAMBODIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 riel.....		2.8	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	19.38	n.a.
50 sen.....		3.8	95% aluminum, 5% mag- nesium.	31.00	2.43
20 sen.....		2.2	do.....	27.00	2.05
10 sen.....		1.3	do.....	23.00	1.56
Total.....					

*Type of edge not available except for 1 riel, which has reeded edge.
n.a. Not available.

CANADA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 dollars.....	537,898	48.60	925 silver.....	45.01	2.97
5 dollars.....	543,098	24.30	do.....	38.00	2.11
1 dollar.....	709,670	23.72	500 silver, 500 copper.....	36.07	2.84
1 dollar ²	3,142,755	15.62	Pure nickel.....	32.13	2.62
50 cents.....		11.66	800 silver, 200 copper.....	29.72	2.03
50 cents.....	3,718,371	8.10	Pure nickel.....	27.13	1.88
25 cents.....		5.83	800 silver, 200 copper.....	23.88	1.78
Do.....		5.83	500 silver, 500 copper.....	23.88	1.78
Do.....	133,473,426	5.05	Pure nickel.....	23.88	1.78
10 cents.....	165,830,274	2.07	do.....	17.91	1.22
5 cents.....	63,488,274	4.54	do.....	21.21	1.78
1 cent.....	476,753,291	3.24	98% copper, 1.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	19.05	1.65
Total.....	848,197,057				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. All coins were dated 1973, except 21,687 of the silver dollars which bore the year 1972.

² Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of Prince Edward Island.

*Milled edges on all denominations except 5 and 1 cent coins, which are smooth.



Coinage of Canada



Coinage of Canada (continued)

CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES, EASTERN GROUP

Denomination	Colnage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
4 dollars.....		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.6	3.00
50 cents.....		13.00	do.....	30.1	n.a.
25 cents.....		6.50	do.....	24.0	1.98
10 cents.....		2.60	do.....	18.1	1.50
5 cents.....	1,500,000	5.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	21.0	2.00
2 cents.....		9.45	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	30.9	1.78
Do.....		9.45	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.9	1.78
1 cent.....		5.67	do.....	25.5	1.60
Do.....	3,500,000	5.67	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	25.5	1.60
Total.....	5,000,000				

¹ Colnage manufactured in 1973 by Royal Mint, London, was dated 1965.

n.a. Not available.

*Milled edges: \$4, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents, and 1 cent pieces.

NOTE.—The currency area currently includes Barbados, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, and Montserrat), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Dominica).

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 dollars.....	21,725	14.32	500 gold.....	27.10	n.a.
Do.....	85,324	51.84	925 silver.....	45.00	n.a.
5 dollars.....	27,798	42.12	do.....	42.00	n.a.
2 dollars.....	21,240	29.81	do.....	40.00	n.a.
1 dollar.....	21,240	18.14	do.....	35.00	n.a.
50 cents.....	21,240	10.37	do.....	28.50	n.a.
25 cents.....	121,240	5.67	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.26	n.a.
10 cents.....	221,240	3.90	do.....	20.96	n.a.
5 cents.....	221,240	2.20	do.....	18.00	n.a.
1 cent.....	21,240	2.85	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.00	n.a.
Total.....	783,527				

¹ Consists of: 11,252 proof sets (denominations \$5 through 1 cent) dated 1972; 9,988 sets dated 1973; and the \$25 coins dated 1972, all of which were made by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. The remaining fractional coins, dated 1973, were made by mints in the United Kingdom.

*Reeded edges: \$25, \$5, \$2, \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cent coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

n.a. Not available.

CEYLON—See Sri Lanka

CHILE

Denomination	Colnage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 escudos.....	39,300,000	4.50	68% copper, 16% zinc, 16% nickel.	23.0	1.32
1 escudo.....	74,100,000	2.75	do.....	19.0	1.20
50 centesmos.....	20,400,000	4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	22.0	1.30
20 centesmos.....	16,000,000	3.00	do.....	20.0	1.20
10 centesmos.....	7,300,000	2.50	do.....	18.0	1.20
Do.....		8.00	92% copper, 8% aluminum.....	27.0	1.75
5 centesmos.....		4.00	do.....	23.5	1.20
2 centesmos.....		3.00	do.....	20.0	1.18
Total.....	157,100,000				

¹ The 1973 colnage was made by the Government Mint of Chile. It was all dated 1971, except for the 5 escudos, which were dated 1973.

*Milled edges: 1 escudo and 5 centesimo coins. Smooth edges: All others.



Coinage of Chile



Coinage of the Republic of China (Taiwan)

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (TAIWAN)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 dollars.....	50,122,000	9.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	29.0	2.00
1 dollar.....	353,924,000	6.00	55% copper, 27% zinc, 18% nickel.	25.0	1.60
50 cents.....	88,840,000	3.70	65% copper, 34% zinc, 1% nickel.	23.0	1.30
20 cents.....		1.80	Aluminum.....	22.8	1.63
10 cents.....	111,400,000	1.15	99% aluminum, 1% magne- sium.	19.0	1.70
Total.....	604,286,000				

¹ 46,234,000 \$5 coins made by U.S. Mint, Philadelphia; 67,684,000 \$1 made by U.S. Mint, Denver; 250,000,000 \$1 coins made by Korean Mint; all other coins produced by Central Mint of China, Taipei. All coins marked 62d year of the Republic of China.

* Reeded edges: All denominations.

COLOMBIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Numismatic coins: ²					
2,000 pesos.....	5,003	12.90	900 gold, 100 other metal.....	28.00	n.a.
1,500 pesos.....	50,006	19.10	do.....	25.40	2.50
Do.....	5,003	8.60	do.....	24.00	n.a.
1,000 pesos.....	10,003	4.30	do.....	20.00	n.a.
500 pesos.....		21.50	do.....	35.00	1.80
300 pesos.....		12.90	do.....	28.00	1.75
200 pesos.....		8.60	do.....	24.00	1.25
100 pesos.....		4.30	do.....	20.00	1.00
Subtotal.....	70,015				
Regular issue:					
5 pesos.....		10.00	90% steel nickel clad.....	30.00	2.20
50 centavos ³	8,060,000	4.50	do.....	23.00	1.70
20 centavos.....	41,440,310	4.50	do.....	23.00	1.70
10 centavos.....	46,548,950	2.50	do.....	18.00	1.45
5 centavos.....	10,525,320	3.25	do.....	21.00	1.30
1 centavo.....	2,500,000	2.00	do.....	17.00	1.35
Subtotal.....	109,074,580				
Total.....	109,144,595				

¹ All regular issue 1973 coinage bore the year 1973 and was made by Casa de Moneda, Bogota.

² Numismatic coins were manufactured by the Royal Canadian Mint. The 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 peso gold coins show the Coat-of-Arms on the reverse, with the denomination and the year 1973. The obverse shows the effigy of Guillermo Valentina, 1873-1943. The larger gold 1,500 pesos coin shows the famous gold urn with four lids on the obverse with 1923 and 1973.

³ 12-sided coin.

* Reeded edges: All numismatic coins, 5 pesos, 20, and 10 centavos pieces. Smooth edges: 50, 5, and 1 centavos pieces.

n.a. Not available.

COLOMBIA—Continued

Previous issues of Colombian coins in circulation in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 pesos (R).....	15.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	35	1.95
1 peso (R).....	25.0	900 silver, 100 copper.....	37	2.5
1 peso, decagonal shape (S).....	12.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30	2.35
50 centavos (R).....	12.5	do.....	30	2.0
20 centavos (R).....	5.0	300 silver, 588 copper, 112 zinc.....	23	1.4
Do.....	5.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	23	1.6
10 centavos (R).....	2.5	do.....	18	1.45
5 centavos (S).....	4.0	95% copper, 5% nickel.....	21	1.6
Do.....	4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	21	1.6
2 centavos (S).....	3.0	84% copper, 16% zinc.....	19	1.5
Do.....	3.0	95% copper, 5% nickel.....	19	1.5
Do.....	3.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	19	1.5
1 centavo (S).....	2.0	95% copper, 5% nickel.....	17	1.5
Do.....	2.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	17	1.5
Do.....	2.0	90% steel, cupronickel clad.....	17	1.5

*Type of edge is given in the denomination column. Reeded edge is denoted by letter R. Smooth edge is denoted by letter S.

COMORO ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 francs.....		4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	23.5	-----
10 francs.....		3.0	do.....	20.0	-----
5 francs.....		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.....	31.0	-----
2 francs.....		2.2	do.....	27.0	-----
1 franc.....		1.3	do.....	23.0	-----

¹ The most recent coinage was 1965.

*Type of edges not available.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE—See Zaire



Coinage of Colombia

COSTA RICA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
2 colones.....	2,000,000	14.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	32	2.28
Do.....		12.00	Stainless steel (17% chrome)...	32	2.00
1 colon.....		8.66	do.....	29	2.00
Do.....	2,000,000	10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	29	2.08
50 centimos.....	4,000,000	7.00	do.....	26	1.70
25 centimos.....		3.45	do.....	23	1.30
10 centimos.....	7,452,202	2.00	do.....	18	1.10
Do.....		1.75	Stainless steel (17% chrome)...	15	1.00
5 centimos.....		.875	do.....	15	.80
Do.....	20,000,000	1.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	15	1.00
Subtotal.....	35,452,202				
Numismatic coins:					
1,000 colones.....		149.04	900 gold, 100 copper.....	60	n.a.
500 colones.....		74.52	do.....	55	n.a.
200 colones.....		29.80	do.....	40	n.a.
100 colones.....		14.90	do.....	30	n.a.
50 colones.....		7.45	do.....	23	n.a.
25 colones.....		53.90	1000/1000 pure silver.....	60	n.a.
20 colones.....		43.12	do.....	50	n.a.
10 colones.....		21.56	do.....	40	n.a.
5 colones.....		10.78	do.....	28	n.a.
2 colones.....		4.31	do.....	21	n.a.
Subtotal.....					
Grand total.....	35,452,202				

¹ 1973 coinage was produced by Guatemalan Mint, except the 2 colones pieces which were produced by Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A.G., West Germany. All were dated 1972.

*Lettered edges: 2 and 1 colones, 25 and 50 centimos. Reeded edges: All numismatic coins and 10 and 5 centimos.

n.a. Not available.

CYPRUS

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
500 mils.....		22.62	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	36.07	2.57
Do.....		22.62	800 silver, 200 copper.....	36.07	2.57
100 mils.....	750,000	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.49	2.29
50 mils.....	750,000	5.66	do.....	23.59	1.73
25 mils.....	1,000,000	2.83	do.....	19.41	1.32
5 mils.....	5,000,000	5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	25.48	1.60
3 mils.....		2.83	do.....	20.19	n.a.
1 mil.....		1.00	91.15% aluminum, 6.8% mag- nesium, 2.05% other metals.	(²)	1.70
Total.....	7,500,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1973.

² Twelve-sided coin measures 18.3 mm. across the flats.

*Milled edges: 100, 50, and 25 mils. Smooth edges: 500, 5, 3, and 1 mils.

n.a. Not available.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallie composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Commemorative: ²					
50 crowns.....	110,000	13.00	700 silver, 300 copper.....	31.0	2.20
20 crowns.....		9.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	29.0	2.00
Regular issue:					
2 crowns.....	n.a.	6.00	80% copper, 20% nickel.....	24.0	1.49
1 crown.....	n.a.	4.00	91% copper, 8% aluminum, 1% manganese.	23.0	1.53
50 heller.....	n.a.	3.00	90% copper, 10% zinc.....	21.5	1.00
20 heller.....	n.a.	2.60	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	19.5	1.00
10 heller.....	n.a.	1.18	97.6% aluminum, 2% magne- sium, 0.4% manganese.	22.0	1.20
5 heller.....	n.a.	.80	do.....	20.0	1.00
Total.....	110,000				

¹ All coins produced by Czechoslovak State Mint, Kremnica. The number of coins manufactured for general circulation is not available, but they bore the year 1973.

² Commemorative coins are valid as legal tender. 60,000 coins commemorate the 25th anniversary of the victory of the working people in February 1948, bearing the years 1948-1973; 50,000 coins honor the 200th anniversary of the birth of Josef Jungmann, the Czech philologist and bear the dates 1773-1973.

*Incused edges: 1 Kcs, 50 and 10 h coins Smooth edge: 5 h. Reeded edges: 20 and 10 h pieces. Smooth engraved: 20, 5, and 2 Kcs. Smooth with engraved ornaments, Jungmann 50 Kcs. Plastic lettered edge: 25th anniversary 50 Kcs.

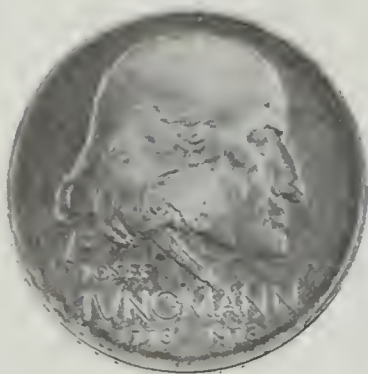
n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Czechoslovakian coins outstanding in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallie composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 crowns.....	7.00	80% copper, 20% nickel.....	26.0	1.50
3 crowns.....	5.50	do.....	23.5	1.35
25 heller.....	1.43	97.6% aluminum, 2% magnesium, 0.4% manganese.	24.0	1.20
3 heller.....	.66	do.....	18.0	1.00
1 heller.....	.50	do.....	16.0	1.00

*"Smooth, engraved" edges: 5 and 3 Kcs coins. Incused edge: 25 h. Smooth edges: 3 and 1 h coins.

DAHOMY, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale



Coinage of Czechoslovakia



Coinage of Czechoslovakia

DENMARK

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 kroner		20.5	800 silver	36.00	2.20
5 kroner	3,773,785	15.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	33.00	2.35
1 kroner	18,268,389	6.8	do	25.50	1.85
25 ore		4.5	do	23.00	1.50
25 ore with hole ²	30,833,799	4.3	do	23.00	1.25
10 ore	37,537,774	3.0	do	18.00	1.58
5 ore	12,496,794	6.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	24.00	1.75
Do	25,271,916	1.6	90% steel, copper clad	15.50	1.25
2 ore		3.2	Zinc	21.00	1.55
1 ore		1.6	do	16.00	1.31
Total	128,182,457				

¹ Made at the Royal Mint of Denmark.² The diameter of central hole is 4.6 mm.

* Reeded edges: 10, 5 and 1 kroner. Smooth edges: all other coins.

DOMINICA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
30 pesos..... <i>1974</i>	6,000	11.70	900 gold, 100 copper	24.30	n.a.
1 peso		27.3	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.10	2.9
Do	4,800	26.7	900 gold, 100 copper	38.10	n.a.
50 centavos		12.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.62	2.2
25 centavos	599,500	6.25	do	24.31	1.7
10 centavos	7,599,500	2.5	do	17.91	1.0
5 centavos		5.0	do	21.20	1.90
1 centavo		3.0	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	19.05	1.57
Total	8,209,800				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. The gold coins were dated 1974, the others 1973.

* Smooth edges: All centavos coins. Reeded edges: 30 and 1 peso gold coins.

n.a. Not available.

DUBAI—See United Arab Emirates

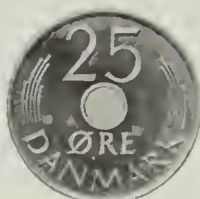
ECUADOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 sucre		6.50	90% steel, nickel clad	26	1.95
50 centavos		5.00	do	23	2.00
20 centavos		3.60	do	21	1.70
10 centavos		2.75	do	19	1.50
5 centavos		2.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.00
Total					

* Reeded edges: 1 sucre and 50 centavos. Smooth edges: 20, 10, and 5 centavos.

EGYPT—See United Arab Republic

EIRE—See Ireland, Republic of



Coinage of Denmark

EL SALVADOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 centavos.....		3.88	Pure nickel.....	19.99	n.a.
25 centavos.....		2.50	do.....	17.88	n.a.
10 centavos.....	7,000,000	7.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	26.00	2.50
5 centavos.....	10,000,000	5.00	do.....	23.00	1.63
1 centavo.....	20,000,000	2.5	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	16.00	1.68
Total.....	37,000,000				

¹ 1973 coins manufactured by U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, Calif., bore the year 1972.

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 centavos coins. Reeded edges: 50 and 25 centavos coins.

n.a. Not available.

ETHIOPIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 cents ²		6.80	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	26	1.82
Do. ²		6.80	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin.....	26	1.82
10 cents.....		6.09	do.....	23	2.13
Do.....		6.09	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	23	2.13
5 cents.....		4.02	do.....	20	1.88
Do.....		4.02	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin.....	20	1.88
1 cent.....		2.85	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	17	1.88
Do.....	5,000,000	2.85	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin.....	17	1.88
Total.....	5,000,000				

¹ Coins, manufactured by mints in the United Kingdom, were dated 1936.

² Scallop coin.

*Milled edge: 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cents.

FALKLAND ISLANDS—Use coins of the United Kingdom

FAROE ISLANDS—Use coins of Denmark

FIJI

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Decimal coins:					
1 dollar.....		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.61	n.a.
Do.....		28.28	925 silver, 75 copper.....	38.61	n.a.
20 cents.....	250,000	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.50	n.a.
10 cents.....	750,000	5.66	do.....	23.60	n.a.
5 cents.....	600,000	2.83	do.....	19.41	n.a.
2 cents.....	2,110,000	3.89	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.08	n.a.
1 cent.....	3,000,000	1.94	do.....	17.53	n.a.
Total.....	6,710,000				
Pound-shilling-pence coins:					
Florin (2s.).....		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.50	2.31
Shilling (1s.).....		5.66	do.....	23.60	1.73
Sixpence (6d.).....		2.83	do.....	19.40	1.40
Threepence (3d.).....		6.16	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	(²)	2.54
Penny (1d.).....		6.48	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	26.00	1.98
Halfpenny (½d.).....		3.24	do.....	³ 21.00	1.60

¹ 1973 coinage, manufactured by the Royal Australian Mint, bore the year 1973.

² 12-sided coin 21.1 mm. across flats and 21.9 mm. diagonally. Plain edges.

³ Diameter of central perforation 7 mm.

*Milled edges: 1 dollar, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents and 1 cent.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The decimal system of currency was introduced on Jan. 13, 1969.

FINLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 markka.....		24.20	500 silver, 450 copper, 50 zinc..	35.00	3.10
5 markka.....	2,188,400	8.0	93% copper, 5% aluminum, 2% nickel.	26.30	2.05
1 markka.....		6.4	350 silver, 570 copper, 80 zinc.	24.00	1.77
Do.....	17,060,000	6.1	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.00	1.77
50 pennia.....	5,428,000	5.5	93% copper, 5% aluminum, 2% nickel.	25.00	1.9
20 pennia.....	9,462,000	4.5	do.....	22.50	1.9
10 pennia.....	9,196,000	3.0	do.....	20.00	1.5
5 pennia.....	25,644,000	2.6	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	18.00	1.4
1 penni.....		1.6	do.....	15.80	1.1
Do.....	115,532,000	0.45	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% magnesium.	15.80	1.1
Total.....	184,510,400				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made by the Mint of Finland, bears the date 1973.

* Lettered edge: 5 and 1 markka. Reeded edges: 50, 20, and 10 pennia. Smooth edges: 10 markka, 5, and 1 pennia.

FRANCE

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 francs.....	127,500	25.00	900 silver, 100 copper.....	37.0	n.a.
5 francs.....	45,000,000	10.00	Pure nickel bonded to core of 75% copper, 25% nickel.	29.0	2.10
1 franc.....	70,000,000	6.00	Pure nickel.....	24.0	1.90
½ franc.....	48,372,000	4.50	do.....	19.5	2.10
20 centimes.....	45,240,000	4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	1.50
10 centimes.....	58,000,000	3.00	do.....	20.0	1.50
5 centimes.....	100,344,000	2.00	do.....	17.0	1.20
1 centime.....	1,727,000	1.65	17% chrome steel.....	15.0	1.50
Total.....	368,810,500				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made by the French Government Mint, Paris.

* Lettered edges: 10 francs. Reeded edges: 5, 1, and ½ francs. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 centime coins
n.a. Not available.

FRENCH GUADELOUPE
FRENCH GUIANA
FRENCH MARTINIQUE } Use coins of metropolitan France

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Denomination (CFP francs)	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 francs.....		15.0	Pure nickel.....	33.0	2.2
20 francs.....	300,100	10.0	do.....	28.5	2.1
10 francs.....	400,100	6.0	do.....	24	1.8
5 francs.....		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% mag- nesium.	31	2.5
2 francs.....		2.2	do.....	27	1.9
1 franc.....		1.3	do.....	23	1.7
50 centimes.....		0.7	do.....	18	n.a.
Total.....	700,200				

¹ 1973 coinage was produced by the French Government Mint, Paris.

* Reeded edges: 50, 20, and 10 francs. Other denominations not available.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—French Polynesia is administratively divided into the following circumscriptions: The Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Tuāmotu group, Austral Islands, and the Marquesas Islands.

FRENCH SOMALILAND—See Afars and Issas

THE GAMBIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 dalasi.....		18.14	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	34.29	n.a.
50 bututs.....		11.31	do.....	28.50	n.a.
25 bututs.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	n.a.
10 bututs.....		6.20	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	25.91	n.a.
5 bututs.....		3.56	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	20.32	n.a.
1 butut.....	3,000,000	1.78	do.....	17.15	n.a.
Total.....	3,000,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1973.

* Reeded edges: 1 dalasi, 50 and 25 butut coins. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 butut coins.

n. a. Not available.

NOTE.—Converted to the decimal system on July 1, 1971, when new unit, a dalasi, equal to 4 shillings, with fractional unit, the butut, was introduced.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 Deutsche Mark ²	979,000	15.5	625 silver, 375 copper.....	32.5	2.25
5 Deutsche Mark ³	40,661,860	11.2	do.....	29.0	2.07
2 Deutsche Mark ⁴	8,600	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	26.75	1.79
Do.....	212,551,785	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to pure nickel core.....	26.75	1.79
1 Deutsche Mark.....	74,269,418	5.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	23.5	1.75
50 pfennig.....	86,179,615	3.5	do.....	20.0	1.58
10 pfennig.....	59,724,250	4.0	90% steel brass clad.....	21.5	1.70
5 pfennig.....	139,002,891	3.0	do.....	18.5	1.70
2 pfennig.....	230,504,869	2.9	90% steel copper clad.....	19.25	1.52
1 pfennig.....	417,544,143	2.0	do.....	16.5	1.38
Total.....	1,261,426,431				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made by German Federal Government Mints. Dates on coins vary, indicating the years in which the minting order was given.

² Commemorative to mark the XX Olympic games held at Munich in 1972.

³ Includes commemorative coins.

⁴ Withdrawn from circulation as of Aug. 1, 1973.

* Lettered edges: 10, 5, and 2 DM. Plain edge with arabesque: 1 DM. Smooth edges: 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1 Pf.

GHANA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
New decimal series:					
20 pesewas.....		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.50	2.00
10 pesewas.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	1.70
5 pesewas.....	8,000,000	2.83	do.....	19.41	1.30
2½ pesewas (12 scallop).		3.24	do.....	19.51	1.40
1 pesewa.....		5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	25.48	1.50
½ pesewa.....		2.83	do.....	20.19	1.20
Total.....	8,000,000				

¹ 1973 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and bore the year 1973.

* Reeded edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ pesewas. Smooth edges: 1 and ½ pesewa.

NOTE.—Effective July 19, 1965, Ghana adopted the decimal currency system. On Feb. 23, 1967, Ghana established a new monetary unit, the new cedi, which is divided into 100 new pesewas.

GIBRALTAR

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 new pence		28.28	500 silver, 500 copper	38.6	n.a.
Do	51,500	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.6	2.79
Total	51,500				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1972.

* Milled edges.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—U.K. coins also circulate in Gibraltar.

GREECE

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 drachmas	3,092,087	12.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.00	2.15
Do	2,685,000	11.00	do	29.00	2.20
10 drachmas	540,848	10.00	do	30.00	2.00
Do	3,694	7.50	do	27.00	1.90
5 drachmas	3,165,973	9.00	do	28.00	2.00
Do	7,724,000	9.00	do	25.00	2.45
2 drachmas	7,971,944	6.00	do	24.00	1.85
Do	13,691,868	6.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	24.00	1.95
1 drachma	8,600,908	4.00	do	21.00	1.70
Do	8,195,523	4.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.00	1.50
50 lepta	9,342,306	2.30	do	18.00	1.20
Do	7,021,592	2.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	18.00	1.40
20 lepta	4,099,797	1.30	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium	22.00	1.70
10 lepta	6,364,472	1.10	do	20.00	1.60
5 lepta	902,174	.85	do	20.00	1.10
Total	83,402,186				

¹ Greek Government Mint produced 1973 coinage, which bore the year 1973.

* Smooth edges: 12 gr. 32 mm. 20 drachmas, 10 gr. 30 mm. 10 drachmas, 9 gr. 25 mm. 5 drachmas, 20, 10, and 5 lepta coins. Reeded edges: All other coins, except the 11 gr. 20 drachmas, which had lettered edge.

GREENLAND—Coins of Denmark circulate in Greenland

GRENADA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

GUATEMALA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 centavos		11.00	720 silver, 280 copper	31	2.05
25 centavos		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel	27	2.00
Do		8½	720 silver, 280 copper	27	1.75
10 centavos	1, 100, 000	3.2	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel	21	1.50
Do		3½	720 silver, 280 copper	21	1.40
5 centavos		1.6	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel	16	1.02
Do		1½	720 silver, 280 copper	16	1.20
2 centavos		6.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	25.5	1.60
1 centavo	12, 000, 000	2.5	70% copper, 30% zinc	19	1.04
Do		3.0	do	21	1.35
Do		3.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	20	1.52
½ centavo		1.5	do	16	.70
Total	13, 100, 000				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made at the Guatemalan Mint, bears the date 1973.

* Reeded edges: 50, 10, and 5 centavos. Lettered edge 25 centavos. Smooth edges: 2, 1, and ½ centavos.

GUERNSEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Pound-shilling-pence system:					
10 shillings ²		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.40	n.a.
Threepence (12 scallops)		6.80	do	21.00	n.a.
Do		3.53	do	21.00	n.a.
8 doubles		9.72	do	30.90	n.a.
Do		9.72	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc	31.60	n.a.
Do		9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	30.90	n.a.
4 doubles		4.86	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc	25.50	n.a.
Do		4.86	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	26.40	n.a.
2 doubles		3.56	do	22.20	1.3
1 double		2.27	do	19.00	1.3
Decimal system: ³					
50 new pence		13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.03
25 new pence		28.28	925 silver	38.74	n.a.
Do	6, 250	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	n.a.
10 new pence		11.31	do	28.50	2.03
5 new pence		5.66	do	23.60	1.73
2 new pence		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	25.91	1.80
1 new penny	192, 000	3.56	do	20.32	1.52
½ new penny	470, 000	1.78	do	17.15	1.12
Total	668, 250				

¹ 1973 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. The 25 pence coins are dated 1973. The 1 penny and ½ penny coins bear the year 1971.

² Square coin with rounded corners, measuring 25.4 mm. across flats, dated 1966. A commemorative issue.

³ The decimal currency system was adopted on Feb. 15, 1971.

* Smooth edge: 50, 2, 1, and ½ new pence coins. Milled edges: 25, 10, and 5 new pence.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—United Kingdom coins also circulate in Guernsey.



Coinage of Guatemala

GUINEA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Commemorative issues:	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10,000 francs.....		40	900 gold, 100 silver.....	45.00	n.a.
5,000 francs.....		20	do.....	32.00	n.a.
2,000 francs.....		8	do.....	23.00	n.a.
1,000 francs.....		4	do.....	18.00	n.a.
500 francs.....		28.91	Silver.....	42.00	n.a.
250 francs.....		14.45	do.....	36.00	n.a.
200 francs.....		11.56	do.....	30.00	n.a.
100 francs.....		5.78	do.....	21.00	n.a.
Total.....					
Regular issue:					
100 francs.....		17.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	34.00	n.a.
50 francs.....		12.50	do.....	30.61	2.13
25 francs.....		9.00	do.....	27.00	2.03
10 francs.....		6	do.....	23.50	1.75
5 francs.....		3.5	do.....	20.00	1.52
1 franc.....		1.5	do.....	17.00	.89
Total.....					
Grand total.....					

* Incused lettered edge: 50 francs. Milled edge: 100 francs. Other edges unknown.
n.a. Not available.

GUYANA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 dollar.....		19.08	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	35.56	2.16
50 cents.....		7.50	do.....	26.00	1.85
25 cents.....		4.25	do.....	22.00	1.52
10 cents.....	1,500,000	2.75	do.....	18.06	1.47
5 cents.....		2.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	19.51	1.22
1 cent.....	4,000,000	1.50	do.....	16.00	.86
Total.....	5,500,000				

¹ 1973 coinage was produced by the Royal Mint, London, and bore the year 1973.

*Milled edges: \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

HAITI

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Regular issue:					
50 centimes.....	600,000	9.88	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	29.0	1.9
20 centimes.....	1,500,000	7.50	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.....	26.2	1.9
Do.....		7.55	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	26.0	1.8
10 centimes.....		4.00	do.....	22.0	1.3
Do.....		4.00	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.....	22.7	1.4
5 centimes.....		2.65	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	20.0	1.1
Do.....		2.75	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.....	19.9	1.3
Total.....	2,100,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, produced by U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, bore the year 1973.

*Smooth edges: all denominations.

NOTE.—U.S. coins also circulate in Haiti.

HONDURAS

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 lempira.....		12.50	900 silver, 100 copper.....	31	2.5
50 centavos.....		6.25	do.....	24	2.0
Do.....		5.67	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24	2.0
20 centavos.....		2.50	900 silver, 100 copper.....	18	1.5
Do.....	15,000,000	2.27	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	18	1.5
10 centavos.....		7.00	do.....	26	2.0
5 centavos.....		5.00	do.....	21	2.0
2 centavos.....		3.00	95% copper, 5% tin.....	20	1.5
1 centavo.....		1.50	do.....	15	1.0
Total.....	15,000,000				

¹ 1973 coinage was struck by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, on punches from the Sherritt Mint.

* Reeded edges: 1 lempira, 50 and 20 centavos. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 centavos.

HONG KONG

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 dollar.....	26,000,000	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.0	1.85
50 cents.....	6,000,000	5.83	do.....	23.6	1.60
10 cents.....	4,600,000	4.54	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	20.6	1.98
5 cents.....		2.59	do.....	16.5	1.80
Total.....	36,600,000				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bears the date 1974.

* Reeded edges: 1 dollar, 50 cents, 10, and 5-cent pieces.



Coinage of Honduras

HUNGARY

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 forint ²	30,000	22.00	640 silver	37.0	2.60
50 forint ²	30,000	16.00	do	34.0	2.20
10 forint	n.a.	8.83	Nickel	28.0	1.90
5 forint	n.a.	5.73	do	24.3	1.63
2 forint	n.a.	4.44	"Brass 72"	22.4	1.64
1 forint	n.a.	1.40	97% aluminum, 3% magne- sium	22.8	1.80
50 fillér	n.a.	1.20	do	21.5	1.60
20 fillér	n.a.	.90	do	20.4	1.40
10 fillér	n.a.	.60	do	18.5	1.20
5 fillér	n.a.	.60	99.5% aluminum	17.0	1.36
2 fillér	n.a.	.65	do	18.0	1.11

¹ 1973 coinage, produced by Állami Pénzverde, Budapest, bore the year 1973.

² Commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Petőfi Sándor.

n.a. Not available.

*Smooth edges: 10 and 2 forint and 50, 10, 5, and 2 fillér pieces. Reeded edges: 1 and 5 forint and 20 filler coins.

ICELAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 kronur	250,000	12.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.00
10 kronur	1,000,000	6.50	do	25.00	1.80
5 kronur	1,100,000	4.00	do	20.75	1.70
2 kronur		9.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel	28.00	2.08
1 krona	2,500,000	4.76	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	22.50	1.50
50 aurar	500,000	2.40	do	19.00	1.20
25 aurar		2.40	75% copper, 25% nickel	17.00	1.45
10 aurar		1.50	do	15.00	1.22
Do	4,840,000	.45	Aluminum	15.00	1.15
1 eyrir		1.60	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	15.00	1.27
Total	10,190,000				

¹ 1973 coins were struck at mints in the United Kingdom. All coins were dated 1973.

*Milled edges: 2 kronur, 1 krona, 50, 25, and 10 aurar. Smooth edges: 50, 10, and 5 kronur, and 1 eyrir.

INDIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 rupees ²	76,817	30.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	44.00	n.a.
10 rupees ²	78,697	22.50	do.....	39.00	2.50
50 paise ³	167,832,000	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.00	1.55
25 paise.....	453,712,000	2.50	do.....	19.00	1.20
10 paise (12 scallops).....	840,195,000	2.30	Aluminum with 3.5% to 4% magnesium.	26.00	2.25
5 paise (Square).....	468,615,000	1.50	do.....	(⁴)	2.35
3 paise (Hexagonal).....		1.25	do.....	(⁵)	1.95
2 paise (8 scallops).....	181,415,000	1.00	do.....	20.00	1.75
1 paise (Square).....		.75	do.....	(⁶)	1.85
Total.....	2,111,924,514				

¹ 1973 coinage was produced at Indian Government Mints at Alipore, Bombay, and Hyderabad. The coins for regular issue bear the year 1973, except for 235 million 10 paise coins dated 1972.

² New "Development oriented design" coins produced in connection with FAO. Although initially sold to collectors by the Indian Mint, the coins are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, should they at any time be utilized as ordinary coins.

³ Includes: 21,172,000 commemorative coins marking the 25th anniversary of India's Independence, bearing 1947-72 on the obverse; 17,208,000 Asoka Pillar coins (38,000 dated 1972, the balance dated 1973); and, 45,908,000 "Development oriented design" coins.

⁴ Across corners 22 mm. Across flats 19 mm.

⁵ Across corners 21 mm. Across flats 19.55 mm.

⁶ Across flats 14.70 mm. Between opposite corners 17 mm.

*Serrated edges: 20 and 10 rupees, 50, and 25 paise coins. Smooth edges: Other denominations.

n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Indian coins in circulation in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 paise.....	5.00	Pure nickel.....	24.00	1.55
25 paise.....	2.50	do.....	19.00	1.30
20 paise.....	4.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	22.00	1.85
10 paise (8 scallops).....	4.25	do.....	23.00	1.75
Do.....	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	23.00	1.85

*Serrated edges: 50, 25, and 20 paise coins. Smooth edge: 10 paise.

INDONESIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
<i>100 pieces of 1970?</i>	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Commemorative coins: ¹					
25,000 rupiah.....	80	61.71	900 gold.....	55.00	2.00
20,000 rupiah.....	80	49.37	do.....	50.00	2.00
10,000 rupiah.....	50	24.68	do.....	40.00	1.60
5,000 rupiah.....	250	12.34	do.....	30.00	1.50
2,000 rupiah.....	100	4.93	do.....	18.00	1.60
1,000 rupiah.....	200	40.00	Pure silver.....	55.00	2.10
750 rupiah.....	200	30.00	do.....	45.00	2.30
500 rupiah.....	250	20.00	do.....	40.00	2.00
250 rupiah.....	150	10.00	do.....	30.00	1.80
200 rupiah.....	1,500	8.00	do.....	26.00	1.90
Subtotal.....	2,860				
Regular issue: ²					
100 rupiah.....	30,000,000	9.72	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.50	2.10
50 rupiah.....	84,400,000	6.06	do.....	24.00	1.88
25 rupiah.....	100,000,000	3.52	do.....	20.00	1.66
10 rupiah.....	80,000,000	1.80	do.....	16.00	1.25
5 rupiah.....	150,000,000	3.03	Aluminum alloy.....	28.50	2.23
2 rupiah.....		2.29	do.....	26.00	2.00
1 rupiah.....		1.42	do.....	22.00	1.75
Subtotal.....	444,400,000				
Total.....	444,402,860				

¹ Mint producing commemorative coinage was not reported.

² Coins for regular issue were minted by Perum Peruri. The 50, 25, and 10 rupiah pieces were dated 1971, the 5 rupiahs bore the year 1970, and the 100 rupiah coins bore the year 1973.

*Smooth edges: All commemorative coins and the 5, 2, and 1 rupiah pieces. Milled edges: 100, 50, 25, and 10 rupiah coins.

NOTE.—Effective Jan. 1, 1972, the Indonesian Banknote Printing Co. and the mint (P.N. Arta Yasa) were merged, by virtue of Indonesian Government Decree No. 60, Sept. 15, 1971, into Perum Peruri.

IRAN (Year ended March 20, 1974)

Denomination	Coinage ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
2,000 rials.....1971	4,711	26.06	900 gold.....	40.00	n.a.
1,000 rials.....	4,759	13.03	do.....	30.00	n.a.
750 rials.....	4,796	9.77	do.....	26.00	n.a.
500 rials.....	4,950	6.51	do.....	21.00	n.a.
200 rials.....	5,765	60.00	999 silver.....	50.00	n.a.
100 rials.....	5,755	30.00	do.....	38.00	n.a.
75 rials.....	5,744	22.50	do.....	34.00	n.a.
50 rials.....	5,796	15.00	do.....	30.00	n.a.
25 rials.....	6,010	7.50	do.....	26.00	n.a.
20 rials.....	7,171,985	9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	31.00	n.a.
10 rials.....	28,775,526	7.00	do.....	28.00	n.a.
5 rials.....	23,590,304	4.60	do.....	25.00	n.a.
2 rials.....	15,909,920	3.00	do.....	22.50	n.a.
1 rial.....	31,449,398	1.75	do.....	18.50	n.a.
50 dinars.....		2.50	91.5% copper, 8.5% aluminum.....	20.00	n.a.
Total.....	106,945,419				

¹ Gold and silver coins were produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, and bore the year 1971. Other coinage, bearing the date 1352 in Arabic, was made by the Mint of the Central Bank of Iran.

*Serrated edges.

n.a. Not available.

IRAQ

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 dinars ²		13.57	916.6 gold.....	28.40	n.a.
1 dinar ²		31.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.....	40.00	3.10
250 fils.....	2,400	15.00	Pure nickel.....	33.00	n.a.
100 fils.....		10.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.....	29.00	n.a.
Do.....		11.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	29.00	n.a.
50 fils.....		5.50	do.....	23.00	1.73
25 fils.....		2.50	do.....	20.00	1.24
10 fils ³		6.75	do.....	26.00	n.a.
Do.....	100,000	5.75	Stainless steel.....	26.00	n.a.
5 fils ³		5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22.00	n.a.
Do.....	100,000	4.00	Stainless steel.....	22.00	n.a.
1 fils ⁴		2.50	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	19.00	n.a.
Total.....	202,400				

¹ 1973 coinage was produced by mints in the United Kingdom. The 250 fils bore 1392-1972. Other coins bore 1391-1971.

² To commemorate Golden Jubilee of the Iraqi Army.

³ Coins have 12 scallops.

⁴ Coin is 10-sided. Diameter, inside measurement.

*Incuse lettered: 100 fils. Milled edges: 5 and 1 dinars, 50, 25, and 10 fils. Smooth edge: 1 fils and cupronickel 10 and 5 fils coins.

n.a. Not available.



Coinage of Iran



Coinage of Ireland

IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal coins: ²	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 new pence.....		13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.00	2.50
10 new pence.....	2,500,000	11.31	do.....	28.50	2.23
5 new pence.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	1.73
2 new pence.....		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.91	1.78
1 new penny.....		3.56	do.....	20.32	1.50
½ new penny.....		1.78	do.....	17.14	1.09
Total.....	2,500,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, produced by Royal Mint, Llantrisant, United Kingdom, bore the year 1973.

² Ireland converted to the decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.

* Milled edges: New 5 and 10 pence coins. Smooth edges: New 50, 2, 1, and ½ pence coins.

*Gold coin,
1/2 Sov - 5th 1973*

ISLE OF MAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Crown.....		28.28	925 silver, 75 copper.....	38.61	n.a.
Do.....		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.61	n.a.
50 new pence ¹		13.50	do.....	30.00	n.a.
10 new pence.....		11.37	do.....	28.50	n.a.
5 new pence.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	n.a.
2 new pence.....		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% nickel.	25.91	n.a.
1 new penny.....		3.56	do.....	20.32	n.a.
½ new penny.....		1.78	do.....	17.15	n.a.
Total.....					

¹ Seven-sided coin.

* Milled edges: 1 crown, 10, and 5 pence coins. Smooth edges: 50, 2, 1, and half new pence pieces.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The crown was reported to be the first struck specifically for the Isle of Man since 1840. Design on reverse portrays the famous tailless Manx cat. British coins are in general circulation on the Isle of Man. The new pence coins were placed in circulation in October 1971.

ISRAEL

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Commemorative coins:	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
200 pounds ¹	18,750	27.00	900 gold, 100 copper.....	33.00	n.a.
100 pounds ¹	28,750	13.50	do.....	27.00	n.a.
50 pounds ¹	31,250	7.00	do.....	22.00	n.a.
20 pounds.....		7.99	do.....	22.00	1.60
10 pounds.....		26.00	935 silver, 65 copper.....	36.70	3.00
Do ²	286,500	26.00	900 silver, 100 copper.....	36.70	3.25
Do.....		22.00	Gold 900/1000.....	30.00	3.25
5 pounds ³	140,000	20.00	750 silver, 250 copper.....	34.00	n.a.
1 pound.....		14.10	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	32.20	2.40
½ pound.....		12.00	do.....	29.50	2.40
Subtotal.....	505,250				
Trade coins: ⁴					
1 pound.....	10,265,041	9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	27.50	2.20
½ pound.....	3,425,000	6.80	do.....	24.50	2.00
½ agorot.....	2,916,000	6.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	25.50	1.90
10 agorot.....	14,380,000	4.20	do.....	21.50	1.80
5 agorot.....	26,550,000	2.32	do.....	17.50	1.50
1 agora.....	20,448,000	1.03	97% aluminum, 3% magne- sium.....	20.00	1.35
Subtotal.....	77,984,041				
Grand total.....	78,489,291				

¹ Coins commemorating the "Proclamation of Independence," were made by the Swiss Federal Mint, Bern, and dated 1973.

² Consists of two commemorative designs, produced by the Israeli Mint, Jerusalem: 166,500 "Proclamation of Independence," of which 125,000 were ordinary and 41,500 proof; and, 120,000 Pidyon HaBen, of which 105,000 were ordinary and 15,000 proof.

³ Babylonian Hannukah coins, of which 45,000 were proof.

⁴ Trade coins with Hebrew dates corresponding to 1973, were struck by Israeli Mint, except for 10,115,000 of the 1 pound and 3,115,000 of the ½ pound coins which were made by the Swiss Federal Mint. 10,400,000 of the 10 agorots and 16,300,000 of the 5 agorots were struck by the Royal Canadian Mint on punches from the Israeli Mint.

*Smooth edges: 100 pounds, nonproof commemorative 10 and 50 pounds, 25, 10, and 5 agorot coins. Milled edges: 200, 100, 50, 10, and 5 pound proofs and ½ pound trade coins. Alternating milled and plain edges: 1 pound coins. The 1 agora has 12 scallops.

n.a. Not available.

ITALY

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1,000 lire ²		14.60	"Lega argento" (835 silver, 165 copper).....	31.4	2.5
500 lire.....		11.00	do.....	29.0	2.2
100 lire.....	30,780,000	8.00	"Acmonital" (Steel contain- ing 18% chrome).....	27.8	2.0
50 lire.....	49,500,000	6.25	do.....	24.8	2.0
20 lire.....	19,575,000	3.60	"Bronzital" (92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel).....	21.3	1.6
10 lire.....	145,800,000	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).....	23.3	1.6
5 lire.....	28,800,000	1.00	do.....	20.2	1.5
2 lire.....		0.80	do.....	18.3	1.4
1 lira.....		0.625	do.....	17.2	1.2
Total.....	274,455,000				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made by the Italian Government Mint, bears the date 1973.

² Commemorating proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy in 1870.

*Lettered edge: 500 lire. Serrated edges: 100, 50, and 2 lire. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 lira coins.

NOTE.—Coins of Italy circulate in San Marino, concurrently with new San Marino coinage.

IVORY COAST, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale



Coinage of Israel

JAMAICA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal:	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 dollars ¹⁹⁷	2,899	15.75	500 gold.....	27.10	n.a.
1 dollar.....		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.61	n.a.
25 cents.....	160,000	14.14	do.....	32.31	1.93
20 cents.....		11.31	do.....	28.50	2.03
10 cents.....	4,000,000	5.66	do.....	23.60	1.45
5 cents.....	4,000,000	2.83	do.....	19.41	1.09
1 cent.....	5,500,000	4.15	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	1.35
Total.....	13,662,899				

¹ Coins made by mints in the United Kingdom. The 25 cent pieces were dated 1973, other coins bore the year 1972.

² Coins made by Royal Canadian Mint were dated 1972.

*Reeded edges: \$1, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edge: 1 cent.

n.a. Not available.

JAPAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 yen.....	680,000,000	4.80	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22.6	1.70
50 yen.....	200,970,000	4.00	do.....	² 21.0	1.75
10 yen.....	1,345,000,000	4.50	95% copper, 4%-3% zinc, 1%-2% tin.	23.5	1.50
5 yen.....	745,000,000	3.75	60%-70% copper, 40%-30% zinc.	³ 22.0	1.50
1 yen.....	1,470,000,000	1.00	Pure aluminum.....	20.0	1.50
Total.....	4,440,970,000				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made by the Japanese Government Mint, bears the date 48th year of the Showa.

² With central hole 4 mm. in diameter.

³ With central hole 5 mm. in diameter.

*Milled edges: 100 and 50 yen. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 yen coins.

Previous issues of Japanese coins outstanding in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1,000 yen (Commemorative).....	20.00	925 silver, 75 copper.....	35.0	2.50
100 yen.....	4.80	600 silver, 300 copper, 100 zinc.....	22.6	1.70
Do.....	9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.0	2.00
Do.....	12.00	do.....	30.0	2.38
50 yen.....	5.50	Pure nickel.....	25.0	1.60
Do.....	5.00	do.....	¹ 25.0	1.60
10 yen.....	4.50	95% copper, 4%-3% zinc, 1%-2% tin.	23.5	1.50
5 yen.....	4.00	60%-70% copper, 40%-30% zinc.....	² 22.0	1.64

¹ With central hole 6 mm. in diameter.

² With central hole 5 mm. in diameter.

*Milled edges: 1,000 and 100 yen; 50 yen of 5.5 gram weight; 10 yen and 5 yen. Smooth edges: 50 yen of 5 gram weight.



Coinage of Japan

JERSEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 new pence.....		13.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.00	2.29
10 new pence.....		11.31	do.....	28.50	2.31
5 new pence.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	1.72
2 new pence.....		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	25.91	1.55
1 new penny.....		3.56	do.....	20.32	1.27
½ new penny.....		1.75	do.....	17.15	.89
Total.....					

*Smooth edge: 50, 2, 1, and ½ pence pieces. Milled edges: 10 and 5 pence coins.

NOTE.—Jersey converted to the decimal system on Feb. 15, 1971, which was "D Day" for the United Kingdom. United Kingdom coins also circulate in Jersey.

JORDAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
250 fils.....	400,000	17.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	34	2.4
100 fils.....		12.00	do.....	30	2.2
50 fils.....	1,000,000	7.50	do.....	26	1.9
25 fils.....	800,000	4.75	do.....	22	1.7
20 fils.....		3.75	do.....	20	1.6
10 fils.....	1,000,000	10.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	28	2.2
Do.....		10.00	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	28	2.2
5 fils.....		6.00	do.....	24	1.8
Do.....	1,000,000	6.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	24	1.8
1 fil.....		3.00	do.....	18	1.6
Do.....		3.00	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	18	1.6
Total.....	4,200,000				

¹ Coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bore the years 1394-1974.

*Milled edges: 250, 100, 50, 25, and 20 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.

KENYA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 shillings.....	100,000	13.90	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	33.00	n.a.
2 shillings.....		14.14	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	32.30	2.26
1 shilling.....	2,480,000	7.78	do.....	27.74	1.45
50 cents.....	3,360,000	3.89	do.....	20.96	1.32
25 cents.....		2.59	do.....	18.06	1.35
10 cents.....	3,000,000	9.43	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	30.86	1.47
5 cents.....		5.67	do.....	25.48	1.30
Total.....	8,940,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1973.

*Milled edges: 2 shillings, 1 shilling, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 5 shillings and 10 and 5 cents.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—These coins were introduced in 1967 to replace East African Currency Board coins, which ceased to be legal tender in Kenya on Apr. 10, 1969.



Coinage of Jordan

KOREA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Regular:	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 won.....	80,000,000	5.42	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.00	n.a.
50 won ²	40,000,000	4.16	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	21.60	n.a.
10 won.....	30,000,000	4.06	65% copper, 35% zinc.....	22.86	n.a.
5 won.....		2.95	do.....	20.40	n.a.
1 won.....		.73	Pure aluminum.....	17.20	1.39
Subtotal.....	150,000,000				
Commemorative:	1970				
25,000 won.....		96.80	900 gold, 100 copper.....	60.00	n.a.
20,000 won.....		77.44	do.....	55.00	n.a.
10,000 won.....		38.72	do.....	40.00	n.a.
5,000 won.....		19.36	do.....	32.00	n.a.
2,500 won.....		9.68	do.....	26.00	n.a.
1,000 won.....		3.87	do.....	18.00	n.a.
Do.....		56.02	Pure silver.....	55.00	n.a.
500 won.....		28.01	do.....	40.00	n.a.
250 won.....		14.00	do.....	30.00	n.a.
200 won.....		11.20	do.....	28.00	n.a.
100 won.....		5.60	do.....	21.00	n.a.
50 won.....		2.80	do.....	16.00	n.a.
Subtotal.....					
Grand total.....	150,000,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, made by Korean Mint, Pusan, was dated 1973.

² First manufactured in 1972. An FAO food plan coin.

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 won coins. Reeded edges: 100, 50, and 10 won.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—In addition to coins described above, former issues of hwan coins circulate. Their specifications are as follows:

	Weight Grams	Diameter mm.	Thickness mm.	Metallic composition
50 hwan (5 won).....	3.69	22.86	1.27	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.
10 hwan (1 won).....	2.46	19.10	1.17	95% copper, 5% zinc.
1 won.....	1.70	17.20	1.13	60% copper, 40% zinc.

KUWAIT

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 fils.....	480,000	6.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	26	1.68
50 fils.....	800,000	4.50	do.....	23	1.47
20 fils.....	1,280,000	3.00	do.....	20	1.32
10 fils.....	1,440,000	3.75	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% tin.	21	1.52
5 fils.....	800,000	2.50	do.....	19.5	1.22
1 fil.....	375,000	2.00	do.....	17	n.a.
Total.....	5,175,000				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. The dates on the coins were 1393-1973.

*Milled edges: 100, 50, and 20 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The Kuwaiti Dinar is divided into 1,000 fils.

LAOS—No metallic coins have been in circulation in Laos since 1958

LEBANON

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 livre (pound).....		9.5	Pure nickel.....	28.0	n.a.
50 plastres.....		6.0	do.....	24.0	1.75
25 plastres.....		4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	23.5	n.a.
10 plastres.....		3.2	do.....	21.0	n.a.
5 plastres.....		2.2	do.....	18.0	n.a.
Total.....					

*Milled edges: all denominations.

n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Lebanese coins outstanding in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 plastres.....	5.0	600 silver, 400 copper.....	24	1.4
25 plastres.....	4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	23.5	1.4
5 plastres.....	2.9	do.....	22	1.6
2½ plastres ¹	2.75	do.....	20	1.6
1 plastre ²	2.0	do.....	18	1.6

¹ Round coin with central hole measuring 4 mm. in diameter. Few 2½ plastres are in circulation.

² Round coin with central hole measuring 6 mm. in diameter. Few 1 plastres are in circulation.

*Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 plastres. Smooth edges: 5, 2½, and 1 plastres.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, ATLANTIC GROUP—See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

LESOTHO (formerly Basutoland)—Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in Lesotho

LIBERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 dollars.....		23.31	910 silver, 90 copper.....	30.20	2.30
1 dollar.....		17.94	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	34.00	2.74
50 cents.....		8.97	do.....	29.00	1.91
25 cents.....		4.49	do.....	23.00	1.50
10 cents.....		1.79	do.....	16.99	1.17
5 cents.....		4.15	do.....	19.99	1.73
1 cent.....		2.59	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	17.91	1.40
Total.....					

*Reeded edges: 1 dollar, 50, 25, and 10 cent coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

NOTE—Minor amounts of U.S. coins circulate in Liberia.

LIBYA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thick ness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 dirhams	300,000	11.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	30	2.0
50 dirhams	700,000	7.00	do	(2)	1.8
20 dirhams	1,000,000	6.00	do	24	1.8
10 dirhams	2,500,000	3.25	do	20	1.5
5 dirhams	1,000,000	2.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	(3)	1.2
1 dirham	500,000	1.75	do	16	1.0
Total	6,000,000				

¹ Coinage, produced by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1965.

² Twelve scallops, measuring 26.0 mm. across scallops, and 24.3 mm. inside scallops.

³ Twelve scallops, measuring 20.0 mm. across scallops, and 18.7 mm. inside scallops.

*Milled edges: 100, and 10 dirhams. Smooth edges: 50, 20, 5, and 1 dirham coins.

NOTE.—The name of the pound was changed to the Libyan dinar, with units of dirhams, on Sept. 1, 1971.

LIECHTENSTEIN—Coins of Switzerland circulate in Liechtenstein

LUXEMBOURG

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
250 francs ²		25.00	835 silver, 165 copper	37	2.30
100 francs ²		18.00	do	33	2.05
10 francs		8.00	Pure nickel	27	2.00
5 francs		6.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	24	1.75
1 franc	3,000,000	4.00	do	21	1.51
25 centimes		0.76	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	19	1.00
Total	3,000,000				

¹ 1973 coinage made by Belgian Government Mint, Brussels, was dated 1973.

² Commemorative issue.

*Milled edges: 250, 100, 5, and 1 franc coins. Smooth edge: 10 francs and 25 centimes.

NOTE.—Belgian coins also circulate in Luxembourg.

MADAGASCAR—See Malagasy Republic

MADEIRA ISLANDS—Coins of Portugal circulate in Madeira Islands

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 francs.....		6.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	24.5	1.70
Do.....		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	23.5	1.70
10 francs.....		3.0	do.....	20	1.70
Do.....		3.5	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	21.0	1.70
5 francs.....		5.0	Stainless steel.....	22	2.00
Do.....		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31	2.30
2 francs.....		3.4	Stainless steel.....	19	1.88
Do.....		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27	1.90
1 franc.....		2.4	Stainless steel.....	17	1.66
Do.....		1.3	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	23	1.40
Total.....					

*Smooth edges.

MALAWI

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Decimal coins:					
1 kwacha.....		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.7	n.a.
20 tambala.....		11.31	do.....	28.5	2.31
10 tambala.....		5.66	do.....	23.6	1.45
5 tambala.....		2.83	do.....	19.4	1.40
2 tambala.....		3.56	97% copper, 2.5% nickel, 0.5% zinc.	20.3	n.a.
1 tambala.....		1.78	do.....	17.2	n.a.
Total.....					

*Smooth edges: 2 and 1 tambala. Reeded edges: 20, 10, and 5 tambala. Incuse-lettered edge: 1 kwacha. n.a. Not available.

MALAYSIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 dollars <i>date?</i>		18.66	917 gold, 83 copper.....	27.76	2.21
5 dollars.....		29.03	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.00	3.20
1 dollar.....	10,000	16.85	do.....	33.35	2.41
50 cents.....	8,558,309	9.33	do.....	27.76	2.16
20 cents.....	1,051,328	5.65	do.....	23.60	1.70
10 cents.....	24,027,572	2.83	do.....	19.41	1.35
5 cents.....	19,642,305	1.41	do.....	16.26	0.97
1 cent.....	12,920,938	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	1.12
Total.....	66,210,452				

¹ All 1973 coinage was struck by Kilang Wang (New Malaysian Mint). Production included 10,000 coins of each denomination dated 1971. All other coins were dated 1973.

*Milled edges: \$100, \$5, and 20, 10, and 5 cent coins. Lettered edges: \$1 and 50 cent pieces. Smooth edges: 1 cent coin.

MALDIVE REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 laris.....		5.66	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	23.60	n.a.
25 laris.....		4.15	do.....	20.19	n.a.
10 laris.....		5.18	do.....	(1)	n.a.
5 laris.....		2.59	do.....	(2)	n.a.
2 laris.....		3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	(3)	n.a.
1 lari.....		1.50	do.....	15.01	n.a.
Total.....					

¹ Twelve scallops, measuring 23.1 mm. across scallops, 21.6 mm. inside scallops.

² Eight scallops, measuring 20.3 mm. across scallops, 17.8 mm. inside scallops.

³ Square coin with rounded corners, 18.2 mm. across flats, 21.5 mm. across diagonals.

*Security edges: 50 and 25 laris. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 lari coins.

n.a. Not available.

MALI

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition ²	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 francs.....		2.50	Aluminum.....	27.0	1.6
10 francs.....		1.50	Magnesium.....	23.5	1.6
5 francs.....		1.00	Manganese.....	20.0	1.7

¹ Malian coinage has been produced in Czechoslovakia at the Prague Mint.

² Proportions of metals unknown to Malians.

* Reeded edges: all denominations.

MALTA

20.9 Y21-23

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 cents.....	700,000	13.60	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	31.19	n.a.
10 cents.....	1,000,000	11.31	do.....	28.50	n.a.
5 cents.....	200,000	5.66	do.....	23.60	n.a.
2 cents.....	2,000,000	2.26	do.....	17.78	n.a.
1 cent.....	1,000,000	7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	25.91	n.a.
5 mils.....		2.11	Aluminum.....	26.00	n.a.
3 mils.....		1.45	do.....	23.11	n.a.
2 mils.....		.95	do.....	20.31	n.a.
Total.....	4,900,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, made by Royal Mint, London, bore the year 1972.

*Smooth edges: 50 and 1 cent pieces and 5, 3, 2 mils. Reeded edges: 10, 5, and 2 cent coins.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Unofficial sources reported a new Order of Malta Mint, which produced its first coinage in 1972. Details were not available from Malta.

MARQUEZAS ISLANDS—See French Polynesia

MAURITANIA, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

MAURITIUS

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
200 rupees.....		15.56	916.6 gold.....	27.76	n.a.
1 rupee.....	1,800,000	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.	2.44
1/2 rupee.....	800,000	5.83	do.....	23.6	n.a.
25 cents.....	1,160,000	2.92	do.....	19.	n.a.
10 cents (12 scallops).....	1,100,000	5.18	do.....	23.5	1.75
5 cents.....		9.72	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	28.4	1.70
Do.....	860,000	9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% nickel.....	28.4	1.70
2 cents.....	575,000	3.89	do.....	23.1	1.02
Do.....		3.89	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.....	23.1	1.02
1 cent.....		1.94	do.....	17.8	.91
Do.....	1,000,000	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% nickel.....	17.8	.91
Total.....	7,295,000				

¹ Coins were made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1971.

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent coins. Milled edge: 200 rupees and 25 cents. Security edge: 1 rupee.

n.a. Not available.

MEXICO

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 pesos.....		22.50	720 silver, 280 copper.....	38.00	2.56
5 pesos.....	19,405,000	14.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	33.00	2.22
1 peso.....		9.00	do.....	29.00	1.95
50 centavos.....		6.50	do.....	25.00	1.83
20 centavos.....	78,398,000	10.00	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	28.60	2.23
5 centavos.....	595,076,000	2.75	85% copper, 15% zinc.....	18.00	1.49
1 centavo.....	1,000,000	1.50	do.....	13.00	1.48
Total.....	693,879,000				

¹ Made by the Mexican Government Mints. Coins were dated 1973.

*Milled edge: 1 peso and 50 centavos. Smooth edges: 20, 5, and 1 centavo coins. Lettered edge: 25 and 5 pesos coins.

MONACO

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 francs		25	900 silver, 100 copper	37.0	n.a.
5 francs		12	835 silver, 165 copper	29.0	2.10
1 franc		6	Pure nickel	24.0	1.90
½ franc		4.5	do	19.5	2.10
50 centimes		7	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel	25.0	n.a.
20 centimes		4	do	23.5	1.50
10 centimes		3	do	20.0	1.50

* Reeded edges: 10, 5, 1, and ½ franc coins. Smooth edges: 50, 20, and 10 centimes.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—French coins also circulate in Monaco.

MOROCCO

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 dirham		6.00	Pure nickel	24	1.82
50 francs		8.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel	27	2.20
20 francs	3,500,000	4.00	do	23	1.60
10 francs	4,000,000	3.00	do	20	1.60
5 francs	2,000,000	1.85	Aluminum	25	1.90
1 franc80	do	19	1.40
Total	9,500,000				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made at the French Government Mint in Paris. Moslem year dates on coins: 20, and 10 francs 1371; 5 franc coins 1370.

* Milled edge: 1 dirham. Smooth edges: all other denominations.

NOTE.—Although Moroccan Law 1-72-123, July 27, 1972, authorized that from Sept. 1, 1972, the "centime" nominally replaced the "franc" coinage continued to be denominated in francs through July 1974.

Previous issues of Moroccan coins also outstanding in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 dirhams	11.75	720 silver, 280 copper	29	2.20
1 dirham	6.00	do	24	1.82
500 francs	22.50	900 silver, 100 copper	36	2.70
200 francs	8.00	720 silver, 280 copper	27	1.70
100 francs	4.00	do	22	1.30
5 francs	1.85	99% aluminum, 1% other	25	1.90
2 francs	1.20	do	22	1.60
1 franc80	do	19	1.40

* Milled edges: 5 and 1 dirham coins, 500, 200, 100 francs. Smooth edges: 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 franc coins.

NEPAL

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Dabal (1 rupee)	8,546	10.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.50	1.85
Mohar (50 pice)	1,344,851	5.0	do	23.50	1.31
Suka (25 pice)	8,680,171	3.0	do	19.00	1.21
Das paise (10 pice)	6,309,824	4.0	66% copper, 34% zinc	21.00	1.34
Panch paise (5 pice)	16,286,481	1.2	100% aluminum	20.50	1.31
Dul paise (2 pice)	2,567,430	0.9	do	18.50	1.21
Ek paise (1 pice)	942,241	0.6	do	16.50	1.01
Total	36,139,544				

¹ Production for general circulation by His Majesty's Government Mint, Kathmandu, Nepal. The coins bear Samvat Era date 2029 or 2030. Production includes 3,943 proof sets made by the San Francisco facility of the U.S. Mint.

*Milled edges: Dabal, mohar, and suka. Smooth edges: Das, panch, dul, and ek paise.

Previous issues of Nepalese coins

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Bakla Ashrafi	11.66	995 gold, 5 other	25.2	1.22
Patla Ashrafi	5.83	do	25.2	.61
½ Ashrafi	1.94	do	18.29	.28
Dabal (rupee)	11.08	800 silver, 200 copper	29.6	1.6
Do	11.08	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	29.6	1.6
Do	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.6	1.9
Do	11.66	do	28.6	2.34
Mohar (50 pice)	5.54	800 silver, 200 copper	25.2	1.2
Do	5.54	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	25.2	1.2
Do	5.83	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.2	1.4
Do	5.83	do	24.8	1.4
Suka (25 pice)	2.92	do	19.1	1.16
Do	2.90	do	19.0	1.19
Pachanni	2.22	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	18.3	.9
Do	2.33	75% copper, 25% nickel	17.8	1.1
Das paise (10 pice)	6.48	95% copper, 5% zinc	24.8	1.5
Do	5.00	do	24.8	1.3
Do	5.00	95% copper, 5% aluminum	24.8	1.3
Panch paise (5 pice)	3.89	95% copper, 5% zinc	22.2	1
Do	3.00	do	20.8	1
Do	3.00	95% copper, 5% aluminum	22.2	1
Do	3.24	70% copper, 20% nickel, 10% zinc	20.3	1
4 pice ¹	2.36	66% copper, 34% zinc	19.1	-----
Dul paise (2 pice)	3.89	do	22.9	1.1
Do	2.60	do	20.8	.9
Do	2.27	do	19.1	.9
Do	2.25	do	19.0	.9
Ek paise (1 pice)	1.50	do	16.5	.80
Do	1.43	do	16.5	.8
Do	1.94	do	20.1	.7
Do	1.62	do	18.3	.7

¹ Coin has central hole.

*Not available.

NOTE.—There are 100 pice to the dabal.



Coinage of Nepal

NETHERLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 guilders ²	4,600,000	25.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	38.0	2.6
2½ guilders.....		10.0	Pure nickel.....	29.0	2.3
Do.....		15.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	33.0	2.2
1 guilder.....	27,000,000	6.0	Pure nickel.....	25.0	1.8
Do.....		6.5	720 silver, 280 copper.....	25.0	1.8
25 cents.....	45,000,000	3.0	Pure nickel.....	19.0	1.5
10 cents.....	90,000,000	1.5	do.....	16.0	1.2
5 cents.....	22,000,000	3.5	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.....	21.0	1.5
1 cent.....	34,000,000	2.0	do.....	17.0	1.3
Total.....	222,600,000				

¹ Coins made at Netherlands Government Mint, Utrecht, and dated 1973.

² Commemorative coins marking 25th anniversary of the reign of Queen Juliana, bearing dates 1948-1973.

* Lettered edges: 10, 2½, and 1 guilders. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURACAO)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 guilders ²	11,604	42.12	925 silver.....	45.0	n.a.
1 guilder.....		10.00	720 silver, 280 copper.....	28.0	2.0
Do.....		9.00	Pure nickel.....	28.0	2.1
25 cents.....		3.58	640 silver, 360 copper.....	19.0	1.5
Do.....		3.50	Pure nickel.....	20.0	1.6
10 cents.....		1.40	640 silver, 360 copper.....	15.0	1.1
Do.....		2.00	Pure nickel.....	16.0	1.4
5 cents ³		4.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	18.0	1.8
2½ cents.....		4.00	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% tin.....	23.5	1.4
Do.....	1,000,000	4.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.....	22.0	1.6
1 cent.....	3,000,000	2.50	do.....	18.0	1.4
Do.....		2.50	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% tin.....	19.0	1.4
Total.....	4,011,604				

¹ 1973 circulation coinage was made by Netherlands Government Mint, Utrecht. The year on the coins was 1973.

² Commemorative coin, marking Queen Juliana's 25th anniversary, produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, consisted of 84 proofs and 11,520 uncirculated coins. The first coins to use local Papiamentu language.

³ Square coin with rounded corners. (Diameter measurement across sides.)

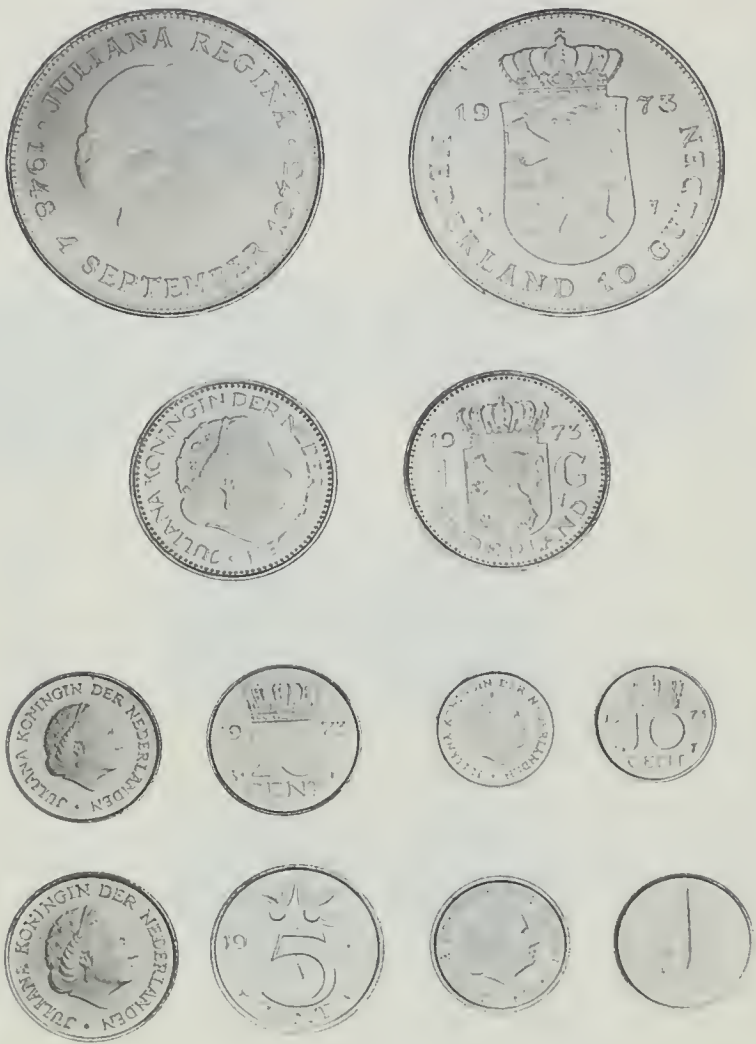
* Lettered edges: 25 and 1 guilder. Smooth edges: 5, 2½, and 1 cent pieces. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cent coins. n.a. Not available.

NEW CALEDONIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 francs.....		15.00	Pure nickel.....	33.0	2.2
20 francs.....		10.00	do.....	28.5	2.1
10 francs.....	400,100	6.00	do.....	24.0	1.8
5 francs.....		3.50	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.....	31.0	n.a.
2 francs.....	400,100	2.20	do.....	27.0	n.a.
1 franc.....	1,000,000	1.30	do.....	23.0	n.a.
55 centimes.....		.70	do.....	18.0	n.a.
Total.....	1,800,200				

¹ 1973 coinage produced by the French Government Mint, Paris.

* Milled edges: 50, 20, and 10 francs. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 franc coins. Other denominations not reported. n.a. Not available.



Coinage of the Netherlands



Coinage of Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)

NEW GUINEA

Australian coins circulate in the United Nations Trust Territory of New Guinea (located in the northeastern portion of New Guinea and administered by Australia), as well as in Papua (located in the southeastern portion of New Guinea and owned by Australia).

NEW HEBRIDES

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 francs.....		25	835 silver, 165 copper.....	37.00	2.6
50 francs.....		15	Pure nickel.....	33.00	n.a.
20 francs.....	200, 100	10	do.....	28.50	2.1
10 francs.....	200, 100	6	do.....	24.00	1.8
5 francs.....		4	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	23.50	n.a.
2 francs.....	200, 100	3	do.....	20.00	n.a.
1 franc.....		2	do.....	17.00	n.a.
Total.....	600,300				

¹ 1973 coinage made by French Government Mint, Paris.

* Reeded edges: 100, 50, 20, and 10 francs. Smooth edges: 5, 2, and 1 franc pieces.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—In addition to the New Hebrides coins, Australian, metropolitan French, and United Kingdom coins circulate in New Hebrides.

NEW ZEALAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 dollar.....		27.22	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.74	3.07
50 cents.....	2,508,000	13.61	do.....	31.75	2.24
20 cents.....	3,028,000	11.31	do.....	28.57	2.29
10 cents.....	3,512,000	5.66	do.....	23.62	1.73
5 cents.....	4,024,000	2.83	do.....	19.43	1.35
2 cents.....	38,550,000	4.15	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.08	1.60
1 cent.....	15,040,000	2.07	do.....	17.53	1.17
Total.....	66,662,000				

¹ All 1973 coinage was dated 1973 and was made by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra.

* Edge of 50 cents has alternate milled and smooth sections. Milled edges: \$1, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents and 1 cent.

Nondecimal coins of New Zealand in circulation in 1973

Denomination issued under pound-shilling-pence system	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Florin (2 shillings).....	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.57	2.29
Shilling.....	5.66	do.....	23.62	1.73
Sixpence.....	2.83	do.....	19.43	1.35

* Not reported.



Coinage of New Zealand

NICARAGUA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 cordoba.....		9.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	29	n.a.
50 centavos.....		8.0	do.....	26	2.0
25 centavos.....		5.0	do.....	23	1.8
10 centavos.....		4.0	Steel core with 5% nickel bonded to each side.	20	1.8
5 centavos.....		3.0	do.....	17	1.8
Total.....					

*Lettered edges: all four denominations.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The 44 million coins produced in 1972 were released beginning on Aug., 1, 1973.

NIGERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Decimal coins: ²					
25 kobo.....		10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	n.a.	n.a.
10 kobo.....		4.00	do.....	22.80	n.a.
5 kobo.....	40,000,000	2.76	do.....	n.a.	n.a.
1 kobo.....		5.85	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.00	n.a.
½ kobo.....		3.50	do.....	21.60	n.a.
Subtotal.....	40,000,000				
Pound-shilling-pence coins:					
Florin (2s.).....		9.97	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	26.92	2.6
Shilling (1s.).....		4.98	do.....	22.86	1.9
Sixpence (6d.).....		2.49	do.....	17.78	1.5
Threepence (3d.) ³		3.24	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	19.05	1.5
Penny (1d.) ⁴		7.56	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27.94	1.9
Halfpenny (½d.) ⁴		3.78	do.....	21.59	1.6
Subtotal.....					
Total.....	40,000,000				

¹ Coins dated 1973. Manufacturing mint not reported.

² Nigeria converted to a new system of currency on Jan. 1, 1973.

³ 12-sided coin.

⁴ Round coin with central hole measuring 6.5 mm. in diameter.

⁵ Round coin with central hole measuring 5.0 mm. in diameter.

n.a. Not available.

*Security (beaded) edges: All decimal coins, 2s., and 1s. Smooth edges: All other coins.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—*See* Zambia

NORWAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 kroner		29.0	875 silver, 125 copper	39.0	2.90
5 kroner	2,778,055	11.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.5	2.23
1 krone	9,140,175	7.0	do	25.0	1.83
50 ore	3,317,175	4.8	do	22.0	1.63
25 ore	8,516,175	2.4	do	17.0	1.40
10 ore	22,300,925	1.5	do	15.0	1.18
5 ore	9,584,175	8.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	27.0	1.75
Do	52,886,175	3.0	do	19.0	1.48
2 ore ²		4.0	do	21.0	1.60
1 ore ²		2.0	do	16.0	1.38
Total	108,522,855				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made by the Royal Mint of Norway, bears the date 1973.

² Scheduled to be demonetized on Jan. 1, 1974.

*Incused lettered edge: 5kr. Milled edges: 1kr, 50, 25, and 10 ore. Smooth edges: 5, 2, and 1 ore.

Previous issues of Norwegian coins in circulation in 1973

Denomination and years issued	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 kroner (1924-51)	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	¹ 25	2.05
1 krone (1951-57)	7.0	do	² 25	1.94
50 ore (1924-51)	4.8	do	¹ 22	1.80
50 ore (1951-57)	4.8	do	² 22	1.75
25 ore (1924-51)	2.4	do	¹ 17	1.60
25 ore (1951-57)	2.4	do	² 17	1.42
10 ore (1924-51)	1.5	do	¹ 15	1.33
10 ore (1951-57)	1.5	do	² 15	1.20
5 ore (1924-51)	8.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	² 27	1.88
5 ore (1951-57)	8.0	do	² 27	1.88
2 ore (1924-51)	4.0	do	² 21	1.55
2 ore (1951-57)	4.0	do	² 21	1.55
1 ore (1924-51)	2.0	do	² 16	1.45
1 ore (1951-57)	2.0	do	² 16	1.45

¹ Perforated.

² Not perforated.

*Smooth edges: all denominations.



Coinage of Norway

OMAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
15 rial.....		7.99	916.6 gold.....	22.05	n.a.
1 rial.....		46.65	do.....	38.74	n.a.
½ rial.....		25.60	do.....	33.02	n.a.
100 baiza.....		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.50	2.24
50 baiza.....		6.48	do.....	23.98	1.85
25 baiza.....		3.00	do.....	17.98	n.a.
20 baiza.....		n.a.	do.....	n.a.	n.a.
10 baiza.....		4.76	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	22.48	1.50
5 baiza.....		3.11	do.....	19.00	n.a.
2 baiza.....		1.75	do.....	15.98	1.24
Total.....					

*Milled edges: 15, 1, and ½ rials and 100, 50, and 25 baiza. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 2 baiza, 20 baiza edge unknown.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—New currency, the Saidi rial, issued May 7, 1970, replaced the Indian external rupee. Name of area changed to Sultanate of Oman.

PAKISTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 paisa.....		5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22.00	1.90
25 paisa.....	5,380,000	4.00	do.....	20.00	1.75
10 paisa (Scalloped).....	11,815,000	4.00	do.....	22.00	1.45
5 paisa (Square).....	34,660,000	3.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	21.00	1.50
2 paisa (Scalloped).....		.75	Pure aluminum.....	18.00	1.45
2 paisa.....		2.25	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	n.a.	1.30
1 paisa.....		1.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	20.60	.75
Do.....	36,950,000	.60	Pure aluminum.....	17.00	1.25
Total.....	88,815,000				

¹ 1973 coinage was produced at Pakistan Mint, Lahore. The 25 paisa coins were dated 1972, other denominations were partially dated 1972 and partially 1973.

*Serrated edges: 50 and 25 paisa. 12 scallops with waved edges: 10 and aluminum 2 paisa. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 paisa.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The decimal system of currency was adopted on Jan. 1, 1961. The rupee remained the monetary unit, but it is divided into 100 parts, called paisa.



Coinage of Pakistan

PAKISTAN—Continued

Previous issues of Pakistani coins in circulation in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 rupee.....	11.66	Pure nickel.....	27.94	2.39
½ rupee.....	5.38	do.....	24.13	1.73
¼ rupee.....	2.92	do.....	19.05	1.50
50 paise.....	5.83	do.....	24.00	1.70
25 paise.....	2.92	do.....	19.00	1.50
10 paise.....	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	(1) 19.00	1.75
1 paise.....	1.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% tin.....	17.00	1.02

¹ 12 scallops with greater diameter of 23 mm. and lesser diameter of 21.89 mm.

*Serrated edges: 1, ½, ¼ rupees, 50, and 25 paise. Waved edge: 10 paise. Smooth edge: 1 paise.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 balboas ²	167,418	132.2	925 silver, 75 copper.....	61.00	5.72
5 balboas.....		35.12	do.....	39.00	3.20
1 balboa ³	23,413	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper.....	38.10	2.72
½ balboa ³	13,332	11.50	3-layer composite: outer cladding 800 silver, 200 copper bonded to core of approximately 200 silver, 800 copper.	30.61	1.98
Do.....	1,000,000	11.50	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to core of pure copper.	30.61	1.98
¼ balboa ⁴	813,332	5.67	do.....	24.26	1.83
⅙ balboa ⁴	10,013,332	2.27	do.....	17.91	1.30
5 centesimos ⁴	5,013,332	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	21.21	1.78
1 centesimo ⁴	13,332	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	19.05	1.63
Total.....	17,057,491				

¹ All coins were made by the San Francisco Assay Office, U.S. Mint, except the 20 balboa coins which were produced by the Franklin Mint, a private mint in the United States. All proof coins bore year 1972; regular coins dated 1973.² Reported by a usually reliable unofficial source to consist of 73,759 proof and 93,659 specimen coins.³ Proof coins.⁴ Includes 13,332 proof coins.

*Reeded edges: 20, 5, 1, ½, ¼, and ⅙ balboa coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 centesimo coins.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—U.S. coins also circulate in Panama.

PARAGUAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
300 guaraníes.....		26.73	720 silver, 280 copper.....	38.10	4

*Incused lettered edge.



Coinage of Panama

PERU

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
<i>Pieces</i>		<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Gold: ²					
100 soles <i>1950-70</i>		46.81	900 gold, 100 copper	37.0	2.53
50 soles <i>1950-70</i>		23.40	do	30.0	1.97
50 soles (Inca) <i>1950-69</i>		33.44	900 gold, 60 copper, 40 silver	34.0	2.12
20 soles <i>1950-69</i>		9.36	900 gold, 100 copper	23.0	1.35
10 soles <i>1950-69</i>		4.68	do	18.0	1.10
5 soles <i>1950-69</i>		2.34	do	15.0	0.80
1 libra <i>1962-69</i>		7.99	916 $\frac{3}{4}$ gold, 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ copper	22.0	1.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ libra <i>1962-69</i>		3.99	do	19.3	0.81
$\frac{1}{3}$ libra <i>1962-69</i>		1.60	do	14.5	0.58
Silver: ²					
100 soles	375,000	22.00	800 silver, 200 copper	37.0	2.00
50 soles ³		22.00	800 silver, 200 copper	37.0	2.00
20 soles		8.00	900 silver, 100 copper	26.4	1.42
Copper-zinc:					
10 soles	1,765,045	11.63	60% copper, 25% zinc, 15% nickel	31.0	1.81
5 soles	475,010	7.83	do	25.5	1.81
1 sol	12,856,059	9.00	70% copper, 30% zinc	28.0	1.72
$\frac{1}{2}$ sol	14,951,059	4.20	do	22.5	1.24
25 centavos	7,492,040	3.20	do	21.0	1.07
10 centavos	33,864,059	2.20	do	18.0	1.02
5 centavos	25,074,059	1.50	do	15.0	1.00
Cupronickel:					
10 soles		10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.0	n.a.
5 soles		5.00	do	25.5	n.a.
Total	96,852,331				

¹ 1973 coinage was made by Government Mint of Peru and was dated 1973.

² The gold and silver coins of Peru were minted for private account and are not in circulation.

³ Numismatic coins commemorating the 150th Anniversary of Peru's Independence.

*Serrated edges: 100, 10, 5, 1 sols, and 50 centavos. Smooth edges: 25, 10, and 5 centavos.

n.a. Not available.

PHILIPPINES

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
<i>Pieces</i>		<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 peso	28,179,000	14.50	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	33.50	2.20
50 sentimos	30,000,000	8.00	do	27.50	1.96
25 sentimos	30,428,000	4.00	do	21.00	1.75
10 sentimos	18,610,000	2.00	do	17.90	1.24
5 sentimos	18,256,000	2.50	60% copper, 40% zinc	18.40	1.45
1 sentimo		0.49	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium	15.25	1.36
Total	125,473,000				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made by U.S. Government Mint, Denver, except for the 25 sentimos which were made at the San Francisco Assay Office. All coins were dated 1972.

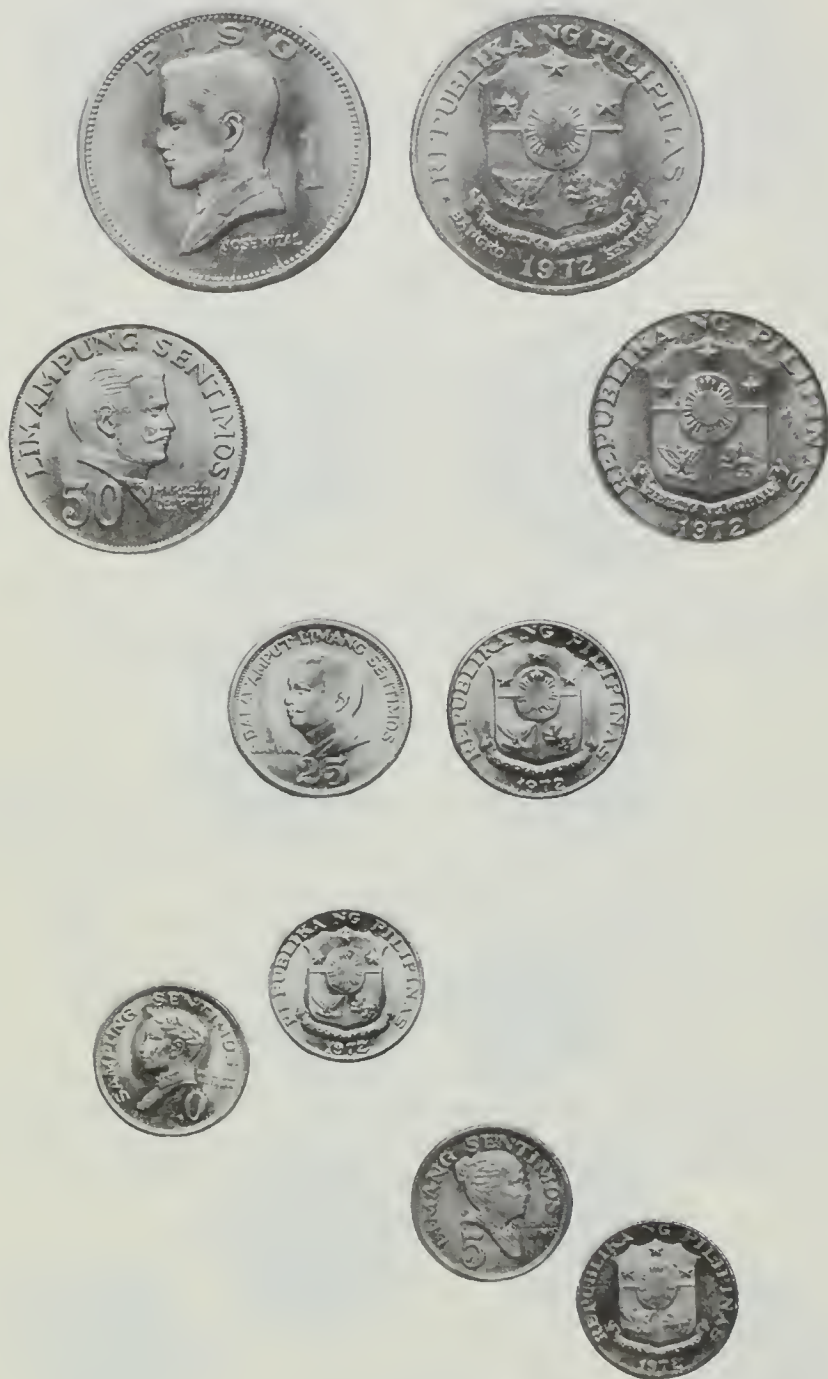
*Reeded edges: 50, 25, and 10 sentimos. Smooth edge: 5 and 1 sentimos coins. Corrugated edges: 1 peso.

NOTE.—Philippine coins since 1967 have been inscribed in the national Tagalog language.

Other Philippine coins in circulation in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 centavos	10.22	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	30.61	2.03
25 centavos	5.11	do	24.26	1.65
10 centavos	2.04	do	17.91	1.19
5 centavos	4.85	80% copper, 20% zinc	21.21	1.90
1 centavos	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc	19.05	1.52

*Reeded edges: 50, 25, and 10 centavos. Smooth edges: 5 centavos and 1 centavo.



Coinage of the Philippines

POLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 zloty ²	50,000	16.50	625 silver	32.0	2.30
20 zloty	n.a.	10.15	Copper, nickel (proportions not available)	29.0	2.20
10 zloty	n.a.	9.50	do.	28.0	2.20
5 zloty	n.a.	3.45	Aluminum	29.0	2.70
2 zloty	n.a.	2.70	do.	27.0	2.30
1 zloty	n.a.	2.20	do.	25.0	2.20
50 grosz	n.a.	1.60	do.	23.0	1.90
20 grosz	n.a.	1.00	do.	20.0	1.50
10 grosz	n.a.	.70	do.	17.5	1.30
5 grosz	n.a.	n.a.	do.	16.0	1.45
Total	n.a.				

¹ All 1973 coins were manufactured at Mennica Państwowa, Warsaw, and bore the year 1973.

² Commemorates 500th anniversary of the birth of Nicholas Copernicus, the father of modern astronomy. Coin bears the year 1973.

*Reeded edges: 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 zloty and 50 grosz coins. Smooth edges: 100 zloty, 20 and 10 grosz coins.
n.a. Not available.

PORTUGAL

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 escudos		18.0	650 silver, 350 copper	34.0	2.4
10 escudos	3,427,408	10.0	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure nickel.	28.0	2.2
5 escudos	2,835,640	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos	9,489,190	3.5	do.	20.0	1.5
1 escudo	12,451,595	8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26.0	2.1
Do		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	26.8	2.0
50 centavos		4.5	do.	22.8	1.5
Do	40,557,812	4.5	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	22.5	1.5
20 centavos	10,787,488	1.8	do.	16.0	1.2
Do		3.0	do.	20.5	1.3
10 centavos		2.0	do.	17.5	1.2
Do	4,239,214	.5	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% mag- nesium.	15.0	1.3
Total	83,788,347				

¹ 1973 coinage was made at Portuguese Government Mint, Lisbon. All coins were dated 1973.

*Serrated edges: 5, 2½, and old 1 escudos pieces. Smooth edges: 1 escudo and 50, 20, and 10 centavos. Let-
tered edges: 10 and 50 escudos.

NOTE.—Coins of continental Portugal circulate in Madeira and the Azores.

Commemorative issues of Portuguese coins also outstanding

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 escudos	18.0	650 silver, 350 copper	34	2.4
20 escudos	21.0	800 silver, 200 copper	34	2.7
Do	21.0	do.	34	2.8
Do	10.0	650 silver, 350 copper	30	1.8
10 escudos	12.5	835 silver, 165 copper	30	2.2
Do	12.5	680 silver, 320 copper	30	2.3
5 escudos	7.0	650 silver, 350 copper	25	1.9

*Serrated edges, all commemorative, except three issues of the 50 escudos, which had lettered edges.



Coinage of Portugal



Coinage of Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 escudos.....		10.0	680 silver, 320 copper.....	30.0	1.70
Do.....		10.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30.0	1.50
Do.....		12.0	Pure nickel.....	30.0	2.12
10 escudos.....		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.0	2.00
Do.....		9.0	75% copper, 25% zinc.....	28.0	2.10
5 escudos.....		4.0	600 silver, 400 copper.....	22.0	1.00
Do.....	3,352,067	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.5	2.00
2½ escudos.....	1,767,195	3.5	do.....	20.0	1.50
1 escudo.....	501,096	8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin...	26.0	2.10
50 centavos.....	6,840,949	4.5	do.....	22.5	1.50
20 centavos.....		3.0	do.....	20.5	1.10
Do.....	1,798,320	1.8	do.....	16.0	1.20
10 centavos.....		1.8	do.....	16.0	1.10
Total.....	14,259,627				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made at the Portuguese Government Mint, bears the date 1973.

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

PORTUGUESE MACAO

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 patacas.....		10.0	650 silver, 350 copper.....	30	2.50
1 pataca.....		3.0	do.....	19	1.10
Do.....		10.6	Pure nickel.....	28.5	2.10
50 avos.....	2,295,470	5.9	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	23.6	1.83
10 avos.....		4.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin...	22	1.20
Do.....		4.6	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	22	1.65
5 avos.....		2.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin...	17	1.10
Do.....		2.6	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	17	1.50
Total.....	2,295,470				

¹ 1973 coinage, made by the Portuguese Government Mint, was dated 1973.

*Serrated edges: 5 patacas, 1 pataca (silver), and 50 avos. Smooth edges: 1 pataca (nickel), 10, and 5 avos.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 escudos.....		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.0	2.0
5 escudos.....		7.0	do.....	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos.....		3.5	do.....	20.0	1.6
1 escudo.....		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin...	22.8	2.1
60 centavos.....		4.5	do.....	26.8	1.5
50 centavos.....		4.0	do.....	20.0	1.7
20 centavos.....		2.5	do.....	22.0	1.3
10 centavos.....		2.0	do.....	18.0	1.1
Total.....					

*Serrated edges: 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavo pieces.



Coinage of Portugese West Africa (Angola)



Coinage of Macao

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (ANGOLA)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 escudos.....		10.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30	1.5
Do.....		12.0	Pure nickel.....	30	2.12
10 escudos.....		5.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	24	1.2
Do.....		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28	2.0
5 escudos.....	1,213,815	7.0	do.....	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos.....		3.5	do.....	20	1.3
1 escudo.....	1,914,148	8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin...	26	2.1
50 centavos.....		4.0	do.....	20	1.6
20 centavos.....		4.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.....	23	n.a.
Do.....		3.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin...	20.5	1.1
Do.....		2.5	do.....	18	1.2
10 centavos.....		2.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.....	19	n.a.
Do.....		2.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin...	17.5	1.0
5 centavos.....		1.35	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.....	15	n.a.
Total.....	3,127,963				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made at the Portuguese Government Mint, bears the date 1972.

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (CAPE VERDE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 escudos.....		5	720 silver, 280 copper.....	24	1.2
5 escudos.....		4	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22	1.4
2½ escudos.....		3.5	do.....	20	1.3
1 escudo.....		8	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin...	26	1.8
Do.....		8	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.....	26.8	1.6
50 centavos.....		4.5	do.....	22.8	1.3
Do.....		4	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin...	20	1.5
20 centavos.....		5	96% copper, 4% zinc.....	25	1.2
10 centavos.....		4	do.....	22.5	1.2
5 centavos.....		3	do.....	19	n.a.

*Serrated edges: 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (GUINEA)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 escudos.....		10.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30	1.5
10 escudos.....	1,700,067	9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.0	1.2
5 escudos.....	800,067	7.0	do.....	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos.....		3.5	do.....	20	1.3
1 escudo.....	280,067	8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin...	26	2.1
Do.....		7.5	do.....	26.8	1.6
50 centavos.....		4.0	do.....	22.8	1.3
Do.....		4.0	do.....	20	1.5
20 centavos.....	100,067	1.8	do.....	16.0	1.2
10 centavos.....	100,067	.5	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% mag- nesium.....	22.5	1.2
5 centavos.....		3.0	96% copper, 4% zinc.....	19	n.a.
Total.....	2,950,335				

¹ 1973 coinage, made at the Portuguese Government Mint, Lisbon, bears the year 1972.

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10 and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.



Coinage of Portugese West Africa (Guinea)

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (SAN TOME AND PRINCIPE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 escudos.....		12.0	Pure nickel.....	30.0	2.12
10 escudos.....		12.5	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30.0	1.7
Do.....		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.0	2.0
5 escudos.....		7.0	650 silver, 350 copper.....	25.0	1.4
Do.....		7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	24.5	1.9
2½ escudos.....		3.5	650 silver, 350 copper.....	20.0	1.4
Do.....		3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	20.0	1.3
1 escudo.....		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	26.0	1.8
Do.....		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.....	26.8	1.6
50 centavos.....		4.5	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	22.5	1.4
Do.....		4.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.....	22.8	1.3
20 centavos.....		1.8	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin.....	16.0	1.2
10 centavos.....		1.8	do.....	16.0	1.1
Do.....		.6	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% mag- nesium.....	16.0	1.3
Total.....					

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

QATAR

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 dirhams.....	1,500,000	6.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	25	n.a.
25 dirhams.....	1,500,000	3.5	do.....	20	1.32
10 dirhams.....	1,500,000	7.5	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	27	n.a.
5 dirhams.....	1,000,000	3.75	do.....	22	1.37
1 dirham.....	500,000	1.5	do.....	15	n.a.
Total.....	6,000,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, produced by mints in the United Kingdom, bore the years 1393-1973 in Arabic.

*Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 dirhams. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 dirham coins.

n.a. Not available.

RAS AL KHAIMA—See United Arab Emirates

REUNION

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 francs.....	200,000	8.5	Pure nickel.....	26.5	n.a.
50 francs.....		6.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	24.0	n.a.
Do.....	350,000	6.0	Pure nickel.....	24.0	n.a.
20 francs.....	550,000	4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	23.5	n.a.
Do.....		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	23.5	n.a.
10 francs.....		3.0	do.....	20.0	n.a.
Do.....	700,000	3.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	20.0	n.a.
5 francs.....	250,000	3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magne- sium.....	31.0	n.a.
2 francs.....	500,000	2.2	do.....	27.0	n.a.
1 franc.....	500,000	1.3	do.....	23.0	n.a.
Total.....	3,050,000				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made at the French Government Mint.

*Reeded edges: 100 and 50 francs. Smooth edges: all others.

n.a. Not available.

RHODESIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Pound-shilling-pence coins:	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Half crown (2½s.)	-----	14.14	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.3	2.37
Two shillings (2s.)	-----	11.31	do	28.5	2.33
One shilling (1s.)	-----	5.66	do	23.6	1.78
Sixpence (6d.)	-----	2.83	do	19.4	1.47
Threepence (3d.)	-----	1.41	do	16.3	.99
One penny (1d.)	-----	6.48	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	27	1.68
Do	-----	6.48	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27	1.68
Half penny (½d.)	-----	2.92	do	21	n.a.
Do	-----	2.91	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	21	1.24
Decimal coins:					
2½ cents	-----	1.40	75% copper, 25% nickel	16.3	.99
1 cent	5,000,000	4.00	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.4	n.a.
½ cent	-----	3.00	do	20.2	n.a.
Total	5,000,000				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made by the South African Mint.

* Unofficial sources report smooth edges on new decimal coins.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Issues of Rhodesian coins from 1964-68 had their values inscribed in both sterling and decimal figures in preparation for changeover in February 1970 to the decimal system of money. For example, a shilling coin is also inscribed "10 cents," a florin is inscribed with "two shillings" and "20 cents."

RWANDA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
200 francs ¹	-----	18.00	800 silver, 200 copper	32.0	2.60
10 francs	-----	10.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	2.00
5 francs	-----	5.00	95% copper, 3% tin, 2% zinc	25.5	1.50
2 francs (16 scallops)	-----	1.50	Aluminum alloy	23.5	1.63
1 franc	-----	3.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.0	1.20
Do	-----	1.10	Aluminum with 2.8%-4% magnesium.	21.0	1.45
½ franc	-----	.70	Aluminum alloy	16.0	1.63
Total	-----				

¹ An FAO coin.

* Reeded edge: Aluminum 1 franc. Smooth edges: 200, 2 and ½ franc coins.

SAINT PIERRE ET MIQUELON

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
2 francs.....		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magne- sium.	27	n.a.
1 franc.....		1.3	do.....	23	n.a.

*Not reported.
n.a. Not available.

SAN MARINO

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
500 lire.....	290,697	11.00	"Argento" (835 silver, 165 copper).	29.0	2.2
100 lire.....	290,697	8.00	"Aemonital" (Steel containing 18% copper).	27.8	2.0
50 lire.....	290,697	6.25	do.....	24.8	2.0
20 lire.....	290,697	3.60	"Bronzital" (92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel).	21.3	1.6
10 lire.....	290,697	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).	23.3	1.6
5 lire.....	290,697	1.00	do.....	20.3	1.5
2 lire.....	290,697	.80	do.....	18.3	1.4
1 lira.....	291,161	.625	do.....	17.2	1.2
Total.....	2,326,040				

¹ 1973 coinage for the Republic of San Marino bore the year 1973 and was made by the Italian Government Mint, Rome.

* Lettered edge: 500 lire. Reeded edges: 100, 50, and 2 lire. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 lire coins.

NOTE.—San Marino is the world's smallest republic, covering 24 square miles on three mountain peaks in Apennines mountains of northern Italy. It was founded about the fourth century. Italian coins also circulate.

SAUDI ARABIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
4 girsh.....		12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.0	2.18
2 girsh.....		6.0	do.....	26.0	1.20
1 girsh.....		3.0	do.....	22.0	1.22
50 halala ²	4,992,000	6.5	do.....	26.0	1.70
25 halala.....	23,465,000	5.0	do.....	23.0	1.60
10 halala.....	14,772,500	4.0	do.....	22.0	1.60
5 halala.....	11,930,000	2.5	do.....	19.5	1.20
Total.....	55,159,500				

¹ 1973 coinage, produced by Pakistan Mint, Lahore, bore the year 1973.

² An FAO food plan coin.

*Milled edges: All denominations.

NOTE.—There are 20 girsh in one riyal, and 5 halala in one girsh. There are several Anglicized spellings of the Arabic units.

SENEGAL, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

SEYCHELLES

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 rupees.....		15.00	925 silver.....	30.00	n.a.
Do.....		15.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.00	n.a.
1 rupee.....		11.67	do.....	30.00	1.88
50 cents.....		5.83	do.....	23.60	1.52
25 cents.....	100,000	2.92	do.....	19.00	1.65
10 cents.....	100,000	6.16	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	(²)	2.08
5 cents (8 scallops).....		.78	Aluminum alloy.....	17.01	1.70
2 cents.....		3.89	do.....	23.10	n.a.
1 cent.....		.70	do.....	16.60	.91
Total.....	200,000				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1973.

² The 12-sided 10-cent coin is 21.1 mm. across flats and 21.9 mm. diagonally.

*Milled edges: 1 rupee, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 5 rupees, 10, 5, 2, and 1 cents.

n.a. Not available.

SIERRA LEONE

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 cents.....		11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.00	n.a.
20 cents.....		8.23	do.....	22.92	1.64
10 cents.....		4.92	do.....	22.86	1.36
5 cents.....		2.49	do.....	17.78	1.14
1 cent.....		5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	25.48	1.23
½ cent.....		2.84	do.....	20.19	.99
Total.....					

n.a. Not available.

*Milled edges: 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 1 cent and ½ cent.

NOTE.—A decimal system of currency was adopted by Sierra Leone on Aug. 4, 1964. The monetary unit, the leone, is divided into 100 cents.

SINGAPORE

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 dollars ² -----	} 109,848	31.10	900 silver, 100 copper-----	40.11	2.34
Do ² -----			500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.		
5 dollars-----	249,097	25.05	do-----	38.00	2.30
1 dollar-----	736,660	16.85	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	33.32	2.39
50 cents-----	3,472,833	9.33	do-----	27.76	2.03
20 cents-----	10,084,600	5.66	do-----	23.60	1.78
10 cents-----	6,031,366	2.83	do-----	19.41	1.40
5 cents-----	8,739,156	1.41	do-----	16.26	1.02
Do ³ -----	-----	1.24	99.5% aluminum-----	21.23	1.27
1 cent-----	10,417,218	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	1.12
Total-----	39,840,778				

¹ 1973 coinage by Chartered Industries of Singapore, Ltd. \$5 coins were dated 1973. The \$1, 50, 20, and 1 cent pieces bore the year 1972, 1973, or 1974. The 10c coins were partially dated 1973 and partially 1974. The 5 cent coins were dated 1968, 1972, 1973, or 1974.

² The 900 parts silver \$10 coins were dated 1973, while ones composed of 500 parts silver bore the year 1974 (the number of coins of each composition is not available).

³ FAO food plan coin dated 1971.

*Milled edges: \$10, \$5, \$1, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent coins. Smooth edge: 1 cent and aluminum 5 cent piece.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 shillings-----	-----	28.0	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	38.00	n.a.
1 shilling ¹ -----	-----	7.6	do-----	26.79	n.a.
50 centesimi-----	-----	3.8	do-----	21.11	n.a.
10 centesimi-----	-----	4.5	70% copper, 30% zinc-----	22.50	n.a.
5 centesimi-----	-----	2.5	do-----	19.51	n.a.
Total-----	-----				

¹ The coin also reads "1 scellino" on the reverse.

*Reeded edges: 5, 1 shillings, and 50 centesimi. Smooth edges: 10 and 5 centesimi.

n.a. Not available.

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter ²	Thickness and edge ^{2*}
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Decimal coins:					
Krugerrand ³	843,000	33.93	916 $\frac{2}{3}$ gold, 83 $\frac{1}{3}$ copper	32.7	2.36
2 rand ⁴	24,612	7.99	do	22.2	1.22
1 rand ⁴	35,155	3.99	do	19.5	.79
50 cents		28.28	500 silver, 500 copper	39.0	2.58
20 cents		11.31	do	28.6	1.91
10 cents		5.66	do	23.6	1.40
5 cents		2.83	do	19.3	1.04
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents		1.41	do	16.3	.74
Cent		9.45	75% copper, 24.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.9	1.37
Half-cent		5.67	do	25.5	1.22
New series of decimal coins: ⁵					
1 rand ⁶	30,850	15.00	800 silver, 200 copper	32.69	1.80
50 cents ⁶	1,054,298	9.50	Pure nickel	27.84	1.75
20 cents ⁶	30,850	6.00	do	24.21	1.47
10 cents ⁶	1,470,351	4.00	do	20.70	1.35
5 cents ⁶	17,103,118	2.50	do	17.35	1.22
2 cents ⁶	18,695,615	4.00	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.45	1.14
1 cent ⁶	35,908,553	3.00	do	19.05	1.19
$\frac{1}{2}$ cent ⁶	17,464,047	2.00	do	16.30	1.12
Total	92,660,449				

¹ Made by South African Mint, Pretoria.

² Mean diameters and thicknesses are of fillets from which coin blanks are punched. Law does not prescribe weight, diameter, or thickness.

³ Includes 10,000 proof coins.

⁴ Includes 12,938 proof coins.

⁵ Authorized by the South African Mint and Coinage Act, No. 78 of 1964.

⁶ Includes 10,850 proof coins.

* Reeded edges: Krugerrand, 2 and 1 rand and 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent coins. Smooth edges: All other denominations.

NOTE.—The monetary unit, the rand, is divided into 100 cents, and is equal to 10 shillings or one-half pound. South African decimal coins circulate in Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland), Lesotho (formerly Basutoland), South West Africa, and Swaziland.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA—Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in South West Africa

SOUTHERN YEMEN—*See* Yemen, the People's Democratic Republic of

SPAIN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 pesetas.....		19.00	800 silver, 200 copper.....	34.00	2.08
50 pesetas.....		12.50	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.00	1.98
25 pesetas.....		8.50	do.....	26.50	1.73
5 pesetas.....	81, 297, 119	5.75	do.....	23.00	1.56
2½ pesetas.....		7.00	90% copper, 10% aluminum.....	25.00	1.87
1 peseta.....	116, 484, 684	3.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	21.00	1.33
50 centimos.....	99, 990, 000	1.00	96.5% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium.	20.00	1.25
10 centimos.....		0.75	do.....	17.30	1.19
Total.....	297, 771, 803				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made at the Spanish Government Mint.

* Lettered edges: 100, 50, and 25 pesetas. Serrated edges: 5, 2½, and 1 peseta; 50 and 10 centimos.

SRI LANKA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 rupee.....	5,000,000	7.13	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	25.40	1.60
50 cents.....	3,000,000	5.51	do.....	21.46	1.93
25 cents.....	1,552,000	3.24	do.....	18.03	1.60
10 cents (8 scallops).....		4.21	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	(²)	1.27
5 cents (square).....		3.24	do.....	(³)	1.22
2 cents (8 scallops).....		.78	Aluminum with 2.8%-4% nickel.	(⁴)	n.a.
1 cent.....		.70	do.....	16.00	1.32
Total.....	9,552,000				

¹ 1973 coinage was produced by mints in the United Kingdom. The 1 rupee and 50 cent pieces bore the year 1972. The 25 cent coins were dated 1971.

² Diameter 23.11 mm. across and 20.96 mm. inside scallops.

³ Square with round corners, 21.46 mm. diagonally and 18.24 mm. across.

⁴ Diameter 18.42 mm. across and 17.02 mm. inside scallops.

* Security edges: 1 rupee, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent coins.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Name of country changed from Ceylon to Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972.

ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

SUDAN, REPUBLIC OF THE

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 piastres.....		22.45	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	40.0	2.10
10 piastres.....	385,000	10.00	do.....	27.7	1.89
5 piastres.....		5.00	do.....	23.6	1.30
2 piastres.....		2.00	do.....	17.5	0.95
Do.....		3.00	do.....	20.0	1.10
10 milliemmes.....	3,500,000	5.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc...	(²)	1.15
5 milliemmes.....	2,828,000	3.24	do.....	(³)	1.10
2 milliemmes.....		3.20	do.....	(⁴)	1.10
1 millieme.....		1.79	do.....	16.0	1.00
Total.....	6,713,000				

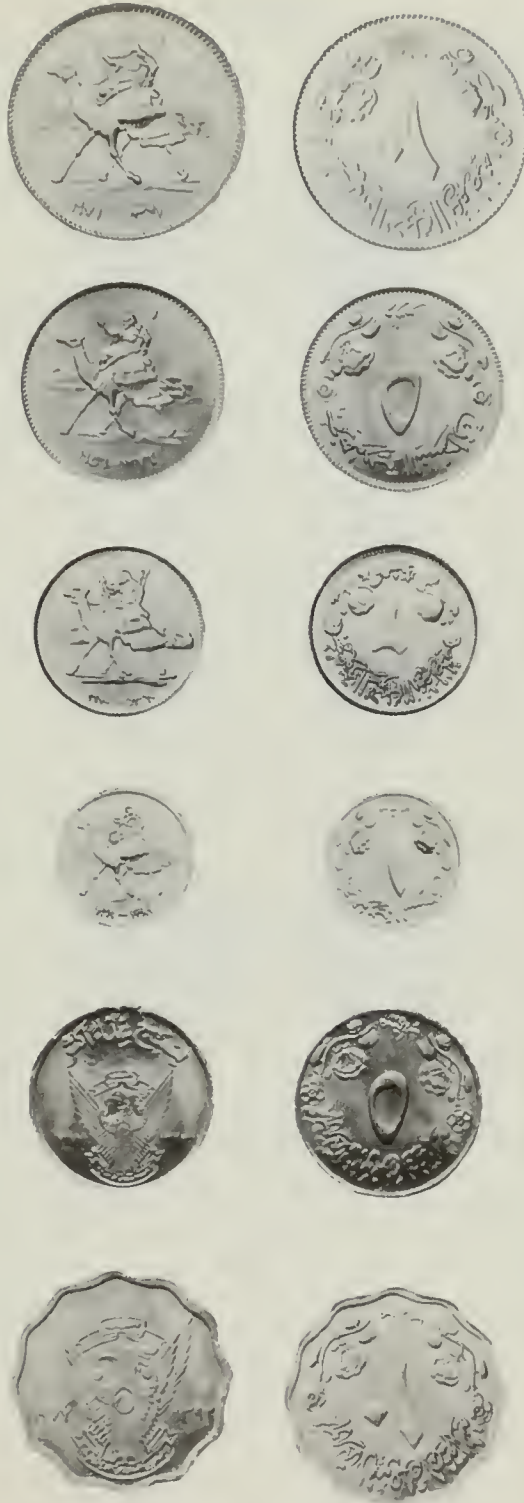
¹ 1973 coinage was manufactured by the Sudan Mint. The 10 piastres bore the year 1971. The 10 milliemmes were dated 1972. Two million of the 5 milliemmes coins were FAO coins, dated 1973; the remaining 828,000 were dated 1972.

² Twelve scallops, measuring 25.5 mm. across scallops, 24.3 mm. inside scallops.

³ Twelve scallops, measuring 22.8 mm. across scallops, 21.8 mm. inside scallops.

⁴ Twelve scallops, measuring 20.2 mm. across scallops, 19.4 mm. inside scallops.

* Milled edges: 50 and 10 piastre coins. Smooth edge: 5 milliemmes.



Coinage of Sudan

SURINAM

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 cents.....	1,000,000	3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	20	1.5
10 cents.....	1,000,000	2.0	do.....	16	1.4
5 cents.....	1,000,000	4.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	18	1.8
1 cent.....	4,000,000	2.5	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.	18	1.4
Total.....	7,000,000				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made by the Netherlands Government Mint, bears the date 1972.

² Square coin with rounded corners.

* Reeded edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

Previous issues of coins of Surinam also outstanding in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 guilder.....	10.0	720 silver, 280 copper.....	28	2.0
25 cents.....	3.6	640 silver, 360 copper.....	19	1.7
10 cents.....	1.4	do.....	15	1.1
5 cents (square, rounded corners).....	4.2	64% copper, 21% zinc, 15% nickel..	(¹)	1.7
1 cent.....	2.5	94% copper, 1% tin, 5% zinc..	19	1.4
Do.....	2.5	70% copper, 30% zinc.....	19	1.4

¹ Across flats, 18 mm. Across corners, 21.3 mm.

* Lettered edge: 1 guilder. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edge: 1 cent.

SWAZILAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter ¹	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Lilangeni (1962).....			916 $\frac{3}{4}$ gold, 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ copper.....	32.69	n.a.
Luhlanga.....			800 silver, 200 copper.....	32.50	n.a.
50 cents.....			do.....	28.00	n.a.
20 cents.....			do.....	24.20	n.a.
10 cents.....			do.....	20.70	n.a.
5 cents.....			do.....	17.40	n.a.

¹ Unofficial data.

* Edges not reported.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Coins of South Africa circulate in Swaziland.



Coinage of Surinam

SWEDEN

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 kronor ²		8.07	830 silver, 170 copper	32.0	2.20
5 kronor		18.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	34.0	2.58
Do ³	2, 210, 800	9.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.5	2.00
2 kronor		13.30	do	31	2.42
1 krona	24, 092, 000	7.00	Clad coin. Outer layers 75% copper, 25% nickel; core 97% copper, 3% nickel.	25	1.88
50 ore	12, 818, 000	4.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	22	1.61
25 ore	25, 032, 000	2.18	do	17	1.36
10 ore	32, 680, 000	1.35	do	15	1.14
5 ore		8.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	27	1.93
Do ³	98, 706, 000	2.68	do	18	1.44
2 ore		4.00	do	21	1.61
1 ore		2.00	do	16	1.39
Total	195, 538, 800				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made at the Government Mint of Sweden and dated 1973 except for the 5 kronor which bore 1972.

² In commemoration of the 90th birthday of His Majesty Gustaf VI Adolf.

³ Coins of new design and size first issued in 1972.

*Reeded edges: 2 kronor and 1 krona. Smooth edges: Cupronickel 5 kronor, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, and 1 ore coins. Lettered edge: Silver 5 kronor coin.

Previous issues of Swedish coins also outstanding in 1973

Denomination and type of edge	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 kronor (reeded)	25.00	900 silver, 100 copper	36	2.80
5 kronor (smooth)	22.88	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	36	2.80
5 kronor (lettered)	18.00	do	34	2.58
2 kronor (reeded)	15.00	800 silver, 200 copper	31	2.44
Do	14.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	31	2.42
1 krona (reeded)	7.50	800 silver, 200 copper	25	1.91
Do	7.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	25	1.88
50 ore (reeded)	5.00	600 silver, 400 copper	22	1.71
50 ore (smooth)	4.80	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	22	1.61
50 ore (reeded)	4.80	75% copper, 25% nickel	22	1.80
25 ore (smooth)	2.42	600 silver, 400 copper	17	1.43
Do	2.32	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	17	1.36
25 ore (reeded)	2.40	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.46
10 ore (smooth)	1.45	400 silver, 600 copper	15	1.14
Do	1.44	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	15	1.14
10 ore (reeded)	1.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	15	1.21
5 ore (smooth)	6.94	Iron	27	1.92
2 ore (smooth)	3.47	do	21	1.51
1 ore (smooth)	1.74	do	16	1.40

*See denomination column.

SWITZERLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 francs.....	5,002,000	13.2	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	31	2.55
2 francs.....	5,996,000	8.8	do.....	27	2.15
1 franc.....	5,000,000	4.4	do.....	23	1.60
½ franc.....	5,000,000	2.2	do.....	18	1.35
20 centimes.....		4.0	do.....	21	1.80
10 centimes.....	30,350,000	3.0	do.....	19	1.50
5 centimes.....		2.0	do.....	17	1.30
2 centimes.....		3.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.....	20	1.35
1 centime.....	3,000,000	1.5	do.....	16	1.15
Total.....	54,348,000				

¹ 1973 coinage made by Swiss Federal Mint, bore the year 1973.

* Lettered edge: 5 francs. Reeded edges: 2 francs, 1, and ½ franc. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime coins.

Previous issues of Swiss coins outstanding in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 francs.....	15.00	835 silver, 165 copper.....	31	2.55
2 francs.....	10.00	do.....	27	2.15
1 franc.....	5.00	do.....	23	1.60
½ franc.....	2.50	do.....	18	1.35
20 centimes.....	4.00	Pure nickel.....	21	1.80
10 centimes.....	3.00	do.....	19	1.50
5 centimes.....	2.00	do.....	17	1.30

* Lettered edge: 5 francs. Reeded edge: 2, 1, and ½ franc coins. Smooth edges: 20, 10, and 5 centimes.

NOTE.—On Apr. 1, 1971, the Swiss Federal Council withdrew all silver coins struck from 1834 through 1967 from circulation. They were redeemable at face value through Sept. 30, 1972, at the Swiss National Bank, Bern. After that date they were demontized.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
100 piastres.....		10.0	680 silver, 320 copper.....	28	2.0
50 piastres.....		5.0	600 silver, 400 copper.....	24	1.2
25 piastres.....		2.5	do.....	20	.83-.84
10 piastres.....		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	21	1.5
Do.....		4.0	92% copper, 8% aluminum.....	21	1.8
5 piastres.....		3.0	do.....	19	1.6
Do.....		3.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	19	1.5
Do.....		4.2	Bronze-aluminum.....	22.5	1.5
2½ piastres.....	10,000,000	2.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	17	1.5
Do.....		2.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	17	1.5
Do. ²		2.9	Bronze-aluminum.....	21	1.5
Total.....	10,000,000				

¹ Coins made by mints in the United Kingdom, bore the year 1973.

² Perforated.

* Reeded edge: 2½ piastres. Other denominations not reported.

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 shilling ²	6,920,000	13.48	75% copper, 25% nickel	(²)	n.a.
1 shilling ²	500,000	8.00	do	27.74	n.a.
50 senti	10,000,000	4.00	do	20.96	n.a.
20 senti	10,000,000	5.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	24.00	n.a.
5 senti	20,000,000	4.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.48	n.a.
Total	47,420,000				

¹ 1973 coinage by Royal Mint, London, was dated 1973.

² 10-sided coin alternate milled and plain sides, measuring 31.4 mm. across flats and 33 mm. across corners. An FAO food plan coin.

* Reeded edges: 1 shilling and 50 senti. Smooth edges: 20 and 5 senti.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The coins described were introduced Aug. 1, 1966, to replace East African coins.

THAILAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Regular:					
5 baht	30,173,000	9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.00	n.a.
1 baht	31,000,000	7.50	do	27.00	1.51
50 stangs	4,796,000	4.50	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.00	1.48
25 stangs	32,084,000	2.50	do	20.50	1.20
10 stangs	940,000	1.75	do	17.50	1.16
5 stangs	1,260,000	1.25	do	15.00	1.10
1 stang	140,000	1.20	90% tin, 10% copper	15.00	.98
Subtotal	100,393,000				
Commemorative:					
800 baht		20.00	900 gold, 30 silver, 70 copper...	30.00	1.75
400 baht		10.00	do	23.00	1.50
50 baht		25.00	900 silver, 100 copper	40.00	2.05
10 baht		5.00	800 silver, 200 copper	20.50	1.60
1 baht ²	13,410,000	7.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.00	1.51
Subtotal	13,410,000				
Grand total	113,803,000				

¹ Coinage was made by the Royal Mint of Thailand from October 1972–September 1973. Dates on coins are: 5 baht B.E. 2515 (1972); 1 baht, B.E. 2501 (1958); 50, 25, 10, and 5 stangs, B.E. 2500 (1957); and, 1 stang coins B.E. 2485 (1942).

² Consists of 9 million coins commemorating investiture of H. H. Prince Vajiralongkorn; 3,410,000 in connection with FAO food coin plan; and, 1 million in connection with World Health Organization.

* Reeded edges: All denominations, except the 5 baht which has smooth edge.

n.a. Not available.

TOGO, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

TONGA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
2 pa'anga.....		42.12	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	45.01	n.a.
1 pa'anga.....		28.28	do.....	38.74	n.a.
50 sentil.....		18.14	do.....	34.54	n.a.
20 sentil.....		11.31	do.....	28.50	n.a.
10 sentil.....		5.66	do.....	23.60	n.a.
5 sentil.....		2.83	do.....	19.41	n.a.
2 sentil.....		3.89	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.08	n.a.
1 sentil.....		2.59	do.....	17.53	n.a.

*Milled edges: 2 and 1 pa'anga, 50, 20, 10, and 5 sentil. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 sentil.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Tonga adopted the decimal system of money Apr. 3, 1967. The monetary unit, the Pa'Anga is divided into 100 Sentil.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 dollars.....	26,665	35.12	925 silver.....	42.00	2.89
5 dollars.....	27,098	29.81	do.....	40.00	2.31
1 dollar.....	22,490	18.37	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	36.00	n.a.
50 cents.....	23,740	7.07	do.....	26.01	1.85
25 cents ²	3,026,240	3.54	do.....	20.00	1.63
10 cents ³	4,033,740	1.41	do.....	16.26	1.02
5 cents ⁴	1,186,240	3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.21	1.35
1 cent ⁵	21,646,240	1.94	do.....	17.78	1.14
Total.....	29,992,453				

¹ The \$10, and \$5 coins were struck by the Royal Canadian Mint with punches from the Franklin Mint, a private mint in the United States, and were dated 1972. The \$1 and 50-cent pieces were produced by the Franklin Mint and dated 1973. Coins denominated below 50 cents were dated as follows:

	1972	1973
25 cents.....	3,000,000	26,240
10 cents.....	4,000,000	33,740
5 cents.....	1,125,000	61,240
1 cent.....		21,646,240

Total..... 8,125,000 21,767,460

² 26,240 coins made by Franklin Mint, 3 million made by Mints in the United Kingdom.

³ 33,740 coins made by Franklin Mint, 4 million made by Mints in the United Kingdom.

⁴ 46,240 coins made by Franklin Mint, 15,000 made by Royal Canadian Mint, and 1,125,000 made by Mints in the United Kingdom.

⁵ 16.5 million cents made in the United Kingdom and 5 million made by Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

*Milled edges: \$10, \$5, \$1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

n.a. Not available.



Coinage of Trinidad and Tobago

TUNISIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 dinar.....		18.00	680 silver, 320 copper.....	32	n.a.
Do.....		7.50	Mixed metals ²	27	n.a.
½ dinar.....		6.00	do.....	25	n.a.
Do.....		12.00	Pure nickel.....	29	n.a.
100 millimes.....	2,400,000	7.50	69% to 72% copper, 31% to 28% zinc.....	27	n.a.
50 millimes.....	1,440,000	6.00	do.....	25	n.a.
20 millimes.....	1,912,500	4.50	do.....	12	n.a.
10 millimes.....		3.50	do.....	29	n.a.
5 millimes.....	3,600,000	1.50	95.35% aluminum, 4% mag- nesium, 0.6% manganese, .05% copper.....	24	n.a.
2 millimes.....	2,500,000	1.00	do.....	21	n.a.
1 millime.....	4,000,000	0.65	do.....	18	n.a.
Total.....	15,852,500				

¹ 1973 coinage, manufactured by the Mint of Czechoslovakia, bore the year 1960.

² Alloy unknown.

*Reeded edge: all denominations.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The Dinar is the monetary unit, divided into 1,000 millimes.

TURKEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
2½ liras.....		12.00	"Acmonital" (steel).....	30.0	2.70
Do ²	4,348,800	9.00	do.....	30.0	1.64
1 lira.....	12,596,000	7.00	do.....	27.0	2.07
50 kurus.....	18,958,000	6.00	do.....	25.4	1.86
25 kurus.....	20,496,000	4.00	do.....	22.5	1.75
10 kurus.....	11,930,000	2.50	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.0	1.50
5 kurus.....	17,370,000	1.35	do.....	17.0	1.30
1 kurus.....	540,000	1.00	do.....	14.0	.85
Total.....	86,238,800				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made by the Turkish Government Mint, bears the date 1973.

² The 2½ lira has lettered edge distinguishing it as an FAO coin.

*Incused edges: 2½ liras, 1 lira, and 50 kurus. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 kurus.

Previous issues of Turkish coins also outstanding in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
25 kurus.....	4.50	70% copper, 30% zinc.....	22.6	1.35
10 kurus.....	2.75	do.....	18.0	1.35
5 kurus.....	2.25	do.....	16.0	1.35

*Lettered edges.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Crown-----	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i> 28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	<i>mm.</i> 38.61	<i>mm.</i> 2.74

*Serrated edge.

NOTE.—This coin, released Aug. 29, 1969, was the first issued by these Islands.

UGANDA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 shillings ¹ -----		13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	30.0	3.00
2 shillings-----		11.66	do-----	30.1	2.31
1 shilling-----		6.67	do-----	26.0	1.80
50 cents-----		4.50	do-----	22.0	1.78
20 cents-----		9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	28.4	2.18
10 cents-----		5.05	do-----	24.0	1.57
5 cents-----		3.24	do-----	20.2	1.52
Total-----					

¹ New denomination issued on Jan. 25, 1973, to replace 5 shilling note.

*Milled edges: 5, 2, and 1 shilling and 50 cents. Smooth edges: 5 shillings (7 lobes), 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces.

NOTE.—Uganda coins were introduced on Jan. 2, 1967, to replace East African coins.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 dirham-----	1,000,000	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	28.50	n.a.
50 fils-----	2,000,000	6.50	do-----	25.00	n.a.
25 fils-----	2,000,000	3.50	do-----	20.00	n.a.
10 fils-----	2,000,000	7.50	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27.00	n.a.
5 fils ² -----	3,000,000	3.75	do-----	22.00	n.a.
1 fil ² -----	2,000,000	1.50	do-----	15.00	n.a.
Total-----	12,000,000				

¹ 1973 coinage was struck by mints in the United Kingdom and bore the dates 1973-1393. The reverse designs on all denominations are similar, carrying the inscription "United Arab Emirates" in Arabic above and English below.

² For issue in connection with the FAO coin plan.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Federation, United Arab Emirates, formed in December 1971 by Abu Dhabi, Asman, Dubai, Fujairah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Qawain. Ras al Khaima joined in February 1972.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973*	Gross weight	Metallie composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 pounds ¹	-----	52.0	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 eopper	40	(*)
5 pounds ¹	-----	26.0	do	33	(*)
Do ¹	-----	42.5	do	37	(*)
Do	-----	42.5	875 gold, 75 silver, 50 eopper	37	(*)
1 pound ¹	-----	8.5	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 eopper	24	(*)
Do	-----	8.5	875 gold, 75 silver, 50 eopper	24	(*)
50 piastres	-----	4.25	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 eopper	20	0.75
Do ¹	-----	28.0	900 silver, 100 eopper	40	(*)
Do ¹	-----	20.0	720 silver, 280 copper	40	1.6
25 piastres ¹	-----	10.0	do	30	1.44
Do ¹	-----	17.5	do	35	1.8-1.9
20 piastres	-----	14.0	do	33	1.6-1.7
Do	-----	28.0	833 $\frac{1}{3}$ silver, 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ eopper	40	2.2
10 piastres	-----	7.0	720 silver, 280 copper	26	1.35
Do	-----	7.0	do	27	1.3-1.4
Do	-----	14.0	833 $\frac{1}{3}$ silver, 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ eopper	33	1.6
Do	-----	7.0	625 silver, 375 eopper	26	1.35
Do ¹	-----	5.0	720 silver, 280 copper	24	1.12
5 piastres ¹	-----	2.5	do	19	.91
Do ¹	-----	2.5	do	20	(*)
Do	-----	3.5	do	22	.94-.96
Do	-----	3.5	625 silver, 375 eopper	22	.95
Do	-----	7.0	833 $\frac{1}{3}$ silver, 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ eopper	26	1.3
2 piastres	-----	2.8	do	19	1
Do ²	-----	-----	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 manganese, 50 zinc.	(*)	(*)
20 millimes ¹	-----	5.75	92% eopper, 8% aluminum	25	1.2
Do	-----	5.8	do	25	1.5
10 millimes	-----	4.9	do	23	1.5
Do	-----	5.5	75% eopper, 25% nickel	23	1.5
Do	-----	5.75	95.5% eopper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	24	1.4
5 millimes	-----	4.0	75% eopper, 25% nickel	21	1.3
Do	-----	4.0	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	20	1.5
Do	-----	3.6	92% eopper, 8% aluminum	21	1.33
2 millimes	-----	2.33	do	18	1.15
1 millime	-----	1.8	do	16	1.15
Do	-----	4.4	95% eopper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	23	1.2

¹ Commemorative issue.² Hexagonal shaped coin.

*Data not available.

NOTE.—No information from official Egyptian sources has been made available for U.S. Mint reports for a number of years.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal coins:	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 new pence ² -----	17, 242, 852	13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	30.00	2.29
25 new pence ³ -----	35, 160	28.28	925 silver-----	38.74	2.00
Do ³ -----	1, 711, 200	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	38.74	2.00
10 new pence-----	140, 673, 361	11.31	do-----	28.50	2.31
5 new pence-----	98, 361	5.66	do-----	23.60	1.73
2 new pence-----	98, 361	7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin-----	25.91	1.80
1 new penny-----	267, 298, 361	3.56	do-----	20.32	1.52
½ new penny-----	356, 698, 361	1.78	do-----	17.15	1.12
Subtotal-----	783, 856, 017				
Pound-shilling-pence coins:					
Sovereign (1 pound)-----		7.99	916½ gold, 83½ copper-----	22.05	1.63
Crown (5s.)-----		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	38.74	3.05
Halfcrown (2s. 6d.) ⁴ -----	316, 182	14.14	do-----	32.31	2.31
Florin (2s.)-----	316, 182	11.31	do-----	28.50	2.31
Shilling (1s.) ⁵ -----	632, 364	5.66	do-----	23.60	1.73
Sixpence (6d.)-----	316, 182	2.83	do-----	19.41	1.40
Threepence (3d.) ⁴ -----	316, 182	1.41	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel-----	21.08	2.79
Penny (1d.) ⁴ -----	316, 182	9.45	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin-----	30.86	1.91
Halfpenny (½d.) ⁴ -----	316, 182	5.67	do-----	25.48	1.65
Subtotal-----	2, 529, 456				
Maundy money: ⁷					
Fourpence-----	1, 098	1.89	925 silver, 75 copper-----	17.63	1.02
Threepence-----	1, 098	1.41	do-----	16.26	0.94
Twopence-----	1, 004	0.94	do-----	13.44	0.89
Penny-----	1, 004	0.47	do-----	11.15	0.69
Subtotal-----	4, 204				
Total-----	786, 389, 677				

¹ The 1973 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. Production included: 98,361 decimal proof sets dated 1971; 316,182 pound-shilling-pence proof sets dated 1970; 32 million new 1 penny and new ½ penny coins dated 1974; 654,000 new 10 pence coins dated 1973; remaining coins, exclusive of 25 pence, were dated 1973.

² The coin is 7-sided (an equilateral curve heptagon). Includes 383,491 coins commemorating Britain's entry into the European Economic Community.

³ Coins commemorate the 25th Royal Wedding Anniversary. The silver coins are proof.

⁴ Coins have been demonetized and are no longer legal tender.

⁵ Production consists of 316,182 coins for England and the same number for Scotland.

⁶ Twelve-sided.

⁷ Minted for special distribution of the Royal Maundy at Westminster Abbey on Maundy Thursday.

* Plain edges: 50p, 2p, 1p, ½p, and all Maundy coins. Milled edges: 25p, 10p, 6d, and 5p. Milling of the edge of the sovereign has approximately 105 serrations, 7½ thousandths of an inch deep.

NOTE.—United Kingdom coins circulate in the Falkland Islands. United Kingdom coins also circulate in: The Bahama Islands, Bermuda, the eastern group of Caribbean Territories, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Guyana, the Isle of Man, Jamaica, Jersey, and Malta which have their own coins.

UPPER VOLTA, REPUBLIC OF—See Africa, West



Coinage of the United Kingdom

URUGUAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1,000 pesos.....		25.00	900 silver, 100 copper.....	37.0	3.40
100 pesos.....		8.00	70% copper, 20% nickel, 10% zinc.	27.5	1.40
50 pesos.....		5.25	70% copper, 15% nickel, 15% zinc.	24.5	1.30
10 pesos.....		3.25	do.....	21.5	1.22
20 pesos.....		4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.0	1.24
5 pesos.....		3.00	do.....	20.0	1.22
1 peso.....		2.00	do.....	17.0	1.00
Total.....					

* Smooth edges: 1 and 5 peso pieces. Reeded edges: other denominations.

Previous issues of Uruguayan coins in circulation in 1973

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 pesos.....	9.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	28.00	2.25
5 pesos.....	7.0	do.....	25.00	2.15
1 peso.....	5.0	do.....	22.00	2.10

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 pesos.

VATICAN CITY

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
500 Vatican lire.....	145,000	11.00	835 silver, 165 copper.....	29.0	2.2
100 Vatican lire.....		5.20	900 gold, 100 other.....	20.7	1.3
Do.....	830,440	8.00	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18% chrome).	27.8	2.0
50 Vatican lire.....	750,000	6.25	do.....	24.8	2.0
20 Vatican lire.....	210,000	3.60	"Bronzital" (91.6% copper, 8% aluminum, 0.4% titanium).	21.4	1.6
10 Vatican lire.....	170,000	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).	23.3	1.6
Do.....		3.00	do.....	29.0	1.7
5 Vatican lire.....	132,000	1.00	do.....	20.3	1.5
Do.....		2.50	do.....	26.7	1.8
2 Vatican lire.....	132,000	0.80	do.....	18.3	1.4
Do.....		1.75	do.....	24.1	1.5
1 Vatican lire.....	132,000	0.63	do.....	17.2	1.2
Do.....		1.25	do.....	21.6	1.3
Total.....	2,501,440				

¹ The 1973 coinage, made by the Italian Government Mint, bears the date 1973.

*Lettered edge: 500 lire. Serrated edges: 100, 50, and 2 lire. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 lira coins.

VENEZUELA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 bolivars.....	1,378,814	30.00	900 silver.....	39	3.15
2 bolivars.....		8.50	Pure nickel.....	27	2.00
1 bolivar.....		5.00	do.....	23	1.70
½ bolivar.....		3.50	do.....	20	1.40
¼ bolivar.....		1.75	do.....	17	0.90
12½ centimos.....		5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	23	1.65
10 centimos.....		4.00	do.....	21	1.52
5 centimos.....		2.50	do.....	19	1.17
Total.....	1,378,814				

¹ Produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. A numismatic coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of Simon Bolivar, which bears dates 1873-1973.

*Milled edges: 2, 1, ½, and ¼ bolivars. Smooth edges: 12½, 10, and 5 centimos. Lettered edge: 10 bolivars.

VIETNAM

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
10 plastres (10 dong) ¹		5.0	90% steel nickel clad.....	25.5	1.27
Do.....		5.5	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	25.5	n.a.
5 plastres (5 dong) ¹		4.0	90% steel nickel clad.....	24.5	1.09
1 plastre (1 dong).....		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22.5	n.a.
50/100 plastres.....		3.8	96.5% aluminum, 3.5% mag- nestum.....	31.0	n.a.
Do.....		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% mag- nestum.....	31.0	2.36
Do (50 xu).....		3.1	Aluminum.....	30.0	1.62
20/100 plastre.....		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% mag- nestum.....	27.0	2.06
10/100 plastre.....		1.3	do.....	23.0	1.70
Total.....					

¹ Coin has eight scallops.

*Reeded edges: 10 and 1 dong coins. Smooth edge: 5 dong.

n.a. Not available.

WESTERN SAMOA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1 tala.....		27.22	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	38.74	n.a.
50 sene.....		13.61	do.....	31.75	n.a.
20 sene.....		11.31	do.....	28.50	n.a.
10 sene.....	40,000	5.66	do.....	23.60	n.a.
5 sene.....	80,000	2.83	do.....	19.41	n.a.
2 sene.....	50,000	3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.....	21.08	n.a.
1 sene.....	100,000	1.75	do.....	17.53	n.a.
Total.....	270,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1967.

*Incuse-lettered edge: 1 tala commemorative. Wording on edge in English "Decimal Currency Introduced 10 JULY 1967." Milled edges: 50, 20, 10, and 5 sene. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 sene.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Western Samoa adopted its own decimal system of currency on July 10, 1967. The new coins replace coins of New Zealand. The monetary unit, the Tala, is divided into 100 Sene.



Coinage of Venezuela

WINDWARD ISLANDS, ATLANTIC GROUP—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

WINDWARD ISLANDS, PACIFIC GROUP—*See* French Polynesia

YEMEN, THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1973	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 fils.....		9.07	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	27.74	n.a.
25 fils.....		4.54	do.....	20.96	n.a.
5 fils.....		4.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.....	23.14	1.47
1 fil.....		.78	97% aluminum, 3% magnesiumium.....	19.81	n.a.
Total.....					

n.a. Not available.

*Milled edges: 50 and 25 fils. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 fils.

NOTE.—The name of this area was changed from The People's Republic of Southern Yemen. The monetary unit remains the Southern Yemen Dinar, which is divided into 1,000 fils. The 1971 coins were inscribed "Democratic Yemen."

YUGOSLAVIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
5 dinar.....	n.a.	6.75	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.....	27.5	1.75
2 dinar.....	n.a.	5.00	do.....	24.5	1.55
1 dinar.....	n.a.	3.80	do.....	21.8	1.45
50 paras.....	n.a.	6.00	85% copper, 14.5% zinc, 0.5% aluminum.....	25.5	1.57
20 paras.....	n.a.	4.00	do.....	23.2	1.32
10 paras.....	n.a.	3.00	do.....	21.0	1.25
5 paras.....	n.a.	1.50	do.....	16.0	1.15

¹ 1973 coinage manufactured by the Bureau of Money, Engraving and Printing, Belgrad. All coins were dated 1973.

*Milled edges: all denominations.

n.a. Not available.

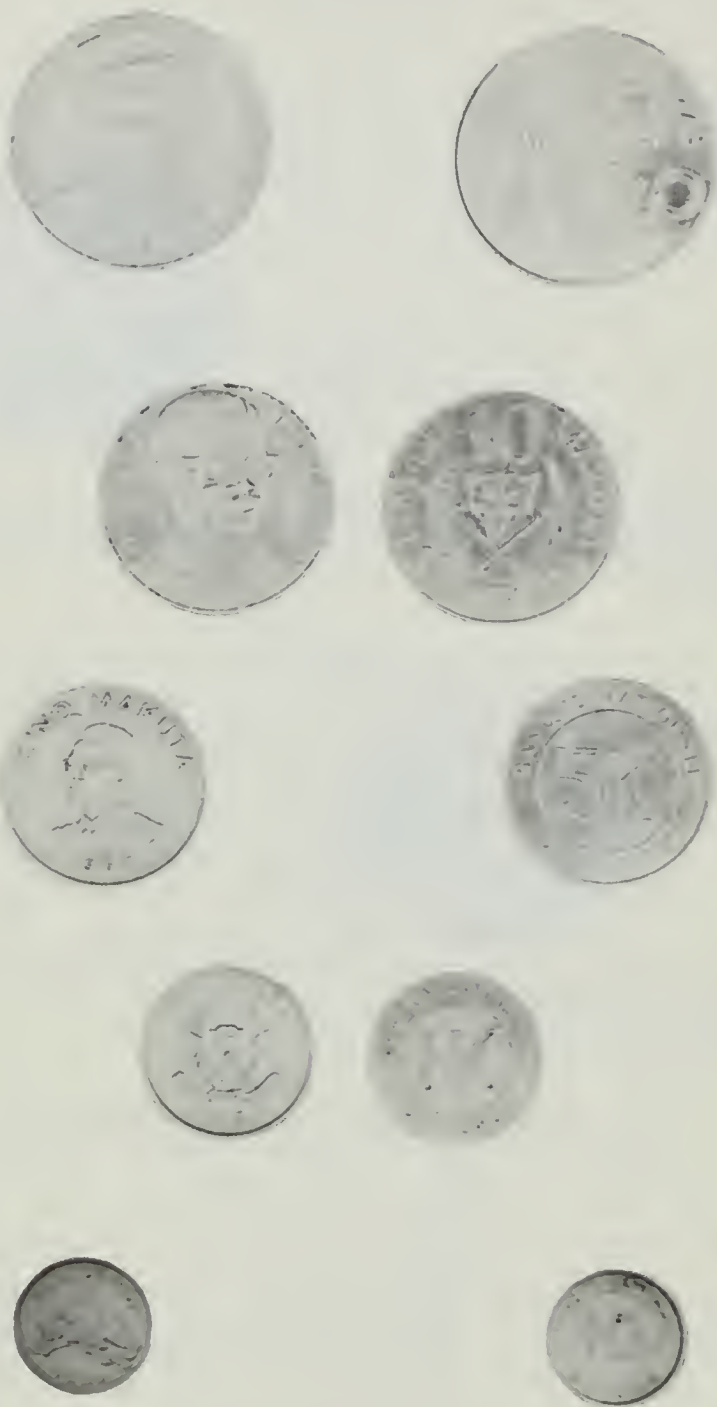
Previous issues of Yugoslavian coins outstanding in 1973

Denomination ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
1,000 dinar.....	78.20	900 gold.....	55.00	n.a.
500 dinar.....	39.10	do.....	45.00	n.a.
200 dinar.....	15.64	do.....	30.00	n.a.
100 dinar.....	7.82	do.....	22.00	n.a.
50 dinar.....	20.00	925 silver.....	34.00	n.a.
Do.....	6.00	91% copper, 9% aluminum.....	25.50	1.8
20 dinar.....	9.00	do.....	27.00	n.a.
Do.....	4.00	do.....	23.20	1.5
10 dinar.....	3.00	do.....	21.00	1.4

¹ Unofficial sources indicate the gold and silver coins to have been issued in 1969 on the occasion of the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. The gold issue was reported limited to 10,000 sets.

* Milled edges: all denominations.

n.a. Not available.



Coinage of Zaire

ZAIRE (formerly Congo, Democratic Republic of)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Zaire-likuta-sengi system ²	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
20 makuta.....	10,000,000	13.00	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	31.00	2.20
10 makuta.....	10,000,000	9.00	do.....	28.00	2.00
5 makuta.....		6.50	do.....	25.00	1.50
1 likuta.....		1.25	97% aluminum, 3% mag- nesium.	21.00	1.65
10 sengi.....		.70	do.....	16.99	1.50
Total.....	20,000,000				

¹ 1973 coinage, manufactured by Giesecke & Devrient, West Germany, bore the year 1973.

² Effective June 23, 1967, the Democratic Republic of the Congo introduced a new monetary unit, the zaire, equivalent to 1,000 francs. The zaire is divided into 100 likuta (plural, makuta), and each likuta is divided into 100 sengi.

*Reeded edges: 10, 5 makuta, 1 likuta, and 10 sengi. Serrated edges: 20 makuta.

NOTE.—Prior to 1972 this country was known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

ZAMBIA (formerly Northern Rhodesia)

Denomination	Coinage in 1973 ¹	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thicknes and edge*
	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Grams</i>		<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
50 ngwee (12 sided)....	2,500,000	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	30.00	1.88
20 ngwee.....	7,500,000	11.31	60% copper, 20% nickel, 20% zinc.	28.50	2.26
10 ngwee.....	1,000,000	5.66	do.....	23.60	1.88
5 ngwee.....		2.83	do.....	19.41	1.42
2 ngwee.....		4.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	n.a.
1 ngwee.....		2.33	do.....	17.53	n.a.
Total.....	11,000,000				

¹ 1973 coinage was manufactured by mints in the United Kingdom. The 50 ngwee coins were dated 1972; the other coins were dated 1973.

*Milled edges: 20, 10, and 5 ngwee. Smooth edges: 50, 2, and 1 ngwee.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The decimal system of currency, effective Jan. 16, 1968, replaced the initial Zambian pound shilling-pence system which was adopted Nov. 16, 1964. The new monetary unit, the Kwacha, is divided into 100 ngwee. Abbreviations K and n.

ZANZIBAR—See Tanzania

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1973

[The decimal system of money, with the monetary unit divided into 100 fractional units, prevails in each country except as noted. The form, capitalization, position, etc., of units and their symbols or abbreviations may vary from that shown according to custom, usage, type of machines used, or for other reasons. Plural forms regularly are made by adding the letter "s," except as noted]

Country	Basic unit			Divisional (fractional) unit			Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Symbol or abbreviation		
United States of America.....	Dollar.....	\$	Cent.....	Cent.....	¢		
Afars and Issas (formerly French Somaliland).....	Djibouti franc.....	Dj. fr.	Centime.....	Centime.....			
Afghanistan.....	Afghani.....	Af.	Pul.....	Pul.....			
Africa, Equatorial States: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon.....	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.....	CFA fr.	Centime.....	Centime.....			1 CFA fr.=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Africa, West (Monetary Union): Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.....	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.....	CFA fr.	Centime.....	Centime.....			1 CFA fr.=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Albania.....	Lek.....		Qintar.....	Qintar.....	Cme		100 qintars=1 lek.
Algeria.....	Dinar.....	DA	Centime.....	Centime.....	ctv.		Uses French and Spanish money.
Andorra.....	Peso.....	\$	Centavo.....	Centavo.....			New monetary unit, the Peso (1 peso=100 centavos), first issued Jan. 1, 1970, pursuant to Argentine Law 18,188, Apr. 15, 1969.
Argentina.....							
Australia.....	Dollar.....	\$	Cent.....	Cent.....	c		
Austria.....	Schilling.....	S	Groschen.....	Groschen.....	g		
Bahamas.....	Dollar.....	B\$	Cent.....	Cent.....	c		
Bahrain.....	Dinar.....	BD	Fils (fils).....	Fils (fils).....			
Bangladesh.....	Taka.....	Tk.	Polsha.....	Polsha.....			
Barbados.....	Dollar.....	BDS\$	Cent.....	Cent.....			1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Belgium.....	Franc.....	F or BF	Centime.....	Centime.....	c		
Belize.....	Dollar.....	\$	Cent.....	Cent.....			
Bermuda.....	Dollar.....	\$	Cent.....	Cent.....			Bermuda adopted decimal system of currency on Feb. 6, 1970.
Bhutan.....	Rupce.....	Rc (Rs.)	New palsa.....	New palsa.....	N.P.		Indian money is also in circulation.
Bolivia.....	Peso Boliviano.....	\$b	Cents.....	Cents.....			
Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland).....	South African rand.....	R	Cent.....	Cent.....	c		
Brazil.....	Cruzetro.....	Cr. \$	Centavo.....	Centavo.....			
Brunei.....	Dollar.....		Sen (sen).....	Sen (sen).....			First issued in 1967.
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....		Stotinki.....	Stotinki.....			100 stotinki=1 lev.
Burma.....	Kyat.....	K	Pya.....	Pya.....	p		The decimal system was adopted in 1962.

Burundi	Franc Burundi	F.Bu	Sen (sen)		Official conventional sign of the riel is barred Cambodian letter "ro," as follows ៛ . Typewriters and fonts which do not include this character may use a barred Latin "j" as follows ៛ .
Cambodia	Riel	£	Cent	¢	4.80 E.C. \$=1 pound sterling.
Canada	Dollar	\$	Cent	¢	1 Yuan=10 jiao=100 fen.
Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group: Barbados, Leeward, and Windward Islands.	East Caribbean Dollar	E.C. \$	Cent	¢	1 CFA franc=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Cayman Islands	Dollar	\$	Cent	¢	1 £=1,000 mils.
Ceylon (see Sri Lanka)	Yuan	E°	Centésimo	¢	Danish money used in Faroe Islands and Greenland.
Chile	Escudo	NT \$	Jiao	¢	The decimal system of currency replaced the pound-shilling-pence system on Jan. 13, 1969.
China, Peoples Republic of	New Taiwan Dollar	NT \$	Cent	¢	Use metropolitan French coins.
China, Republic of	Peso	\$ or P	Centavo	¢	1 CFP=0.055 metropolitan French franc.
Colombia	Comunaute Fl-nanciere Africaine franc	CFA fr.	Centime	¢, ¢, or Ctv.	Adopted the decimal system of currency in 1971.
Comoro Islands					*For both singular and plural forms. On Feb. 23, 1967, a new cedi was introduced equivalent to 1.2 old cedis (the decimal unit introduced in 1965).
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (see Zaïre)	Colón (Colones)	Q or ¢	Centimo	¢	Adopted decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.
Costa Rica	Pound	¢ or ¢	Centime	¢	United Kingdom coins also used.
Cyprus	Crown	£	Centime	¢	Danish money is legal tender in Greenland.
Czechoslovakia	Krone (Kroner)	Kcs	Centime	¢	
Denmark	Peso Dominicano	Kr. or kr.	Centime	¢	
Dominican Republic	Sucré	RD \$	Centime	¢	
Ecuador	Colón (Colones)	¢ or ¢	Centime	¢	
El Salvador	Dollar	Eth. \$	Centime	¢	
Ethiopia	Dollar	\$	Centime	¢	
Fiji	Markka (Markkaa)	mK	Centime	¢	
Finland	Franc	F	Centime	¢	
French Guadeloupe, Guiana, and Martinique	Colonies Françaises du Pacifique franc.	CFP fr.	Centime	¢	
French Polynesia: Austral, Leeward, Marqueras and Windward Islands; and Tuimotu group.	Dalasi		Butut	s. & d.	
Gambia, The	Deutsche Mark*	DM	Pfennig*	Pf.	
Germany, Federal Republic of	New Cedi	N¢	New pesewa	P	
Ghana	Crown		Pence		
Gibraltar	Dracma	Dr.	Lepton (lepta)		
Greece	Quetzal (Quetzales)	Q	Centavo		
Greenland					
Guatemala					

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1973—Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Guernsey	Pound		Pence		Converted to decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.
Guinea, Republic of	Guinea Franc	FG			
Guyana (former British Guiana)	Dollar	G\$			
Haiti	Gourde	G			
Honduras	Lempira	L.			
Hong Kong	Dollar	HK\$			
Hungary	Forint	Ft.			
Iceland	Króna (Krónur)	kr. or Kr.	Filér	Fil.	14.5455 HK\$ = 1 pound sterling.
India	Rupree	Rc. (Rs.)	Eyrir (aurar)	aur. or au.	
Indonesia	Rupiah	Rp.	Paisa (paise)	p.	
Iran	Rial	Rl. (RIs.)	Sen (sen)		No symbol for dinar. 1 rial = 100 dinars.
Iraq	Dinar	ID	Fils (fils)		1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Ireland, Republic of	Pound	£	Pence		The decimal system of currency was adopted on Feb. 15, 1971.
Israel	Pound	IL	Agora (agorot)	Ag.	The 1 L is divided into 100 ag.
Italy	Lira (Lire)	L. or Lit.	Centesimo (centesimi)		
Jamaica	Dollar	\$	Cent	c	The decimal system of money was adopted on Sept. 8, 1969.
Japan	Yen	¥	Sen (sen) Rin		
Jersey	Pound		Pence		
Jordan	Dinar	J.D.	Fils (fils)	FLS.	Adopted decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.
Kenya	Shilling	Sh.	Cent.	ct.	1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Korea, Republic of	Won	W	Chon (chon) or Jeon.		100 cents = 1 shilling.
Kuwait	Dinar	KD	Fils (fils)		The won is divided into 100 chon. The ratio of hwan to won is 10 to 1.
Laos	Kip	K, k	Plastre		1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Lebanon	Pound	L£ or LL	Plastre	LP or PL	
Lesotho (former Basutoland)	South African rand	R	Cent.	c	

Liberia	Dollar (Liberian or United States).	\$	Cent.	¢	U.S. money is also legal tender.
Libya	Dinar	L.D.	Dirham		Pound changed to Libyan dinar on Sept. 1, 1971. 1,000 dirhams = 1 dinar.
Liechtenstein					Uses Swiss money.
Luxembourg	Franc (Luxembourg or Belgian).	fr. or F	Centime	Ct.	Belgian money is also legal tender.
Madagascar	Franc	Fr	Centime	Ct.	Coins issued by Malagasy Currency Institute.
Malagasy Republic	Franc Malgache.	FMG	Centime		1 Malagasy franc = 0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Malawi (formerly Nyasaland)	Kwacha		Tambala		At par with £ sterling. Adopted decimal system on Feb. 15, 1971.
Malaysia	Dollar	\$	Cent.	¢	
Maldive Republic	Rupee		Lari	¢	
Mali	Mali franc.	MF	Cent.	¢	
Malta	Pound		Cent.	¢	First Maltese coinage issued in 1972. 100 cents = 1 pound; 10 mills = 1 cent.
Mauritius	Rupee	Re	Cent.	¢	1 rupee = 100 cents.
Mexico	Peso	\$	Centavo	¢	
Monaco	New Franc (French).	NF	Centime	¢	Local coins and metropolitan French money circulate.
Morocco	Dirham	DH	Franc	Fr	1 dirham = 100 francs.
Mozambique	Escudo	Esc. or \$	Centavo	Cent. or Ct.	Symbol (\$) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: \$800)
Nepal	Rupee or Dabal	Rs.	Pice or paisa	ct. or c.	
Netherlands	Guilder	g., fl., or NAfl.	Cent.	ct.	
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)		CFP fr.	Centime		1 CFP Franc = 0.055 metropolitan French franc.
New Caledonia	Colonies Francaises du Pacifique franc.				Distinctive New Hebrides coins first minted in 1967.
New Hebrides	New Hebrides franc.	NH fr.			
New Zealand	Dollar	\$	Cent.	¢	
Nicaragua	Cordoba	C\$	Centavo	¢	
Nigeria	Naira	N	Kobo	K.	Converted to decimal system on Jan. 1, 1973.
Norway	Krone (Kroner)	Kr.	Øre (øre)	ø	1 rial = 1,000 baizas. Saidi rial issued on May 7, 1970, replaced Indian external rupee.
Oman	Saidi rial	SRl	Baiza		U.S. money also circulates in Panama.
Pakistan	Rupee	Rs.	Paisa (paisa)	Ps.	
Panama, Republic of	Balboa	B./	Centesimo	¢	Since 1967 fractional coins have been inscribed in Tagalog national Philippine language, "sentimo."
Paraguay	Guarani (Guaraníes)	G	Centimo	ctmo	Symbol (\$) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: \$800.)
Peru	Sol (Soles)	S/.	Centavo	ct.	
Philippines	Peso	P	Sentimo (centavo)	¢, ¢	
Poland	Zloty	Zl.	Grosz	Gr.	
Portugal	Escudo	Esc. or \$	Centavo		
Portuguese Macao	Pataca	\$	Avo.		

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1973—Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Portuguese Timor.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....	-----	Symbol (\$) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: \$500.) Do. Do. Do.
Portuguese West Africa, Angola.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....	-----	
Portuguese West Africa, Cape Verde.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....	-----	
Portuguese West Africa, Guinea.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....	-----	
Portuguese West Africa, San Tome and Principe.....	Escudo.....	Esc. or \$	Centavo.....	-----	
Qatar.....	Riyal.....	QDR	Dirham.....	-----	1 CFA Franc=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Reunion.....	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime.....	-----	Decimal system adopted in February 1970.
Rhodesia.....	pound.....	£	Cent.....	c	1 CFA Franc=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Rwanda.....	Franc.....	FRW.	Cent.....	¢	
Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.....	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime.....	-----	
San Marino.....	Libra.....	L.	n.a.	-----	
Saudi Arabia.....	Riyal.....	SR	Girsh.....	-----	1 riyal = 20 girsh = 100 halalas.
Seychelles.....	Rupee.....	Re	Cent.....	-----	13½ rupees = 1 pound sterling.
Sierra Leone.....	Leone.....	Le.	Cent.....	¢	
Singapore.....	Dollar.....	S\$	Cent.....	¢	A new currency, introduced on June 12, 1967.
Somali Republic.....	Somali Shilling.....	Sh. So.	Centesimo (centesimal).	-----	
South Africa, Republic of.....	Rand.....	R	Cent.....	c	Coinage inscribed in Afrikaans and English.
Spain.....	Peseta.....	Pta. (Pts.)	Céntimo.....	ctmo.	Country name changed from Ceylon on May 22, 1972.
Sri Lanka.....	Sri Lanka Rupee.....	SL. Rs.	Sri Lanka cent.....	SL. cts.	1 Sudanese pound = 100 plasters = 1,000 millimes.
Sudan.....	Pound.....	£S. Lsd. or L\$.	Plastre, millieme.....	m/m	
Surinam.....	Gulder.....	Gf	Cent.....	ct (cts)	

Swaziland	Lillangeni and Lulanga	Kr. or kr. Fr. L.S. sh., shs. B, b n.a. T&T\$ D T.L. Sh.	Cent.	Coins of South Africa circulate.
Sweden	Krona (Kronor)		Öre (öre)	
Switzerland	Franc		Centime	C.
Syrian Arab Republic	Pound or Lira		Piastre	P.S.
Tanzania	Shilling		Senti	stg.
Thailand	Baht		Stang	n.a.
Tonga	Panga		Senti (senti)	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	Dollar		Cent	M
Tunisia	Dinar		Millime	Krs.
Turkey	Lira		Kurus (kurus)	ct.
Uganda	Shilling		Cent	
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		Fill	
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	Pound	L.E.	Piastre, millime	P.T. & Mill.
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	£	Pence	
Uruguay	Peso	\$	Centesimo	
Vatican City	Vatican Lira (Lire)	L.	(centesimo).	
Venezuela	Bolivar (Bolivars)	B.	Céntimo	c/or c
Vietnam	Piastre	VN \$ or Pr	Centime	
Western Samoa	Tala	WS\$	Sene	
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	Dinar	S.Y. £	Fils	
Yugoslavia	Dinar (Dinars)	Din.		
Zaire	Zaire	Z	Para (para)	
Zambia	Kwacha	K	Likuta (makuta)	k
			Ngwee	n

n.a. Not available.

The denominations of the coins are inscribed in "Dong."

Name of area changed, but unit of currency remained the Southern Yemen dinar, 1,000 fils = 1 dinar.

A new dinar, equal to 100 old dinars, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1966.

1Z=100 k. 1 k=100 s.

The decimal system of money was adopted Jan. 16, 1968, replacing the £/s./d. system.

The baht is sometimes referred to as the tical.

Decimal system of money adopted Apr. 3, 1967.

1 Dinar=1,000 millimes.

Distinctive Ugandan coins were issued on Jan. 2, 1967.

Federation formed Dec. 2, 1971, by Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Qawain.

Ras Al Khaima joined in February 1972.

1 pound=100 piasres=1,000 millimes.

The United Kingdom adopted the decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971. The pound, retained as the monetary unit, is divided into 100 pence.

Silver coins withdrawn from circulation in specified countries, calendar year 1973

Country	Nominal value in monetary unit of issuing country	Silver content ¹
		<i>Fine ounces</i>
Australia.....	280,400 Australian dollars.....	415,400
Belgium.....	20,000 Belgian francs.....	105,518
Canada.....	92,856 Canadian dollars.....	58,405
El Salvador.....	33 Salvadorian colones.....	11
Ethiopia.....	177,810 Ethiopian dollars.....	80,377
Finland.....	8,311,873 Finnish markka.....	597,885
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	1,079,120 Deutsche Mark.....	48,386
Guatemala.....	19,028 Guatemalan quetzales.....	14,238
Japan.....	12,009,000 Japanese yen.....	11,117
Malaysia.....	397 Malaysian dollars.....	200
Morocco.....	3,342 Moroccan dirhams.....	319
Netherlands.....	111,023,000 Dutch guilders ²	16,208,497
Philippines.....	754 Philippine pesos.....	364
South Africa, Republic of.....	67,400 South African rand.....	61,267
Switzerland.....	79,550,000 Swiss francs.....	8,710,761
United Kingdom.....	648,113 pounds sterling.....	1,092,203
Total ounces.....	27,404,948

¹ Approximate in some instances; not necessarily the actual amount of silver recovered or recoverable.

² 2½ and 1 guilder silver coins were demonetized Jan. 1, 1973.

Estimated quantity of gold and silver issued for industrial, professional, and artistic purposes in specified countries during the calendar year 1973

Country	Gold (fine troy ounces)	Silver (fine troy ounces)	Source and reference notes
United States	6,729,000	195,900,000	Gold: U.S. Government estimate by Treasury Dept., Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations. Silver: Handy & Harman. Official Government source.
Australia	406,303	4,132,673	Hauptpunzierungs-und Probieramt (Minting and Assay Office).
Austria	128,056	220,972	Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	Central Bank.
Chile	10,674	n.a.	Banco de la Republica.
Colombia	28,535	185,483	Cooperativa de Joyeros y Relojeros de San Salvador.
El Salvador	5,015	n.a.	Bank of Finland.
Finland	n.a.	n.a.	Ministère du Developpement Industriel et Scientifique.
France	1,215,298	14,307,080	Bundesamt für Gewerblich Wirtschaft, Frankfurt am Main (Federal Office for Industry and Crafts).
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,667,866	64,715,257	External Trade Statistics.
Ghana	5,000	-----	Records of Banco de Guatemala.
Guatemala	2,337	301	Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Economic Development.
Guyana	7,000	n.a.	National Bank of Haiti.
Haiti	3,316	n.a.	P.N. Logam Mulia.
Indonesia	1,222	64,301	Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
Japan	n.a.	69,007,005	Ministry of National Economy.
Lebanon	48,654	10,745	Central Bank of Libya.
Libya	45,304	-----	Direction des Mines, et de l'Energie.
Malagasy Republic	75	n.a.	Bank Negara Malaysia.
Malaysia	40,722	n.a.	Central Bank of Mexico.
Mexico	329,290	11,809,412	Office des Changes.
Morocco	423,168	n.a.	Director of Internal Financial Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
Netherlands	225,000	1,839,000	Department of Statistics; Mines Department.
New Zealand	22,173	129,107	International Department, Banco Central de Nicaragua.
Nicaragua	6,042	n.a.	Central Bureau of Statistics.
Norway	32,151	3,215,074	Gold, trade estimates. Silver, Industrial Bank of Peru.
Pakistan	132	1,616	Casa de Moeda, Lisbon.
Peru	94,202	609,048	South African Treasury.
Portugal	363,307	1,678,669	Sindicato Nacional de Metal.
South Africa, Republic of	808	6,836	Department of Small Industries and Bank of Ceylon.
Spain	775,283	9,838,828	Centrale Bank van Suriname and Comptroller of Customs. Includes sales by the Centrale Bank and new production.
Sri Lanka	8,693	21,475	Central Bank of Sweden.
Surinam	6,868	n.a.	BCT et Bulletin de l'I.N.S.
Sweden	104,876	n.a.	Turkish Government Mint.
Tunisia	21,740	n.a.	Gold estimate compiled from submissions by members of London gold market. Silver estimate: 1973 ANNUAL BULLION REVIEW, Samuel Montague & Co., Ltd.
Turkey	48,227	48,227	Central Bank, Regulation Division.
United Kingdom	1,374,773	31,000,000	
Zaire	9,688	1,550	
Total	15,190,798	408,742,659	

n.a. Not available.

World production of gold by countries,¹ 1971-73

[Troy ounces]

Country ²	1971	1972	1973 ^p
North and Central America:			
Canada.....	2,243,000	2,079,000	1,930,000
Costa Rica.....	* 5,000	* 5,000	7,806
El Salvador.....	3,503	2,861	5,222
Haiti.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
Honduras.....	* 2,701	2,071	795
Mexico.....	150,915	146,061	132,557
Nicaragua.....	121,134	* 120,000	85,051
United States.....	1,495,108	1,449,943	1,175,750
South America:			
Bolivia.....	21,541	19,640	35,341
Brazil ³	157,378	165,531	157,216
Chile.....	64,417	75,946	94,571
Colombia.....	188,847	186,816	216,243
Ecuador.....	11,028	* 11,000	* 11,000
French Guiana.....	2,315	997	* 1,000
Guyana.....	* 1,409	4,026	* 4,000
Peru.....	65,000	82,885	55,637
Surinam.....	643	* 600	* 600
Venezuela.....	18,567	19,776	19,201
Europe:			
Finland.....	17,489	17,619	* 17,700
France.....	65,620	58,126	* 60,000
Germany, West.....	1,700	* 1,700	* 1,700
Portugal.....	13,696	16,718	15,258
Romania.....	60,000	60,000	60,000
Sweden.....	54,528	57,550	60,000
U.S.S.R. ⁴	6,700,000	6,900,000	7,100,000
Yugoslavia.....	123,780	136,898	145,000
Africa:			
Angola.....	* 44	* 30	* 30
Cameroun.....	88	50	* 60
Congo (Brazzaville).....	2,958	2,083	2,500
Ethiopia.....	24,499	20,784	19,575
Gabon.....	13,728	13,182	11,224
Ghana.....	697,517	724,051	722,531
Guinea.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Kenya.....	34	150
Liberia ⁴	2,546	1,324
Malagasy Republic.....	412	190	71
Mali.....	30	30	30
Mozambique.....	19	* 20
Niger.....	119
Nigeria.....	40	12	21
Rhodesia, Southern.....	501,551	* 502,000	* 500,000
South Africa, Republic of.....	31,388,631	29,245,273	27,494,603
Sudan.....	95	49
Tanzania.....	167	213	56
Zaire.....	171,685	81,566	133,522
Zambia.....	9,866	* 11,400	* 11,500
Asia:			
China, People's Republic of.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
India.....	118,569	105,776	106,097
Indonesia.....	10,600	10,899	* 48,000
Japan ⁵	255,255	243,027	188,000
Khmer Republic.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Korea, North.....	160,000	160,000	160,000
Korea, Republic of.....	28,807	17,072	16,300
Malaysia:			
Malaya.....	4,491	3,853	* 2,800
Sarawak.....	1,180	* 1,047	1,000
Philippines.....	637,048	606,730	572,319
Taiwan.....	19,496	17,882	22,197
Oceania:			
Australia.....	672,106	754,562	944,716
British Solomon Islands Protectorate.....	444	* 400	* 400
Fiji.....	89,129	89,670	79,983
New Zealand.....	9,418	13,511	* 13,000
Papua-New Guinea.....	24,071	409,125	566,216
Total.....	* 46,494,833	44,717,605	43,069,605

* Estimate. ^p Preliminary. ^r Revised.¹ Unless otherwise indicated, production is on the basis of mine output.² Gold is also produced in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Spain, and probably in small quantities in Argentina, Burma, East Germany, Hungary, Thailand, and several other countries. However, available data are insufficient to make reliable output estimates. Data are lacking on clandestine activities.³ Bullion only; excludes gold from placer operations for which no data are available.⁴ Purchased by the Bank of Monrovia.⁵ Contained in blister copper, refinery muds, and electrolytic copper.⁶ Refinery production for Japan was as follows: 1971—772,652 ounces; 1972—845,628 ounces; 1973—1,052,775 ounces.

World production of silver by countries,¹ 1971-73

[Troy ounces]

Country ²	1971	1972	1973 ^p
North and Central America:			
Canada.....	46,024	44,792	48,156
Costa Rica.....			(3)
El Salvador.....	215	177	123
Guatemala.....		6	* 7
Haiti *.....	17	17	17
Honduras.....	3,642	3,595	3,152
Mexico.....	36,657	37,483	38,788
Nicaragua.....	261	357	180
United States.....	41,564	37,233	37,827
South America:			
Argentina.....	r 3,179	2,122	* 2,500
Bolivia *.....	5,369	5,581	5,708
Brazil.....	624	318	327
Chile.....	2,729	4,689	5,035
Colombia.....	68	70	75
Ecuador.....	* 70	69	76
Peru.....	38,398	40,188	42,021
Europe:			
Austria ⁵	220	192	193
Czechoslovakia *.....	1,100	1,100	1,100
Finland.....	623	625	793
France.....	r 5,307	3,294	4,180
Germany, East *.....	5,000	5,000	7,000
Germany, West.....	1,800	1,736	1,382
Greece ⁵	462		* 100
Hungary *.....	6	6	7
Ireland.....	1,432	1,553	1,839
Italy.....	1,236	2,170	1,349
Poland *.....	200	210	220
Portugal.....	264	230	108
Romania *.....	1,000	1,000	1,100
Spain ⁵	* 1,640	* 1,640	2,249
Sweden.....	3,895	4,255	* 4,500
U.S.S.R. *.....	39,000	40,000	41,000
Yugoslavia.....	3,354	3,582	4,302
Africa:			
Algeria *.....	200	220	157
Kenya.....			(3)
Morocco.....	r 2,942	3,376	3,518
Rhodesia, Southern ⁵	91	126	169
South Africa, Republic of.....	3,378	3,294	3,652
South West Africa, Territory of ⁷ ⁸	r 1,728	1,357	1,563
Tanzania.....	r (3)	(3)	(3)
Tunisia.....	106	242	* 250
Zaire.....	1,470	2,078	1,995
Zambia ⁵	194	109	2
Asia:			
Burma.....	685	587	754
China, People's Republic of *.....	800	800	800
India.....	121	142	138
Indonesia.....	285	279	301
Japan.....	11,293	10,021	8,552
Korea, North *.....	700	700	700
Korea, Republic of.....	1,543	1,770	1,490
Philippines.....	1,940	1,848	1,892
Taiwan.....	73	74	93
Oceania:			
Australia.....	21,703	22,796	23,201
Fiji.....	r 20	24	30
New Zealand.....	66	31	49
Papua and New Guinea.....	19	995	1,196
Total.....	294,713	294,159	305,916

* Estimate. ^p Preliminary. ^r Revised.¹ Recoverable content of ores and concentrates produced unless otherwise noted.² In addition to the countries listed Bulgaria, Thailand, Turkey, and several African countries produce silver, but information is inadequate to make reliable output estimates.³ Less than ½ unit.⁴ Includes production by the State Mining Company (COMIBOL) plus the exports of medium and small (private sector) mines.⁵ Smelter and/or refinery production.⁶ Output of Inyati mine only.⁷ Data represents recoverable content of Tsumeb Corp., Ltd. concentrates for year ending June 30, 1971, and calendar year production in 1972 and 1973. Silver production from July 1 to December 31, 1971, was 649,343 troy ounces.⁸ Includes recovery from copper refinery sludges.

World's monetary stocks of gold bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1973

Country or international monetary institution	Fine troy ounces	Value at U.S. \$42.22 per fine troy ounce ¹
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
United States of America ²	275,989	\$11,652,247
Afghanistan ³	932	39,346
Algeria ²	5,471	231,000
Argentina.....	3,996	168,694
Australia.....	7,377	311,462
Austria.....	20,878	881,454
Belgium.....	42,171	1,780,473
Bolivia.....	407	17,186
Brazil ³	1,326	56,000
Burma ³	199	8,400
Canada.....	21,952	926,808
Chile.....	465	19,616
China, Republic of (Taiwan) ³	2,301	97,138
Colombia.....	426	18,000
Costa Rica.....	60	2,540
Denmark.....	1,813	76,588
Dominican Republic ³	85	3,600
Ecuador.....	386	16,292
El Salvador.....	485	20,514
Ethiopia.....	289	12,221
Finland.....	823	34,762
France.....	100,889	4,259,535
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	117,609	4,965,473
Ghana.....	160	6,764
Greece.....	3,502	147,854
Guatemala.....	491	20,750
Haiti.....	6,709	283,254
Iceland.....	29	1,225
India.....	6,954	293,577
Indonesia.....	57	2,427
Iran.....	3,731	157,557
Iraq ³	4,100	173,100
Ireland, Republic of.....	447	18,876
Israel.....	1,097	46,313
Italy ³	82,496	3,483,000
Japan.....	21,018	895,415
Jordan.....	613	25,900
Korea.....	110	4,636
Kuwait ³	2,482	120,000
Lebanon.....	9,215	389,042
Libya.....	2,438	102,928
Malaysia.....	1,674	70,671
Malta ³	353	14,900
Mexico.....	4,636	195,772
Morocco.....	607	25,642
Nepal.....	130	5,493
Netherlands.....	54,327	2,293,677
Netherlands Antilles.....	548	23,123
New Zealand.....	23	953

Footnotes at end of table.

World's monetary stocks of gold bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1973—Continued

Country or international monetary institution	Fine troy ounces	Value at U.S. \$42.22 per fine troy ounce ¹
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Nicaragua.....	14	\$610
Nigeria.....	571	24,126
Norway.....	979	41,323
Pakistan.....	1,554	65,629
Paraguay.....	2	99
Peru.....	1,003	42,346
Philippines.....	1,056	44,594
Portugal.....	27,546	1,163,000
Saudi Arabia.....	3,081	130,094
South Africa, Republic of.....	18,986	801,603
Spain.....	14,818	625,625
Surinam.....	148	6,232
Sweden.....	5,790	244,450
Switzerland.....	83,199	3,512,654
Thailand.....	2,340	98,807
Tunisia.....	129	5,464
Turkey.....	3,466	146,330
United Arab Republic (Egypt) ²	2,440	103,000
United Kingdom ³	20,985	886,000
Uruguay.....	3,543	149,602
Venezuela ³	11,180	472,000
Yugoslavia.....	1,468	62,000
Zaire.....	1,464	61,830
Zambia.....	168	7,100
Bank for International Settlements.....	5,566	⁴ 235,000
International Monetary Fund.....	153,387	6,478,000
All other.....	836	35,278
Total ⁵.....	1,179,995	49,845,000

¹ The monetary value of gold in the United States was U.S. \$42.22 per fine troy ounce on Dec. 31, 1973. The U.S. dollar was legally defined at 12.63157895 grains of gold nine-tenths fine.

² Consists of gold held by the Treasury and the U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund.

³ Approximate.

⁴ Net gold assets of the BIS. Represents gold in bars and coins and other assets minus gold liabilities.

⁵ Excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and the People's Republic of China.

NOTE.—Details of figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

World monetary stocks of silver bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1973

Country	Monetary unit	Exchange rate Dec. 1973 ¹	Silver bullion		Silver coin	Total silver
			Fine troy ounces	Value ²	Value ³	Value
			Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
United States.....	Dollar.....	\$1.00	45,139	\$141,586	n.a.	\$141,586
Afghanistan.....	Afghani.....	22222	258,266	810,096	\$6	810,102
Australia.....	Dollar.....	1.48330	18	57	22,724	22,781
Austria.....	Schilling.....	.05115	1,241	3,893	202,258	206,151
Bahamas.....	Dollar.....	1.00			4,931	4,931
Belgium.....	Franc.....	.02473	5,339	16,746	40,507	57,253
Bolivia.....	Peso-Boliviano.....	.05000	19	61	76	137
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....	.01618	7	22		22
Canada.....	Dollar.....	1.00058	694	2,176		2,176
China, Republic of.....	NT dollar.....	.02316	1,951	6,121	6	6,127
El Salvador.....	Colon.....	.40000	n.a.	n.a.	2,208	2,208
Ethiopia.....	Dollar.....	.48263	n.a.	n.a.	12,177	12,177
Finland.....	Markka.....	.25641	1,148	360	3,867	4,227
France.....	Franc.....	.21757			295,411	295,411
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	Deutsche Mark.....	.37629	6,650	20,859	939,716	960,575
Ghana.....	Cedi.....	.87000			5	5
Greece.....	Drachma.....	.03704	3,618	11,348	n.a.	11,348
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....	1.00	1,123	3,523	3,223	6,746
Honduras.....	Lempira.....	.50000			1,597	1,597
India.....	Rupee.....	.12382	2,648	8,307		8,307
Ireland.....	Pound.....	2.31740			2,142	2,142
Israel.....	Pound.....	.23510			3,601	3,601
Italy.....	Lira.....	.00165			113,357	113,357
Japan.....	Yen.....	.00357	3,359	10,538	244,064	254,604
Korea.....	Won.....	.00251	27	84		82
Lebanon.....	Pound.....	.39841			1,239	1,239
Luxembourg.....	Franc.....	.02473			371	371
Malaysia.....	Dollar.....	.41405			7,707	7,707
Mexico.....	Peso.....	.08000	10,586	33,206	94,233	127,439
Morocco.....	Dirham.....	.23838			8,263	8,263
Mozambique.....	Escudo.....	.03950			13,036	13,036
Nepal.....	Rupee.....	.09470	4,537	14,231		14,231
Netherlands.....	Guilder.....	.35615	10,972	34,417	37,752	72,169
Norway.....	Krone.....	.17651	167	524	8,923	9,447
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....	.00794	n.a.	n.a.	429	429
Peru.....	Sol.....	.02584			69	69
Philippines.....	Peso.....	.14749	220	689	12,590	13,279
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	.03950	3,099	9,721	10,744	20,465
Rwanda.....	Franc.....	.01206			84	84
Singapore.....	Dollar.....	.40161			1,205	1,205
South Africa.....	Rand.....	1.48660	1,409	4,419	37,439	41,858
Spain.....	Peseta.....	.01757	n.a.	n.a.	702	702
Sri Lanka.....	SL rupee.....	.14848			164	164
Sweden.....	Krona.....	.22026	161	504	175,415	175,919
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	.31252	5,754	18,050		18,050
Thailand.....	Baht.....	.05000	361	1,158	1,139	2,297
Trinidad & Tobago.....	T&T dollar.....	.04890			37	37
Turkey.....	Lira.....	.07143			4,286	4,286
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	2.31740	n.a.	n.a.	14,962	14,962
West African Monetary Union.....	CFA franc.....	.00436	n.a.	n.a.	218	218
Total.....			363,513	1,152,696	2,322,883	3,475,579

¹ U.S. cents per unit of foreign currency. For the following 23 countries, the average December 1973 exchange rates for foreign currencies are based on the daily rate certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York: Australia, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and Mozambique, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. For other countries they are end-of-year rates for the dollar and/or the par value of the particular currency as established with the International Monetary Fund.

² The U.S. dollar value of silver bullion is based on the daily New York open market quotations for the month of December 1973. The December 1973 average is U.S. \$3.13667 per troy ounce of 999/1000 commercial fineness.

³ The U.S. dollar value for foreign silver coin is based on the nominal face value in the country of issue and the exchange rate shown.

⁴ Silver bullion held by the U.S. Mint.

n.a. Not available.

FAO Coin Issues

The following pages contain the listing of FAO national coins issued through December 1973 and illustrations of the coins, made available by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.

FAO NATIONAL COIN ISSUES, THROUGH DEC. 31, 1973

Country and denomination	Coinage mint	Quantity issued		Year of issue	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness and edge	Remarks
		Regular	Proof						
Africa, West: 50 francs.....	French Government Mint, Paris.	20,000,000	-----	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	5.00	mm. 22.00	mm. 2 1.86	
Algeria: 1 dinar.....	Prague, Czechoslovakia.	10,000,000	-----	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	7.00	25.00	2 2.10	
20 centimes.....	do.....	20,000,000	-----	1972	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	4.00	22.00	1 1.50	
5 centimes.....	do.....	40,000,000	-----	1970	Aluminum.....	1.50	22.00	1 1.70	Coins dated 1970/1973 (4 year development plan). Do.
Do.....	do.....	10,000,000	-----	1973	do.....	1.50	22.00	1 1.70	
Bahrain: 250 fils.....	Royal Mint, London.	40,000	-----	1969	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	15.00	32.00	2 2.40	Coins dated 1969-1989. Primarily a current coin.
Bolivia: 1 peso-boliviano.....	Germany.	25,000	-----	1968	95% steel, 5% nickel.....	6.00	27.00	2 1.55	Coins dated Oct. 16, 1968 (FAO anniversary).
Burundi: 10 francs.....	Royal Mint, London.	2,000,000	-----	1968	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	8.00	28.00	2 1.80	Coins dated 1968.
Do.....	do.....	2,000,000	-----	1971	do.....	8.00	28.00	2 1.80	Coins dated 1971.
Caribbean, East: Antigua: 4 dollars.....	do.....	13,500	2,000	1971	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.28	36.60	2 3.00	
Barbados: 4 dollars.....	do.....	30,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	2 3.00	
Dominica: 4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	2 3.00	
Grenada: 4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	2 3.00	
Montserrat: 4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	2 3.00	
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla: 4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	2 3.00	
St. Lucia: 4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	2 3.00	
St. Vincent: 4 dollars.....	do.....	13,000	2,000	1971	do.....	28.28	36.60	2 3.00	
Ceylon: 2 rupees.....	do.....	500,000	-----	1968	do.....	12.30	31.50	2 2.00	Coins dated 1968.

China, Republic of: 1 dollar.....	Central Mint, Taipei.....	10,000,000	-----	1969	55% copper, 27% zinc, 18% nickel.	6.00	25.00	± 1.60	Primarily commemorative.
Cyprus: 500 mils.....	Royal Mint, London.....	80,000	-----	1970	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	22.60	36.07	1 2.571	Primarily commemorative.
Do.....	do.....	-----	5,000	1970	800 silver, 200 other.....	22.60	36.07	1 2.571	Coin has no rim.
Dominican Republic: 1 centavo.....	do.....	5,000,000	-----	1970	95% copper, 4.5% tin, 0.5% zinc.	3.00	19.00	1 1.60	Coins dated 1969. Primarily a current coin.
Guyana: 1 dollar.....	do.....	500,000	5,000	1970	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	19.00	35.56	± 2.50	Coins dated 1970. Planned partly as a commemorative, partly as a current coin. Issued Feb. 23, 1970, date Guyana became a Republic.
Haiti: 50 centimes.....	U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco.	600,000	-----	1973	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	9.88	29.00	1 1.90	Coins dated 1972.
20 centimes.....	do.....	1,500,000	-----	1973	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	7.50	26.00	1 1.90	Coins dated 1972.
India: 20 rupees.....	Indian Government Mint, Bombay.	64,377	12,423	1973	Silver (500 fine).....	30.00	44.00	± 2.60	
10 rupees.....	Indian Government Mints, Bombay and Calcutta.	406,350	3,046	1970	800 silver, 200 copper.....	15.00	34.00	± 2.15	Coins dated 1970. Primarily commemorative.
Do.....	do.....	19,600	5,969	1971	do.....	15.00	34.00	± 2.15	Coins dated 1971. Primarily commemorative.
Do.....	Indian Government Mint, Bombay.	63,730	14,952	1973	Silver (500 fine).....	22.50	39.00	± 2.40	
50 paise.....	do.....	47,086,000	10,889	1973	Cupronickel.....	4.50	24.00	± 1.80	
20 paise.....	Indian Government Mints, Bombay and Calcutta.	10,172,500	3,046	1970	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	4.50	22.00	± 1.85	Coins dated 1970.
Do.....	do.....	59,600	4,375	1971	do.....	4.50	22.00	± 1.85	Coins dated 1971.
Indonesia: 10 rupiah.....	Djakarta.....	120,000,000	-----	1971	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	1.80	16.00	± 1.00	One of six coins, which was part of the first regular issue since 1961.
Iran: 1 rial.....	Imperial Iranian Mint, Tehran.	8,605,000	-----	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	1.75	18.50	± 1.10	2,770,000 coins bore year 1350.
Do.....	do.....	1,395,000	-----	1973	do.....	1.75	18.50	± 1.10	5,835,000 bore year 1351.
10 rials.....	do.....	150,000	-----	1970	do.....	7.00	28.00	± 1.33	Coins dated 1352.

Footnotes at end of table.

FAO NATIONAL COIN ISSUES, THROUGH DEC. 31, 1973—Continued

Country and denomination	Coinage mint	Quantity issued		Year of issue	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness and edge	Remarks
		Regular	Proof						
Iraq: 250 fils	Royal Mint, London	500,000	1,000	1970	Pure nickel	15.00	33.00	2.40	Intended as a commemorative and current coin to circulate indefinitely.
Jamaica: 1 cent	do	645,000		1971	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	4.10	21.10	1.70	
Do	do	5,000,000		1972	do	4.10	21.10	1.70	
Jordan: Do	do	5,500,000		1973	do	4.10	21.10	1.70	
Korea: 250 fils	do	60,000		1969	75% copper, 25% nickel	17.00	34.00	2.40	Coins dated 1969.
50 won	Korean Mint, Pusan	6,000,000		1972	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	4.16	21.60	1.60	
Do	do	40,000,000		1973	do	4.16	21.60	1.60	
Lebanon: 1 pound	Sherritt Mint, Canada	300,000		1968	Pure nickel	9.50	28.00	1.70	Coins dated 1968, authorized as legal tender for 3 years after date of issue.
Madagascar: 20 francs	French Government Mint, Paris	15,000,000		1970	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel	6.00	24.50	1.70	Issued on 16th anniversary of Independence.
10 francs	do	25,000,000		1970	do	3.50	21.00	1.70	Do.
Malta: 3 scudi	Order of Malta Mint, Rome		27,000	1968	Silver (800 fine)	10.00	33.00	1.40	
2 tari	do		27,000	1968	Bronze	10.00	33.00	1.60	
Nepal: 10 rupees	Kathmandu	538,850		1968	Silver (900 fine)	15.50	32.00	2.10	Primarily commemorative.
10 paise	do	1,500,000		1971	66% copper, 34% zinc	4.00	21.00	1.34	Circulation coins.
Panama: 5 balboas	United States Assay Office, San Francisco	70,000	10,000	1972	925 silver, 75 copper	35.12	39.00	2.20	
Poland: 10 zlotych (fish)	Polish Government Mint, Warsaw	2,000,000		1971	Cupronickel	9.50	28.00	2.00	
Do (baby)	do	51,200		1971	do	9.50	28.00	2.00	"Pattern" coins.
Do (globe)	do	51,800		1971	do	9.50	28.00	2.00	Do.

[illegible]

Footnotes at end of table.

FAO NATIONAL COIN ISSUES, THROUGH DEC. 31, 1973—Continued

Country and denomination	Coinage mint	Quantity issued		Year of issue	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness and edge	Remarks
		Regular	Proof						
Uganda: 5 shillings.....	Royal Mint, London.....	100,000	5,000	1968	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	28.00	38.00	± 3.00	
United Arab Republic: 1 pound.....	Mint House, Cairo.....	50,000	-----	1973	720 silver.....	25.00	40.00	± 2.65	
10 piastres.....	do.....	500,000	-----	1970	do.....	6.00	27.00	± 1.35	
5 millemes.....	do.....	10,000,000	-----	1973	Aluminum.....	1.50	21.00	± 2.00	Current coin.
Uruguay: 1000 pesos.....	Chilean Government Mint, Santiago.....	500,100	-----	1971	900 silver.....	25.00	37.00	± 2.60	Year on coins is 1969.
Do.....	do.....	11,000	-----	1971	Bronze.....	22.00	37.00	± 2.60	Do.
Vatican City: 500 lire.....	Italian Government Mint, Rome.....	110,000	-----	1968	835 silver, 165 copper.....	11.00	29.00	± 2.00	
100 lire.....	do.....	315,000	-----	1968	Steel containing 18% chrome.....	8.00	27.80	± 2.00	
50 lire.....	do.....	190,000	-----	1968	do.....	6.25	24.80	± 2.00	
20 lire.....	do.....	105,000	-----	1968	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.....	3.60	21.30	± 1.60	
10 lire.....	do.....	110,000	-----	1968	96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese.....	1.60	23.30	± 1.60	
5 lire.....	do.....	100,000	-----	1968	do.....	1.00	20.20	± 1.50	
2 lire.....	do.....	100,000	-----	1968	do.....	.80	18.80	± 1.40	
1 lira.....	do.....	100,000	-----	1968	do.....	.63	17.20	± 1.20	

Vietnam: 20 piastres-----	Hamburg Mint, Germany-----	500,000	1968	Nickel-clad steel-----	9.00	30.00	1 1.90
1 piastre-----	German State Mint, Karlsruhe-----	30,000,000	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	4.00	22.50	2 n.a.
Yugoslavia: 5 dinar-----	Belgrade-----	500,000	1971	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel-----	6.75	27.50	2 1.75 New high denomination coins intended for general circulation. Do.
2 dinar-----	do-----	500,000	1971	do-----	5.00	24.50	2 1.55
Zambia: 50 ngwee-----	Royal Mint, London-----	70,000	1969	75% copper, 25% nickel-----	11.70	31.00	1 1.90 Primarily a commemorative, but issued on a trial basis as a current coin.
Do-----	do-----	500,000	1973	do-----	11.70	31.00	1 1.90

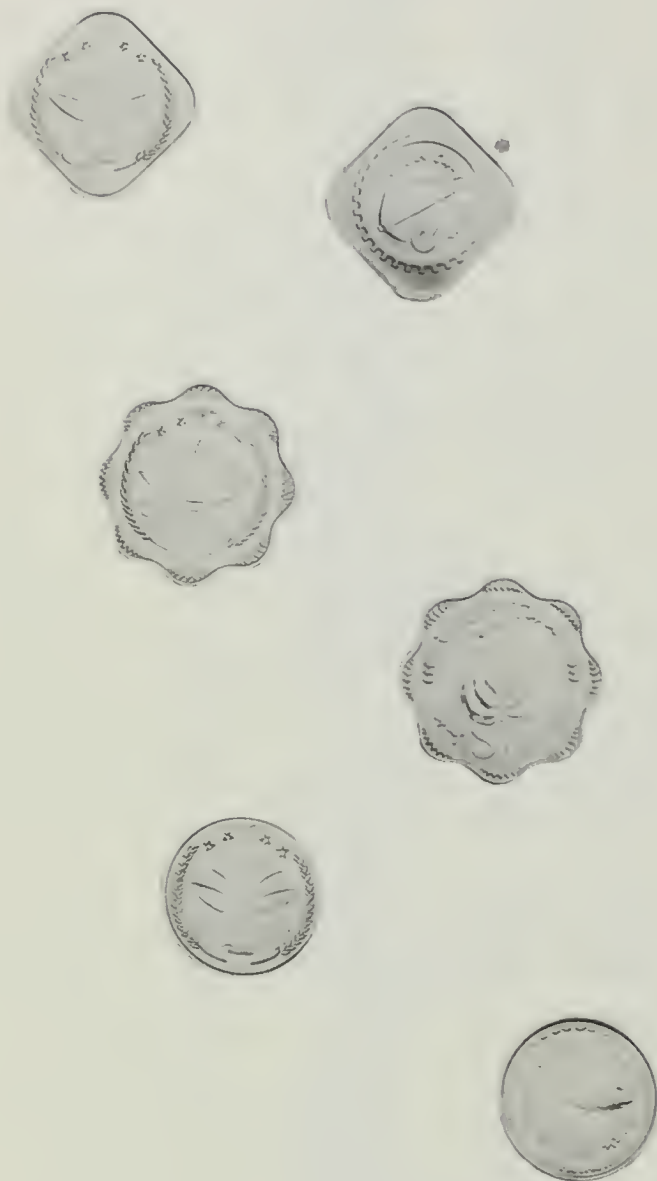
1 Smooth edge.
2 Milled edge.
3 Relief edge.

4 Scalloped edge.
5 Incuse edge.
n.a. Not available.
r. Revised.

NOTE.—The Food and Agriculture Organization national coin issues presented in this table represent the first international coin issue in monetary history. The coins draw attention to the important challenges of our time: providing food, training, and work for a rapidly expanding world population.

The coins have two purposes: (1) to serve as daily reminders, over the period of a generation, of the national and international efforts necessary to meet the challenge of world food development, and (2) to provide, through seigniorage, funds to help finance such development.

SOURCE.—Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.



Bangladesh



India



Haiti



Thailand



United Arab Emirates

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